ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, November 7, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription Rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ABERCROMBY.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at 2, Beaumont-street, W., to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abercromby, Whinhill, Woodland-way, Winchmore Hill, N.21—a daughter.

BARLAS.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 1, Crescent-road, Ipswich, to Catherine, wife of Major A. E. Barlas, R.A.M.C.—a son.

BUCKINGHAM.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Bickleigh Rectory, Tiverton, to Gladys Margaret, wife of the Rev. C. L. Buckingham—a daughter.

CROSSE.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Birnam, London-road, Camberley, to Margot (née Macklilop Brown), wife of E. N. Crosse, Royal Artillery—a son.

DICK-CLELAND.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, to Jess, wife of John Dick-Cleland, 65, Wimpole-street—a son.

GORMAN.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at 18, Walker-street, Edinburgh, to Marjorie, wife of J. S. Gorman, 20, Manderston House-road, Edinburgh—a son.

NEEVES.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at The Cottage, Bridge-foot, Fareham, to Margaret, wife of Paye, Lieut.-Comde. C. G. Neeves, R.N.—a son.

PATON.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Beulah, Waverley-road, Enfield, to Kathleen (née Heywood), wife of Lennox Paton—a daughter.

TURNBULL.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at 2, Stafford-street, Edinburgh, to Dr. and Mrs. Ian Turnbull (Lucy Wright)—a son.

MARRIAGES

ANSON : ATTWELL.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at St. Lawrence Church, Ramsgate, Kent, Charles Everett Heyworth Anson, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., only son of Mr. J. H. Anson, of Sydenham, to Mabel Winifred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Attwell, of Ramsgate, Kent.

KING : MITFORD.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Singapore, Edward M. King, to Marion Mary Mitford, widow of Percy Nugent Mitford.

McKEAG : VICARS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi, Victor Malcolm McKeag, District Officer, Kenya Colony, third son of the late Rev. Hugh McKeag, D.D., of Belfast, and the late Mrs. McKeag, to Kathleen Dorothy Vicars, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward F. Vicars and Mrs. Vicars, of Hartley Wintney, Hants.

MACMULLEN : HOLNESS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, in London, Capt. John F. Macmullen to Violet Louise Holness.

MILLER : BOWSER.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at the Parish Church, Deal, by the Rector, the Rev. E. D. Bowser, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Barrett, C.F., Rural Dean of Sandhams, Miller, son of the late Mr. Joseph Miller and Mrs. Miller, to Dorothy Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. D. and Mrs. Bowser.

NEILL : DEMPSTER.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at S. Bartholomew's the Great, by Rev. G. M. Neill, Eric James, youngest son of Rev. C. and Mrs. Neill, of Mountain House, Dunblane, to Jean Dempster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dempster, of Avondale, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.

PATERSON : ROBERTSON.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, by the Rev. S. J. Ramsay Hibbald, M.V.O., D.D. (Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King), Alexander Paterson, of Ayr, younger son of the late Alfred Wilberforce Sykes, late of Cookridge Tower, Leeds, Yorks, and 30, Forester-road, Bath.

WILKINSON.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at 46, Powis-square, W.11, Kate, only daughter of the late Joseph Wilkinson and sister of the late Henry Wilkinson, of 27, Durham-villas, Kensington.

XIMENES : WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Sydney Australia, Margaret (Meta), the beloved daughter of J. Powell Williams and the late Mrs. J. Powell Williams (née Ximenes, de Cimcros). Greatly belov'd

DEATHS

BARNES.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at 19, Alumhurst-road, Bournemouth, Alice Saunders Barnes, widow of Montgomery Ferrusson Barnes, Esq., late of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. (Irish papers, please copy.)

BARNES.—On Nov. 5, 1930, Ernest Edmund Barnes, of Ashgate, Chesterfield, aged 68. Funeral at Old Brampton Church, near Chesterfield, at 2 p.m. tomorrow (Saturday).

BARSS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, Jessie, daughter of the late Frederick Barss, of Belmont House, Blackheath. Service at St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, to-morrow (Saturday), 11.15.

BRADFORD.—On Monday, Nov. 3, 1930, at Alexandra House, Saltash, Cornwall, Catherine (Kate) Bradford.

BRERETON.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at St. Margaret's House, Inverness, Randle Archange Brereton, eldest son of the late Major-General Brereton, of Riversdale, Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 53. (Rangoon papers please copy.)

CUFFE.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Westbrook, Rathnew, Co. Wicklow, Jenny, widow of Laurence Cuffe, J.P., aged 82.—R.I.P.

DAVIES.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at 51, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, Louisa Davies, the widow of Reginald Stevenson Davies, of Cranleigh Green on Tuesday next, at 11 a.m. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

ELGOOD.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at 2, Mortimer-place, N.W.6, very peacefully, after a life of suffering, Eveline Anne, daughter of John Garrard Elgood, of Wimpole-street, aged 77. Highgate Old Cemetery (Hollybush Hill), to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 o'clock.

GONNER.—On Nov. 5, 1930, Canon Eric P. Gonner, of Dawlish, late of Birmingham, aged 72.

HAINES.—On Nov. 4, 1930, William Haines, son of the late George Haines, Esq., Todesville House, Ross. No flowers, and no mourning by his special request.

HARRIS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, very suddenly, at 255, Queen's-road, S.E.15, Dr. Edwin Gabriel Harris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), in his 89th year.

HYAM.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Lila Elizabeth Hyam, only daughter of the late Alfred Reginald Hyam, of Wisbech and Ewell Cemetery, on Sunday at 11 a.m. South African papers, please copy.

JENKINS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at a nursing home, John Jenkins, of Hillcrest, Bodorgan-road, Bournemouth. Interment at Wimborne-road Cemetery, Bournemouth, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

JONES-PARRY.—On Nov. 5, 1930, Hugh Sydney-elder son of Paymaster Commander S. H. Jones-Parry (R.N., retired) and Mrs. Jones-Parry, Santa Maura, Sandy Lodge-way, Northwood, in his fourth year.

KENYON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E., James Herbert, younger son of the late Sir and Mrs. James H. Kenyon, of Stowmarket. Funeral from The Pingles, Park-avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool, to-day (Friday), thence to Holy Trinity Church, Wavertree, for service at 12 noon.

LANKESTER.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at Springfield, Cheyne-walk, Northampton, Ernest Horsey, last surviving son of the late Eustace F. Lankester, of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

LANSDOWNE BEALE.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at 19, Harley House, N.W.1, Elizabeth Sarah, widow of William Lansdowne Beale, J.P., D.L., of the Manor House, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, in her 93rd year. Cremation at Golders Green, at 11.30 to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers, by request.

LAVER.—On Nov. 6, 1930, Mary Louisa Laver, of 91, Brownlow-road, N.11, widow of Joseph Laver, of 91, Brownlow-road, N.11, widow of Joseph Laver, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

LEGH.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at 9, Mt. Ephraim-road, Tunbridge Wells, Isabella Helen, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Dawson Legh, in her 90th year. (Australian papers, please copy.)

MacDONALD.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. T. E. Beale-Browne, 18, Patten-road, Wandsworth Common, Jane Jessie, eldest daughter of the late Peter and Helen Hay, East Lothian, and widow of Donald MacDonald, Edinburgh, aged 85.

McNEILL.—On Nov. 5, 1930, Brevet Colonel Alexander Henry McNeill, of Shennanton, Kirkcowan, Wigtonshire. Funeral at All Saints', Challoch, Newton Stewart, to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30 p.m.

MARTIN.—On Nov. 6, 1930, after a short illness at 27, Gunnersbury-avenue, W.5., Walter, the beloved husband of Emma Elizabeth Martin.

MATTHEWS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at 143, Bedford-hill, S.W.12, Ernest Romney Matthews, late Professor of Civil Engineering, University of London, aged 57.

OWENS.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Millbank Military Hospital, Percevat Hinde Owens, Captain, Royal Signals, much-beloved husband of Betty, elder loved son of Hamilton C. Owens and Amy Owens, Merrion, Dublin, aged 36.

ROSE.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Ain Lodge, Blacket-avenue, Edinburgh, John Gillies Rose, late of Assam, and Bridge of Allan, Perthshire, aged 74. Private.

RUDGARD.—On Nov. 5, 1930, Thomas Charles, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W Rudgard, Tavershaw, in his 16th year.

ST. JOHN.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at 164, Coleherne-court, South Kensington, S.W.5, Gertrude St. John, widow of R. N. St. John, aged 80. Deeply regretted. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, on Tuesday next, Nov. 11, train leaving the Necropolis Station, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, at 11.40 a.m. Flowers may be sent to the Necropolis Station. (Japanese papers, please copy.)

SYKES.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at Chillington, Kingsbridge, N. Devon, Norman Leslie Sykes, son of the late Alfred Wilberforce Sykes, late of Cookridge Tower, Leeds, Yorks, and 30, Forester-road, Bath.

WILKINSON.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at 46, Powis-square, W.11, Kate, only daughter of the late Joseph Wilkinson and sister of the late Henry Wilkinson, of 27, Durham-villas, Kensington.

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IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LE BAS.—In memory of Owen Vincent Le Bas, Lieut., "The Queen's" and R.F.C., killed in an aeroplane flight near Douai, France, Nov. 7, 1915.

TRYON.—In proud memory of Lieut.-Colonel George Arthur Tryon, M.C., 4th Batln. King's Royal Rifles, Housemaster of Crosby House, Oundle, killed in action near Maubeuge, Nov. 7, 1918.

TUFNELL.—In ever-loving memory of Carleton Wyndham Tufnell, Lieut., Grenadier Guards, who fell at Ypres on Nov. 7, 1914.

53rd (WELSH) DIVISION.—To the glorious memory of the Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, T.F., who made the supreme sacrifice 1914-1918.—From Members of the 53rd Divisional Club.

ADLER.—In sweetest memory of Minnie, on this her birthday.

"One who never turned her back, but marched breast forward."

GILL.—In most dear and ever-loving remembrance of my beloved husband, who died Nov. 7, 1897.

KING.—To the sweet memory of my adored wife, "Bill," who died on Nov. 7, 1927, aged 34.

"So dreadfully missed."

KING.—In ever-loving memory of Ellen Beryl (Billie) King, died Nov. 7, 1927. The years pass, but love remains.—Mother.

KING.—In ever-loving memory of our darling Sister "Bill."—Reg, Freda, and "Jim."

MACINTYRE, William Hugh.—In very dearest memory of my dearly loved husband, Nov. 7, 1929.

MORT.—"Of your charity pray for the soul of Louise Hedvige Mort—Nov. 9, 1928. Pie Jesu Domine dona ei requiem."

PUGH.—To the dear memory of my husband, Walter John Pugh, who died on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1928.

SHARWOOD.—In ever-loving memory of Ethel Anne Sharwood, called Home Nov. 7, 1924. "Without fault before the Throne of God."—Rev. 14, v. 5.

WATNEY.—In fond and loving memory of my dearest husband, Claude. Never forgotten. R.I.P.—Ada.

WEBB.—In ever loving memory of my beloved father and mother, Charles and Eliza, who passed peacefully away at 60, Pepys-road, New Cross, S.E.14, on Nov. 7, 1929, and Jan. 28, 1917. Will never be forgotten by their loving and devoted daughter.—Nellie.

J. H. KENYON Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS.—Padd. 2965. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757, 8d. Telegrams: "Undertaken, London."

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DOGS

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ABERDEEN TERRIER DOG, 4 months, black prize-winning grandson (Champion) Ladsteer's WIRE HAIR TERRIER DOG, 15 months, hound marked, good house dog. SCHNAUZER DOG PUPPY, 5 months, excellent specimens.—Zoological Dept., Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8500, Extension 349.

ABERDEENS.—NORMAN is the gayest of SCOTTIES in Town.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

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CAIRNS.—Beautiful pups and adults; champion pedigrees; to show or companions.—Mrs. Hall Walker, Tredegar, Dorking.—Phone 396. Seen London.

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PEDIGREE WIRE FOX TERRIER DOG PUPPIES; good heads, coat, &c., sound; 3½gns. each.—Cox, Greenways, Burlton, Hants.

PEDIGREE GRIFFON DOG for SALE; 4 months; by Don Amado de Rousillon ex Glenwood Genista; very healthy and affectionate.—Brodrick, Berwick, Sussex; Alfriston 43.

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PEKINGESE.—THE IFIELD PEKINGESE, the ideal Kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. White-Thomson, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex. 'phone, Crawley 73; or 105, Piccadilly, W.1 ('phone, Mayfair 2668).

PEKINGESE.—Strong healthy Puppies, from winning strains; suitable for pets or show; from 4gns.—Miss Cope, 6, Brondesbury-park, N.W.6.

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion dog at Crufts, 1930, has the largest selection in England; every colour from 3 to 50 gns.; miniatures a specialty, from 20 gns. Seen any time or shown London, Imin. from Olympia, Riverside, 2757. Dogs at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

RANGER, IRISH RED SETTER DOG, 4½ months, over distemper; house trained; 4gns.—Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex. 'Phone, Ripe 12.

SCAMP, most charming SEALYHAM DOG, 5 months; 3 champion crosses; house trained; 4 gns.—Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex. 'Phone, Ripe 12.

SCHNAUZERS.—Splendid litter born August 30th, by Cranbourne Dewet von Rizlblick (Swiss Champion, 1928) out of Germaine de Chavalard. Also one adult dog or bitch. Can be seen by appointment any time.—Kennelmaid, Abbey Lodge, Chertsey, Surrey. 'Phone, Chertsey 74.

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SEALYHAM, cute little lady, 6 months; best pedigree; ideal companion; 45s.; seen London.—"Wychwood," South Nutfield, Surrey. Redhill 806.

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SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, CAIRNS, HIGHLANDERS, COCKERS; pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

TERRIER DOG, 4 months, black and tan, grandson (Champion) Ladsteer's WIRE HAIR TERRIER DOG, 15 months, hound marked, good house dog. SCHNAUZER DOG PUPPY, 5 months, excellent specimens.—Zoological Dept., Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8500, Extension 349.

TERRIERS.—PREPARATORY TRAINING for South Coast, owing enlargement, offers VACANCIES next two terms at permanently reduced fees of 90 guineas per annum.—Particulars write Box B.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

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PHYSIOTHERAPY.—61, Gwendwr-road, W.14.—For appointment 'phone Fulham 2068.

WHERE TO STAY.—See the Resort and Hotel columns on pages two and three, and Apartments and Board-Residence on page four.

IS THERE a CLERGYMAN on the younger side of middle age who would like to EXCHANGE to a large London parish, with beautiful garden, for a smaller and scope than he has at present? Large, full church and fully organised parish. Three curates. Modern vicarage. Two services, preferably one from Holy Cross. Over £900 net. Preacher, worker and organiser essential. Non-party. Wanted: Pleasant and lighter parish. At least £600 net. Exchange. Neale, Solicitor, 22, Budge-row, E.C.4.

MINE.—Please say you have ceased to care. Untrue I know, but I can't bear causing unhappiness. As ever.—W.

OVERSEAS VISITORS welcomed at King's College Hospital, S.E.5, to see Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand Beds. Telephone, Brixton 4550.

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DELIGHTFUL SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE with garden for SALE FREEHOLD, highest part Campden Hill; seven or eight rooms, including top-floor studio or bedroom, kitchen, bath room, electric light and power, tiled boiler, fitted basins. Immediate possession. Might let. 4,000 guineas or near offer.—Write Box 4905, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS in OBERAMMERGAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Time Mrs. M. Franklin will again conduct party leaving Dec. 20th. Full fortnight excellent sports Oberammergau, Mittenwald, Partenkirchen included. —Write Box 4908, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG MAN (23), Public School, taking C.A. final in November, wants OCCUPATION, December and/or January. Salary unimportant.—Write Box B.1410, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Enormous box, fresh from Somerset garden (wonderful lasters"), 4s., post free.—Mrs. Parsons, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

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HARROW MASTER would like to hear of young gentleman to SHARE FLAT.—Write Box 9208, The Times, E.C.4.

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WINTER SPORTS.—Young Public School Man wishes another to join him; leaving for Switzerland Dec. 26 for a fortnight.—Write Box J.1074, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSHIRE.—Small Sunny HOUSE to be LET unfurnished; five bedrooms, electric light and reception rooms; garden and garage.—Write Box B.1416, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, EASTBOURNE, well situated small detached artistic HOUSE, all modern conveniences; occupier going abroad will sell Furniture. Bargain.—Write Box B.1414, The Times, E.C.4.

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CROWBOROUGH.—Lady desires to SELL attractive small MODERN HOUSE, £2,000.—Write Box E.5519, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

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SOLICITOR desires to PURCHASE PARTNERSHIP or PRACTICE in South-East End of London.—C., 48, Edwardes-square, W.8.

LATEST PARIS MODEL. BROWN SEAL FUR COAT, beautifully cut, full size; £70, half cost price; seen London.—Write Box B.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

THIS WINTER WEATHER.—4,960 homeless, destitute women and 550 homeless children were involved in night applications to two Central LONDON CHURCH ARMY centres in 12 months. 112,800 beds provided also for other homeless women. £10 feeds and shelters 250 destitute for one night.—Cheques Prob. Carlile, "Winter Work for Homeless," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

LADY will DISPOSE of beautiful model GOWNS, COATS, and HATS, all French models.—'Phone Mayfair 1741.

GERMAN by VIENNESE LADY STUDENT (diploma).—Write Box 02604, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

30S.—Nice FURNISHED ROOM to be LET, Hampstead, every convenience; Liverpool 1568.

MAYFAIR.—LADY REQUIRES Unfurnished FLAT; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath, kitchen, &c.; no premium.—Write Box C.95, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and country secondary establishments see "Educational" Column on this page.

UNEMPLOYED EX-OFFICER, 1st Sportsman's Baths, wishes to SELL REVERSION invalid lady's life, 74; £100 cash down; guaranteed; sincerely in family.—Particulars write Box J.1090, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to), in a favourite square, overlooking gardens.—Unique FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; 3 reception, bed rooms, bathrooms, three reception rooms; small garden; central heating.—Write Box J.1093, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just out of).—MANSION FLAT to be LET, exclusive modern building; five bed rooms, two bath rooms and two reception rooms, kitchen, £500 per annum; no premium.—Write Box J.1092, The Times, E.C.4.

41D. a MILE.—Chauffeur-Driven Saloon.—Mayfair 2163 or Ruislip 213.—Boyce, 7, Conduit-street.

WEBER PIANOLA, full scale, up-to-date movement, Cost £240. Perfect condition. Bargain. Reasonable offer. Box C.85, The Times, E.C.4.

ANTIQUE SILVER.—Advertiser, extending collection, would be glad to hear of rare pieces or entire collections; advise from Elizabeth to George II. Full prices paid.—Write Box H.768, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD FARMHOUSE in SUSSEX WANTED by gentleman returning from abroad; must be in good condition; Findon, Storrington, Petworth district preferred.—Write Box B.1420, The Times, E.C.4.

GENUINE BARGAIN in HAMPSHIRE.—Charming LITTLE GEORGIAN HOUSE; three reception, six-eight bed rooms, bath room; garage and outbuildings; 10 acres; FREEHOLD for SALE at ridiculously low price, £2,500.—Write for full particulars to Box B.1422, The Times, E.C.4.

BEST Position in London.—Small unfurnished FLAT to be LET right on Park; service, lift and night porters, constant hot water, meals as required. Rent £350. Option of sub-letting subject to approval.—Write Secretary, Box B.1418, The Times.

LADY wishes another as TENANT of charming Bed-Sitting room, furnished mahogany; corner bath adjoins; 30s.—Write Shannon, 38, St. James'-square, W.11.

"A WONDERFUL OLD COTTAGE with a dainty Chalet, two good wells, effects for immediate SALE."—Telephone Cobham, Surrey, 380.

HOW TO DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with Smartwear; no deposit, no references, no extra charge for outsizes.—Visit our Showroom for latest fashions in Fur-trimmed Coats, Gowns, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, or write for our beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free. Dept. (A.45), Smartwear, Limited, Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 2371.

GONE are those WRINKLES. WOMAN'S ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY to smooth away wrinkles and restore the youthful complexion. Free advice.—Write Triumph House, 189, Regent-street, W.

TO ADVENTURERS and OBSCURE HEROES.—Five Prizes of One Guinea each will be presented to those submitting the best formula, based on personal experience, of the way to treat a wound; photographs of competitors must accompany formula, which should be addressed to F. P., care of Whitehall Theatre, London, S.W.1; and which must arrive by post not later than Friday 14th inst. The Committee's selections will be announced in this column.

COLDS and CATARRH sufferers write for particulars of "SOMTOLINE" to Laboratories, Clifton, Bristol.

OVERCOATS, Suits, Costumes, Turned as New.—Cut and fit retained exact and buttoning as before.—Price List, John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 2305.

COAL, COKE, &c.
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BY GENERAL CONSENT the Meal fuel for Stoves and Boilers. Anthracite Nuts, 51s. 6d.—STEVENS, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 0412.

PERSONAL

K.—Well!

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Fees must be Crossed Postal Orders 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, Monday, Nov. 3, between Victoria-street, S.W., Park-lane, and Piccadilly-circus, London, W., DIAMOND SAPPHIRE BROOCH.—Apply Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

BISHOP of LONDON'S APPEAL. FORTY-FIVE CHURCHES FUND.—The FOUNDATION STONE of the CHURCH of S. GABRIEL'S, North Acton, which is the first church to be built in connexion with the Forty-Five Churches Fund, will be LAID on Saturday afternoon next, November 8th, at 3 o'clock, by the Rt. Hon. Sir MONTAGUE BARLOW, Bt., P.C., K.B.E., Chairman of the Appeal. The Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of KENSINGTON will officiate and give an address.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1. PLEAD for £12 for lady bed-ridden with rheumatism, having only £20 yearly certain income. Details given.

WINTER SPORTS.—Lady wishes to sell outfit—waterproof, woollen suit, snow boots, caps, stockings; offers invited.—Write "K.," "Rosedale," Cedar-road, Sutton, Surrey.

THE PREVENTION of BRIBERY.—The Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League, Incorporated, has been offered by a North Country member £25 if 10 other persons will give a like amount before the end of next month, so that a more active campaign may be undertaken against bribery.—Particulars from 22, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W.1.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN WANTS to PURCHASE a LARGE PICTURE or T

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.

100 Guineas Return First Saloon, Second Saloon £75. Sailings November, December, January. Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
*Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
*Mantua	11,000	Bignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡§Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡§Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
¶Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares, Calling Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
Nagoya	7,000	Cochrane	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
*Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

Taking Passengers † for Malta. § for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†*HATIMURA	6,666	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	—
¶*MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
*WARFIELD	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
¶KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANDALA	8,246	—	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MERKARA	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON.
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 19
		SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Nov. 26
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
¶BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles	8,267	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Lahore	6,983	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
bdCity of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Sparta	5,415	Dec. 20	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT

Trentino	3,079	Nov. 10	Smyrna and Istanbul
Dido	3,554	Nov. 8	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,572	Nov. 8	C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall	5,321	Dec. 6	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KATORI MARU	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9. (A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	11,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	11,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Leicestershire	11,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 3

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
GEN. METZINGER .. Nov. 20 and Dec. 4 ANDRE LEBON
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. VOYRON .. Nov. 14 and Nov. 26 EX GRANDIDIER
PIREAUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Nov. 18 and Dec. 4 PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Nov. 11 and Nov. 18 MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply:— LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
8	BALTIC .. †, e	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA b, k	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AUSONIA .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
21	ADRIATIC .. d	Liverpool	White Star
21	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
22	MINNETONKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
22	CALEDONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
22	WESTERNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
28	ASCANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
29	SAMARIA .. †, c	Liverpool	Cunard
Dec.			
3	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
6	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. k Via Quebec.

CANADA

TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA o	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA k, n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC m	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM o	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA n	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
8	PENNLAND n	Southampton	Red Star
21	ADRIATIC m	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND n	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA n	Southampton	Cunard
28	ASCANIA n	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
20	DUCHESS OF YORK m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE m	Southampton	Can. Pac.

k To Quebec. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Nov. 19	Nov. 27
"PARIS" (e)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 16	Dec. 22

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Dec. 1
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
and then: Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Nov. 18
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 29
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Dec. 6
CUBA AND MEXICO.
VOLENDAM .. Nov. 11
† Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Nov. 11 from TRIESTE, 14 NAPLES, 15 CANNES — "SATURNIA" COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
Other Sailings: Nov. 27, Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 10.

Nov. 19 from GENOA, 20 NAPLES, 22 GIBRALTAR — "AUGUSTUS" N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings: Nov. 29, Dec. 30, Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21.

Nov. 25 from GENOA, 26 NAPLES, 28 GIBRALTAR — "CONTE BIANCAMANO" LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Dec. 10, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 13.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE	Thursdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on Fridays
INDIA	Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
(from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday } Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116), City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, or Principal Tourist Agencies.

SOUTH AMERICA

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA .. from Boulogne Nov. 23
Boat train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Ph. Mon. 4361. Or Principal Passenger Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.
HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO, GALVESTON, HOUSTON — From Southampton.
RIO PANUCO .. Nov. 27th
RIO BRAVO .. Jan. 7th
Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
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For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 2094.)

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.
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Sailing from London.
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SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE
S.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. 20th Nov.
M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. 4th Dec.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerr. 5633-4-5. Or Local Travel Agencies.

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TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class; £152 8s. Special Class.
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26,000 Miles of Cruising. 10 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.
"AVILA STAR" — From London and Boulogne — 14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR" — 28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" — 19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR" — 2 JAN.
NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.

JAN. 24—MARCH 11. WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

46 days in glowing sunshine away from Britain's winter weather. This cruise is the most enchanting holiday of all. New health, new scenes, new peace of mind and new friends. Come Cruising off the Spanish Main! Come to these enchanted lands where Palms wave in flower-scented breezes, and the wealth of nature's beauties is so great as to be almost unbelievable.
Calling at
LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, MADEIRA.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street ('Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.
Jervis Bay .. 14,164 tons from Southampton .. Nov. 26
Largs Bay .. 14,184 tons from Southampton .. Dec. 10
Moreton Bay .. 14,130 tons from Southampton .. Jan. 7
Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
SARPEDON .. 8 Nov. | HECTOR .. 31 Jan.
PATROCLUS .. 6 Dec. | ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.
ANTENOR .. 3 Jan. | AENEAS .. 28 Feb.
SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, The Straits £112 10s.
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BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES .. From Liverpool .. 8th NOV.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES .. Liverpool .. 6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool .. 3rd JAN.
(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	Nov. 7
§LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Nov. 13	—
*WALMER CASTLE	—	Nov. 14
*WINDSOR CASTLE	—	Nov. 21
†GUILDFORD CASTLE	Nov. 27	—

* Via Madeira. § Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. Nov. 15
M.V. "COLOMBIA" .. Nov. 29
S.S. "VENEZUELA" .. Dec. 13
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. Nov. 12
S.S. "COTTICA" .. Nov. 26
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. Dec. 17
For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ('Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

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Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.
Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.
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Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

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REDUCED TOURIST FARES BY ALL LINES. Full details in programme, free on application.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SUNNY WEST INDIES.

Full details of Sailings, &c., all Lines, and particulars of Hotels willingly sent on request:—
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11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

SHIPPING (continued)

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26 | *CASTALIA .. Jan. 14
†‡BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | ‡**TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

TOURS

COOK'S AND WAGONS-LITS WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE

(WITH OVER 300 OFFICES).
"WINTER SUNSHINE."
An interesting volume giving cameo descriptions of the various resorts at Home and Abroad. Below are given a selection of the wide range of arrangements contained therein.
MONTREUX.
10 days for £9 5 0
7 days' full board accommodation in Montreux.
GOLF COURSES at Montreux, Pallanza, Nice, Bordighera, Venice, Lugano, Stresa, Cadenabbia, Gardone, Fasano, and Merano.

	£	s.	d.
Paris, Montreux and Pallanza, 14 days' tour	14	9	6
Paris, Montreux, Turin and Bordighera, 14 days' tour	17	0	0
Paris, Montreux, Venice, Milan and Lugano, 14 days' tour	18	7	6
Paris, Montreux, Milan, and Gardone, 14 days' tour	17	3	6
Paris, Montreux, Milan, and Merano, 14 days' tour	18	19	6
Paris, Montreux, Genoa, and Spotorno, 14 days' tour	18	0	0
Paris, Montreux, Genoa, and Rapallo, 14 days' tour	16	13	6
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Health resorts of the "SWISS LAKES." 17 days' restful holiday, from £11 11s. 0d.
NOV. 11 GIVE GENEROUSLY FOR YOUR POPPY ON REMEMBRANCE DAY
WINTER SPORT IN SWITZERLAND provides the most joyful and health-giving of all holidays. Send for our new descriptive programme.
HOME RESORTS & SPAS offer delightful possibilities for Winter Residence. Special En Pension Terms on application.
TRAVEL TICKETS.
Tickets issued and seats reserved in advance for any journey at Home or Abroad by Rail, Sea, or Air.
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL," BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and other London and Provincial Offices.

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Leave the coastal zone, fascinating as it is, and spend romantic days amidst the dunes, oases and medieval walled cities of the gorgeous Sahara, where Nature's palette is richest. See mud-built Timimoun and its black population—survivors of the slave caravans from the Equator. At El Golea rejoin our summer swallows, where lilac and roses bloom at Christmas and strawberries ripen in January. Rest amidst the 100,000 palms of Wargla, the rendezvous of the Saharan caravans. Skirt the 600 feet high dunes of the impassable Erg Occidental desert. Lead the Saharan life in a land where rain is unknown and where midnight is as beautiful as noon. Twenty days of utter oblivion to things European.
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(FRENCH LINE),
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20,000 Miles—81 days.
14 "Sunshine" Countries,
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"DUCHESS OF ATHOLL,"
20,000 tons oil-burner.
From LIVERPOOL, 27th JANUARY, 1931.
From BRISTOL, 28th JANUARY, 1931.
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WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM,
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IN AN OCEAN LINER.
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INCLUDING ALL THE ORGANIZED EXCURSIONS.
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FRENCH LINE, See Column Two.

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ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO

is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence by "TRANSATLANTIQUE" steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd. (French Line), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W., and all leading Travel Agents.

FYFFES LINE.

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JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, &c.
THE service which enables you to spend the whole or part of the winter in the West Indies. You can leave any week, break the voyage at any port of call, and return at any time. Intermediate and homeward accommodation guaranteed.
First class only. Single berth cabins, bedstead berths, private bath rooms, Suites, &c. NO INSIDE ROOMS. Return fare, Jamaica, Barbados, or Trinidad, from £60. FIVE WEEKS' ROUND TRIP from £75.
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"The Tropic Islands of Your Dreams,"
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Let us give you particulars of travel to these parts, on which personal knowledge makes us experts.
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Visiting
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Minimum Fare £75.
Limited to 200 passengers.
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TOURS (continued)

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THE ISLES OF GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
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ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
from Dover to
Madeira, West Indies, the Guianas, Curacao, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, and Central America.
Special facilities for passengers wishing to break voyage. For full particulars, illustrated brochure, &c., apply: Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 4529. Also at Baltic House, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. Telephone: Monument 0021.

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40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II. Enclosed Drive Landaulette; painted black, upholstered in best West of England cloth; two occasional seats.
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6½-LITRE SPEED SIX BENTLEY Fixed Cabriolet de Ville; painted fawn; upholstered in cloth to match.
The above cars are ready for immediate delivery. Can be seen and tried.
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ROLLS-ROYCE BARGAIN.
PHANTOM ROLLS-ROYCE 40-50 h.p. with beautiful Saloon body by Mulliner; four door, six light, semi-domed back, adjustable front seats; Barker dipping head lamps; finished in dark blue cellulose and upholstered in leather; silk blinds to windows; mahogany interior fittings and mouldings; two loose cushions to rear seat; luggage grid, &c.; 1926 model; two spare wheels and tyres; offered at £750. Can be seen in London or elsewhere by appointment.
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1930 Delivery New Phantom ROLLS-ROYCE Enclosed Limousine.
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Offered at very attractive prices.
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AUSTIN 20 6-cyl. Ranelagh Limousine, blue, delivered April; as new; owner going abroad. Low price for quick sale.—Robinson, St. Peter's, Bedford.

BENTLEY 6½-litre 1928, 5-seater Saloon in excellent condition (one owner). Low price for quick sale. No dealers.—Harold Brown, 61A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Regent 0828.

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DAIMLER Saloon 25 h.p. 1930.—Owner wishes to dispose of this excellent car; mileage 3,000; five months' maker's guarantee; Triplex glass throughout; car has given absolute satisfaction; has been chauffeur driven and maintained, and is in perfect condition. Cost £990; will accept £775 or near offer.—Write Box M.489, The Times, E.C.4.

EMPIRE MODEL four-door BUICK Saloon, finished blue; in really splendid order; £198.—PARK MOTORS Co., Ltd., Wells-street, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly Circus. Gerrard 1927.

FOR SALE, 1930 25 h.p. SUNBEAM Limousine in perfect condition; as new; not done 5,000 miles; price £800.—Write Box E.1632, The Times, E.C.4.

LAGONDA 1930 14 h.p. Sports Tourer 4-5 seater; perfect condition; many extras; very fast; a beautiful car; £450.—Write Box B.1417, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW Fluid Flywheel DAIMLER 20-30 h.p. "Windover" Enclosed Limousine or Landaulette; price only £1,385; acknowledged the best value on the market; compare the price. ALSO 25 h.p. DAIMLER with similar coachwork; £1,285.—On view, WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475, Oxford-street, W.1 (Marble Arch). Mayfair 7043.

NEW 1930 PHANTOM II. chassis fitted semi-Sporting Saloon with division; very exclusive and smart design; many extras. Price £2,600.—Victor Broom, Ltd., Coachbuilders, 3, Pembroke-mews, Halkin-street, Hyde Park-corner. Sloane 9131.

NEW DAIMLER bargain; immediate delivery of new 20/70 1931 Daimler, with de luxe Maddox roomy enclosed Landaulette, occasional seats, at the remarkable value of £950; also a similar model, 1930, shop-soiled, cost £1,170, offered at £850.—THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

PRIVATE OWNER wishes to DISPOSE of 1928 20/24 six-cylinder MINERVA enclosed-drive Limousine; fitted with occasional seats and Triplex glass; tyres and condition excellent; disc wheels; engine open to thorough inspection; car has been most carefully treated; low mileage; one owner; £325.—Apply by letter Owner, Flat 30, 2, Mansfield-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM II. Long Chassis 40/50 h.p. 1930 Model.—Property of a prince, and built regardless of cost, with magnificent 5-seater touring body by Hooper. Numerous extras fitted throughout the car. Special all-weather equipment and special trunk at rear. A most beautifully appointed car. Mileage under 1,000. Photograph and full particulars.—Write Box B.1356, The Times, E.C.4.

ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM I. 1928 beautiful enclosed Coupé de Ville; just repainted; condition as new; view London.—Write Box C.99, The Times, E.C.4.

20 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Saloon, four-wheel brakes, in excellent order; £485.—On view, WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475, Oxford-street, W.1 (Marble Arch). Mayfair 7043.

£250 BENTLEY 3-litre, fitted with special coachbuilt saloon body by Rippon Bros.; dividing window; Triplex glass throughout; dipping headlights; A.C.E. discs; two spare wheels; new oversize tyres; Stevenson jacking system; Hertford duplex shock absorbers; overhauled and repainted; bargain.—Clough, "Burnside," Baildon, Yorks.

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DRIVE YOURSELF.—Austin, Morris, Essex Saloons and Tourers. £6 to £10 week; week-end rom £3; insurance included; unlimited mileage; send for tariff.—S. and H., 407, Edgware-road. Ambassador 1011. Evenings, 7. Sat., 5. Sun., 10-1.

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Visitors to London choose the Alexandra Hotel because, while appreciating its splendid cuisine and service, they are particularly attracted by the atmosphere of hospitality that prevails—making each visitor feel that he is a welcome and honoured guest.
Recently modernized throughout, the Hotel has now 140 bed rooms each of which has running hot and cold water and telephone. The Hotel is especially popular with London's visitors as though its position is one of the most central and convenient in the Metropolis, there is a country aspect from the majority of the Hotel's windows of Hyde Park's pleasant and ever-changing scene.
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INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
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The NEW HOTEL de Luxe of Kensington Gardens, facing Park gates and adjoining Albert Hall. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. The moderate inclusive terms are from 12s. 6d. daily or from 4 guineas weekly. Also private suites.
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LONDON HOTELS (continued)

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A friendly atmosphere, real comfort, individual attention, all that is implied by making you feel "at home" whenever you come and however long or short you stay—all these you will find at the
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
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Very quiet (within one minute of Kensington Gardens) yet within easy reach of Barkers, Harrods, &c. Always freshly decorated. Nearly 100 rooms and suites most comfortably furnished. Every bed has box-spring and hair mattress. RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, GAS FIRE, &c., in all bed rooms.
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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
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BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Not only very accessible, but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service and attention. Beautifully decorated, self-contained Private Suites. Bed room, bath, and breakfast, from 9s. a day.
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KENSINGTON-GATE HOTEL, 104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
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(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
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Visitors to London who want easy access to the City, Theatre-land, the fashionable shopping thoroughfares, &c., will find an ideal centre at the
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One of the most beautiful of London Residential Hotels.
Every modern design for comfort and convenience. Large lofty bed rooms, with running hot and cold water, radiator or gas fires and exchange telephone. Numerous bed rooms with private bath rooms and toilets.
Only ENGLISH meats, Game and Poultry served.
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PRE-WAR TERMS
at the
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LONDON HOTELS (continued)

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This tastefully furnished and appointed Hotel is surrounded by the Shirley Park Golf Courses (27 holes) and the Addington Golf Courses are close at hand.
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Modernized and reconstructed throughout, the new Stanhope Court Hotel is now probably the finest Hotel in residential South Kensington. The Hotel has been enlarged to more than twice its former size, and each of the 100 bed rooms has its own telephone and running hot and cold water, while the new furnishings and decorations have been specially designed to suit the varied tastes of visitors.
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150 rooms all with hot and cold water.
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REDUCED RATES FOR WINTER RESIDENCE.

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WHITE HALL,
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Constant hot water in all Bed Rooms.
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Where Warm Sunshine Always Prevails.
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Special Winter Terms.

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Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
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TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.

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TORQUAY, TOORAK HOTEL; South aspect; minute sea front; central heating; billiards; ball room; tennis; garage.—F. and L. Edmonds.

(Continued on Page Three)

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

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CANNERO (sunny, healthy winter spot on Lake Maggiore, away from cold winds).—HOTEL ITALIE; first class; most comfortable; inclusive terms from 8s. per day.

DIANO MARINA.—HOTEL PARADISO, facing sea. South, lofty rooms, central heating. English doctor. Chaplain; tennis; 20-25 lire per day including taxes, service, afternoon tea. Reduced terms for prolonged stay.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. — SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 2-3gns. week inclusive.

LEVANTO (Riviera), ITALY.—GRAND HOTEL LEVANTO. English management. All comfort. Inclusive terms £2 per week.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

MERANO & THE DOLOMITES.
Near Innsbruck and within easy reach of Venice.
For WARM SUNSHINE in WINTER go to
MERANO.
The Healthiest Resort in Europe. Mild, dry, and sunny. No wind.
FOR WINTER SPORTS GO TO
THE DOLOMITES.
Excellent Snow conditions. Plenty of Sunshine. Well-organized Sports.
Ask for special gratis booklets at the Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy).

DRY, SUNNY, WINTER CLIMATE. GOLF.
MERAN. ESPLANADE HOTEL. FROM 35 LIRE.

OSPEDALETTI.—MIRAMARE PALACE. Leading Hotel. Glorious position. Large garden. Tennis. English professional. Pension from 45 lire.

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL, an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International Society.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First class; elevated position; full South; quiet; hot and cold running water in every room; garden; moderate terms.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price.
250 BED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
65 Double-sized bed-room suites in waxed oak, weathered oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c.; from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 26gns. each, cost double; beds to match.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 25s. 6d. each to 10gns.
750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £3 12s. each to 12gns.; settees to match.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising exclusively designed 5ft. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bed-room Suite with Bedstead, Staples spring, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Drawing and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies).
114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.
10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD.—Trade with the original firm, est. 150 years. Maximum prices for artificial teeth, platinum, gold, silver, &c. Cash at once. Call or post. Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTES

STEINWAY DUO ART REPRODUCING PIANOS. Steinway Pianola Pianos, Grands and Uprights. The faithful renditions by masters, or your own pianola rendering full power of your own hand-playing.—Write for catalogue or call, Steinway and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, corner Conduit-street, W.1.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

YORK HAMS, most delicious flavoured ham on the market; small 1s., large 1s. 10d. per lb.; cooked 2s. 4d. per lb. English Bacon, gammon 1s. 4d., streaky 10d., backs 1s. 6d. per lb. Blue Stilton 1s. 10d. per lb. English turkeys 1s. 6d. per lb. Surrey chickens 1s. 10d. per lb. Forequarters N.Z. lamb 8½d. per lb.; carriage paid.—For further particulars only write Box C.89, The Times, E.C.4.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Kilburn-road, N.W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, Silver. Buyers attend free or cash by return. Amb. 1358. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects. Highest prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcels to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Broad Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN urgently APPEALS for DONATIONS for the assistance of Distressed Musicians, members and non-members, and their widows and orphans.
Hon. Treasurer, W. H. BREETON, Esq., 24, Nottingham-place, London, W.1.
Secretary, F. C. RENNETT, 52 and 53, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

The Hon. Treasurer gratefully acknowledges Subscriptions and Donations from:—The Duke of Westminster; The Marquess of Northampton; The Earl of Lonsdale; The Earl of Plymouth; Viscount Astor; Viscount Bledisloe; Viscount Leverhulme; Lord Brotherton; Lady Battersea; Lady Mond; Lady Lyon; The Hon. Lady Hulse; Sir Edward German; Mrs. Ernest Blake; Edgar Harrison, Esq.; Maurice B. Reckitt, Esq.; Warwick Deeping, Esq.; Musical Entertainments Association; Messrs. Novello and Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Robert Morley and Co.; Messrs. George Withers and Sons.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.
Notice is hereby given that the Port of London Authority propose to make the following BYE-LAWS:—
BYE-LAWS AMENDING THE PORT OF LONDON FISHERY BYE-LAWS, 1914.
The Port of London Authority in exercise of the powers and authority vested in them by the Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1920, and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, DO MAKE THE FOLLOWING BYE-LAWS, that is to say:—
Short title and commencement.
1. These Bye-laws may be cited as "The Port of London Fishery (Amendment) Bye-laws, 1931," and shall come into operation on the expiration of fourteen days after the day upon which they are confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Use of stow-boat net.
2. From and after the date upon which the present Bye-laws come into operation, Bye-law 5 (ii.) of the Port of London Fishery Bye-laws, 1914, shall be read and construed as if the following words were added thereto:—
"(f) A stowboat net."
Any person desirous of making any objection to or representation respecting such proposed Bye-laws may do so in writing or otherwise, on or before the 8th day of December, 1930, to the undersigned.
Dated this 7th day of November, 1930.
J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary of the Port of London Authority.
London, E.C.3.

THE BRODRIBB TRUST.
The Governors of Christ's Hospital invite APPLICATIONS for the ADMISSION to the SCHOOL of the FOUNDATION. Candidates must be related by blood to Arthur Hubert Brodribb, Lawrence Cuthbert Brodribb (née Holman), Charles Hilde Brodribb, Doris Elizabeth Brodribb (née Holman), or Lilian Florence Annie Brodribb (née Walker). They must be between the ages of 9 and 11 years, and their parents or guardians must be, in the opinion of the Council of Governors of Christ's Hospital, in need of assistance towards the education of such children. Candidates must be able to pass the prescribed educational examinations.
Particulars may be obtained of the Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 26, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BRODRIBB TRUST.
The Governors of Christ's Hospital give notice that an EXHIBITION of the VALUE of £70 per annum is at present AVAILABLE for the EDUCATION at any University within the British Empire of persons within the ages of 19 to 23 related by blood to Arthur Hubert Brodribb, Lawrence Cuthbert Brodribb, Charles Hilde Brodribb, Doris Elizabeth Brodribb (née Holman), or Lilian Florence Annie Brodribb (née Walker).
Particulars may be obtained of the Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 26, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.3.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

By Order of the Directors of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
FOR INVESTMENT or PART OCCUPATION.
KINGSWAY.
Within a few yards of Holborn Underground Station.
LONG LEASEHOLD CORNER PREMISES
Known as
HAMPDEN HOUSE.
Frontage to Kingsway of about 47ft. 5in., with a return frontage to Gate-street of about 23ft. 10in., affording a total site area of 1,175 sq. ft.
The accommodation arranged on
Basement, Ground, and Three Upper Floors.
THE WHOLE LET AT LOW RISING RENTALS AMOUNTING TO
PER £1,491 ANNUM.
Messrs.
JACKSON STOPS & STAFF
are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 26th November, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock (unless sold by private treaty).
May be viewed at any convenient time by arrangement with the Auctioneers, Stock House, 16, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1. Grosvenor 2344/5; and at Northampton, Leeds, Cirencester, and Ireland.

SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, 17-23.—Only 60 yards from High Holborn.—A particularly fine building of seven clear floors, containing about 21,850 sq. ft. floor space. Frontage 88ft., depth 93ft. Ideal for large store or alternatively could be very easily arranged for letting in floors or suites. 50-year lease for SALE by AUCTION on Nov. 26th next, with VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele. Mayfair 6710.

CITY FREEHOLD near St. Paul's; exceptional light; floor space 2,254ft. PRICE £4,250; 80 per cent. left on mortgage.—Apply Major Slater, 5, Museum-mansions, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

HULL.—For SALE with early possession the valuable substantially built FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as "SPRINGBANK," situate within one mile of Victoria-square, with frontage to Springbank of 227 feet and return frontage to Stanley-street of 279 feet and to Derringham-street of 20 feet. Site area approximately 9,660 square yards, total floor area of buildings approximately 4,080 square yards. The buildings have been used recently as Government Offices and Instruction Centre.—For further particulars and order to view apply to Director of Lands and Accommodation, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1, or to Estate Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, Britannia House, Wellington-street, Leeds.

KINGSWAY.—An opportunity occurs to acquire at a very moderate inclusive rental a SELF-CONTAINED SUITE of OFFICES with private lavatories, comprising the entire floor in one of the best of the smaller buildings, excellent offices; central heating, lift, &c.—Sole Agents, ROGERS and COATES, 85, Kingsway, W.C.2.

NOTTINGHAM. Finest position in Centre of City.—SHOP, 55ft. by 59ft., with lofty BASEMENT SHOW ROOM 55ft. by 58ft. Frontages to busy thoroughfare and arcade. Lease at moderate rental. No premium.—Estates Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham.

ST. JAMES'S.—Only £275 per annum.—Fine SUITE of SHOWROOMS to be LET; beautifully light, excellent modern building.—COCKETT and HENDERSON, 45, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SUSSEX. ON AN ESTATE OF 300 ACRES. Available for any period up to two years. A COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER with grounds of 12 Acres; 10-15 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; stabling, garage. Rent according to period. Rough shooting.—WINKWORTH and Co., Curzon-street, W.1.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

LIMPSFIELD COMMON (about 1¼ mile from Oxted Station).—To be LET FURNISHED, a very attractive RESIDENCE from second week in December for three months, containing four reception, nine beds, two baths, well arranged offices; garage; large gardens; co's water, electric light and power; central heating and telephone.—For further particulars apply JAS. W. SLACK, Estate Agent, Oxted. Telephone No., Oxted 9.

ROTTINGDEAN, Brighton.—FURNISHED labour-saving HOUSE to be LET, overlooking sea; living room, sun parlour (Vita glass), four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; 2½ guineas weekly.—Write Box W.207, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY, in grounds of well-known golf club, 17 miles London.—Unique MODERN HOUSE; five bed, three bath, three sitting rooms; central heating; double garage; gardener's cottage; 6gns. weekly.—Write Box 01486, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO GUINEAS A WEEK is all that is asked for a charming old-fashioned FARMHOUSE situate within a few minutes of the Links at CROWBOROUGH; two reception, four bed, bath, usual offices; gas, garage, telephone, ONE ACRE. Can be Rented Furnished until March, 1931.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough.

WORTHING (near). VERY charming, WELL-FURNISHED COUNTRY bath room, four bedrooms, two reception, &c.; electric light; large garage; picturesque well-laid-out garden, tennis court, 6gns. per week.—PATCHING and Co., Estate Agents, Worthing.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET; South aspect; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; nice garden; two guineas weekly. Tenancy one year.—Apply BENEFIELD and CORNFORD, 'Phone 10.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CONNEMARA.—WINTER SHOOT, about 7,000 ACRES of preserved land. Furnished Lodge or attested Hotel near by. Rent £50.—Apply Colonel Laton, Wincanton.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CITY of LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City-road, E.C.1.
APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified candidates for the POST of ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, tenable for six calendar months' appointment at £80 per annum, board, lodging, washing, and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £120 per annum. Medical Officers duly registered in the Medical Science will be paid an additional £50 per annum. Appointment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Forms with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, London, N.7.
VACANCIES occur for TWO SURGEONS to the Hospital, and applications are invited for the appointments. Candidates must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
Particulars of the offices and details with regard to the submission of testimonials, &c., may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications should be sent not later than 21st November, 1930.
GILBERT G. VANTER, Secretary.

THE ROYAL BOROUGH of KENSINGTON.
TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, KENSINGTON PALACE.
The Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of TOWN CLERK.
Candidates for the appointment must not exceed 50 years of age; they must be members of the legal profession and must have had municipal experience.
The salary attached will be £2,000, inclusive one of £2,000 per annum on appointment, rising by annual increments of £100 to £2,500 per annum, and all fees and emoluments, other than fixed salary, must be paid into the Council's Fund.
The person appointed will be required, in addition to his statutory duties as Town Clerk, to act as legal adviser to the Council, and to carry out all legal work, including proceedings and attendances at the various Courts, to act as Clerk to the Assessment Committee and conduct proceedings in connection with Assessment Appeals at Quarter Sessions; to perform the duties of Returning Officer, Acting Returning Officer, and Deputy Returning Officer in connexion with Elections; to act as Registration Officer for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, and as Local Registrar under the Land Charges Act. He will be required to pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness, to contribute to the Council's Superannuation Fund, and to give the whole of his time to the duties of the office.
The appointment will be subject generally to the Standing Orders and Regulations of the Council made or to be made relative to Officers and will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be completed and returned, with copies of three testimonials, in an envelope endorsed "Appointment of Town Clerk," not later than 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 5th December, 1930.
Personal canvassing of any member of the Council will disqualify.
By Order,
HORACE RAPSON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Kensington, W.8, 5th November, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of READING.
ADVISORY ENTOMOLOGIST.
The Council will shortly APPOINT an ADVISORY ENTOMOLOGIST under the Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the provision of Technical Advice to Farmers.—Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar.

WANTED, for the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY, a Whole-time PROFESSOR of LAW specially qualified to teach, among other subjects, Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Equity, Common Law, International Law and other allied subjects, and to guide studies up to the LL.D. standard and also to do tutorial work. Any initial salary in the grade of Rs.800-50-1,250 will be available according to qualifications, with benefit of Provident Fund.
Applications, stating age, academic qualifications, professional research, and teaching experience, and minimum starting salary required, should reach the undersigned by 30th December, 1930. The candidate finally selected will be appointed for a period of three years in the first instance.
J. M. DAVID, Registrar.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Few Men of good education required by a well-known house to act as whole or part-time Representatives in an educational enterprise in residential areas in and near London. Payment by commission, which is capable of yielding to those who devote their whole time and energy and income of £5 to £15 a week.—Write Box E.1763, The Times, E.C.4.

A Few Representatives (either sex) of good standing required to interest and enrol members for an association of some national importance to country and town; excellent prospects; first-class references desired.—Write Box C.83, The Times, E.C.4.

COST Accountant with thorough practical experience in Iron and Steel Trades; will be invited to carry out all legal work, including proceedings and attendances at the various Courts, to act as Clerk to the Assessment Committee and conduct proceedings in connexion with Assessment Appeals at Quarter Sessions; to perform the duties of Returning Officer, Acting Returning Officer, and Deputy Returning Officer in connexion with Elections; to act as Registration Officer for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, and as Local Registrar under the Land Charges Act. He will be required to pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness, to contribute to the Council's Superannuation Fund, and to give the whole of his time to the duties of the office.
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Town Hall, Kensington, W.8, 5th November, 1930.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HONORARY SURGEON to the above Hospital. The successful candidate will be expected to reside within a reasonable distance of the Hospital.
Candidates must send 12 copies of their application and testimonials to the undersigned not later than the 29th November.
W. T. SOUTHWOOD, Superintendent and Secretary.

MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES.
APPLICATIONS are invited for an APPOINTMENT as ASSISTANT CURATOR in the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, in charge of the Herbaceous and Alpine Department.
Salary £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £350 per annum. Assistant Curator, of £250, and, in the case of a female Assistant Curator, of £200, plus Civil Service bonus. The present bonus on £120 is £67 10s. per annum. A house free of rent and rates is provided. The post is pensionable.
Candidates must satisfy the Ministry as to their practical training in horticulture. Preference will be given to candidates who have been trained in botanical gardens or kindred institutions and who have had experience in the supervision of staff and routine. Candidates must be between the ages of 24 and 35 on the 1st January, 1931, except that they may deduct from their actual age any time during which they served in His Majesty's Forces during the late War. Preference will be given to ex-Service applicants.
No application will be considered unless it has been received by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on the prescribed form on or before the 24th day of November, 1930. Forms of application and copies of Regulations can be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

NAPSBURY MENTAL HOSPITAL, NAPSBURY, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
COUNTY COUNCIL OF MIDDLESEX.
MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED at a commencing salary of £365, rising to £405 per annum. Board, lodging, washing, and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £120 per annum. Medical Officers duly registered in the Medical Science will be paid an additional £50 per annum. Appointment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Forms with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.

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Town Hall, Kensington, W.8, 5th November, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

DISTRIBUTORS wanted for preparation which gives grass tennis courts a hard court surface; men with established connexions only.—Write Firmate Works, Hilton-derby.

EMPIRE Marketing.—Lady interested in Empire movement required to assist in Bournemouth branch of West End association; nominal salary to start.—Please write BM/LONW, Holborn, W.C.

EXPERIENCED Accountant wanted, able to take control of all books and statistics; must be able to control large organization.—Write, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box C.84, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH Teacher, 22-28 years, single, wanted at once for schools of languages in Poland.—Apply, with references, to Mr. Ferraris, Marszalkowska 94 m.8, Warsaw, Poland.

MEDICAL Doctor.—Situation open, preferably to young graduate. For reply and appointment applicant should state 'phone number and times when free for interview.—Write Box 742, Willings, King's Cross, W.C.1.

METROPOLITAN Society for the Blind.—Wanted immediately, an experienced lady, age 30 to 45, as Assistant Secretary in connexion with the London County Council after-care work for the blind; salary £200, rising to £250; knowledge of social work desirable.—Applications, with full particulars, also three recent testimonials, to be forwarded by November 19th to the Organizing Secretary, 63, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.1.

OPENING for young man, essential not over 24; accustomed fruit growing work, experienced with budding, planting, &c., and capable supervise others doing it.—Box 1254, Owen's Agency, 133, High Holborn, W.C.1.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address reckoned as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage stamps a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET; South aspect; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; nice garden; two guineas weekly. Tenancy one year.—Apply BENEFIELD and CORNFORD, 'Phone 10.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CONNEMARA.—WINTER SHOOT, about 7,000 ACRES of preserved land. Furnished Lodge or attested Hotel near by. Rent £50.—Apply Colonel Laton, Wincanton.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BACHELOR SUITE to be LET, FURNISHED. Service. New Cavendish-street; 3gns.—Phone Welbeck 1982.

MARBLE ARCH.

A BACHELOR SUITE, close to Portman-square, Hyde Park, and Tube; something different; furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; telephone; first-class service and cooking. Meals to order.—43, Seymour-street, W.1.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 25s.; double, 32s.; including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7, and (adjoining) 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 1256; 0266.)

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Cleveland-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food.—Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music-room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; inspection invited. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 33-34, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Bare Minute HYDE PARK.—Exclusive modern Residential for Europeans only. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. Hot and cold running water all bed rooms. Night porter. Daily, weekly, or longer terms on request. Padd. 8914.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Selfridge's.—Modernised house; ONE ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water. Welbeck 2082.

A Bare Minute buses and Swiss Cottage (Met.).—A really comfortable GUEST HOUSE, partial or full board.—12, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 0710.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Lancaster-gate.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meals, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive; no extras. Also 2 bedrooms, 1 sitting room, bath, rooms by arrangement.—Write Box F.1215, The Times, E.C.4.

DUDLEY COURT—HYDE PARK.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL in Inverness-terrace; excellent cuisine; bridge; partial board from 47s. 6d.—Resident Proprietress. Park 1276.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for Business Men; 2 billiards; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Gunnersbury 2468.—Ivanhoe Residential Club, Ivanhoe-parade. Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold water basins; gas fires.—25, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square. Comfortable ACCOMMODATION at moderate terms; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3508 and 6920.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable, good-class residence; all modern conveniences; gas fires; good table; close bus and Tube; moderate terms.—181, Sutherland-avenue.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; A central heating; French cuisine. From £3 10s.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT of the highest order, overlooking Gardens, central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires in bedrooms; constant hot water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £3 3s. 6d. per week. Bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 33-34, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

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A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold water basins; gas fires.—25, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

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A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT of the highest order, overlooking Gardens, central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires in bedrooms; constant hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £3 3s. 6d. per week. Bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 33-34, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

CHARLTON GUEST HOUSE.

Delightful home for married couple or business people, 15 minutes City, West End; large dance card, music, table tennis rooms; running hot and cold water bed rooms, baths; CENTRAL HEATING; chef cuisine; 2 minutes Tube, 20 minutes Oxford-street; Phone, Ravs. 2660.

CAMPDEN HILL.—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, ground floor; South aspect; quiet and pleasant. Phone Western 2405.

CHARLTON GUEST HOUSE.

Delightful home for married couple or business people, 15 minutes City, West End; large dance card, music, table tennis rooms; running hot and cold water bed rooms, baths; CENTRAL HEATING; chef cuisine; 2 minutes Tube, 20 minutes Oxford-street; Phone, Ravs. 2660.

CAMPDEN HILL.—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, ground floor; South aspect; quiet and pleasant. Phone Western 2405.

HORNER GRANGE,

WEST HILL, SYDENHAM. 'PHONE 2701.

AN IDEAL GUEST HOUSE, five miles London, one mile Dulwich; central heating; ballroom; garages.

APARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL; very well Furnished; fourth aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance. 997a.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

AESTHETICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), has been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 126, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—'Phone, Kens. 2541.

6, NORFOLK-SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, ground and drawing room floors, beautifully Furnished; hot and cold running water; facing garden; meals as desired.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, redecorated and refurnished, from 30s. weekly inclusive; electric light, constant hot water, and bath. breakfast.—10, Porchester-square, W.2. Park 6015.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

ATTRACTIVE one and three room FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; Chesterettes; from 3gns. Running water, house centrally heated. Padd. 5653.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales's-terrace, W.8 (Kensington 3764).—Mrs. Wilby, late of 84, Duchess-street.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS in well appointed house W.1; one minute Marble Arch; first-class cuisine and service; moderate.—Write Box 06111, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE and charmingly FURNISHED SUITES, also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Meals optional. —10, Gunnersbury-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 14s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 fitted bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating; lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 2263.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 2½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Mincie Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, with breakfast. 2gns. 6d. each; all conveniences and comfort. Primrose 1690.

THE BEAUMONT.

AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCE'S-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a high standard of comfort and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s.; double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water basins; gas fires; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax 5529.

AT REDLANDS RESIDENTIAL,

9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms, hot & cold water, gas fires. From 2½gns. single, 4½gns. double. Europeans.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 88-89, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, tennis, Ping-Pong table; personally owned, supervised by retired Harley officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, PARK HILL-RISE.—A Country Mansion luxuriously furnished; modern central heating; hot and cold water basins, gas fires bed rooms; first-class cuisine; courteous, efficient service; large grounds; five minutes golf, station, splendid train service City, West End; moderate terms. Tele., Croydon 2640.

EGMONT HOUSE,

AT 40, BELGRAVE-ROAD (three minutes Victoria Station); newly decorated and furnished bed rooms; running hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfast optional (7s. 6d. nightly); central. Victoria 7106.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; now vacant, large double front bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AUTUMN 1930.

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A First-class Residential Establishment.

Before making winter arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.

60 ROOMS.

Hot and cold water in bed rooms.

Many having own baths.

Highly recommended by guests in residence.

Terms from 3 guineas per week.

One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.

Telephone, Park 0264.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.—Bed-sitting rooms from 2gns.; gas fire, phones; large bath rooms; Queen's Gate; minute Park.—Housekeeper, Western 4660.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS.—Good light furnished Bed-Sitting Room, with bath; rent £105 per annum, including attendance; close to parks and three stations.—Apply 8, Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester-place, W.1.

BACHELOR'S SELF CONTAINED SUITE, also large bed-sitting room; central heating; meals to order. —121, Sloane-street. Sloane 6785.

BACHELOR'S Furnished Service Room; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required. 6, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4528.

BAYSWATER, 25, Kensington Gardens-square.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (divan) for business ladies out all day and doing own cooking, attendance.—Park 6340.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED BED - SITTING ROOMS; bath room and phone on floors; central heating; excellent service. From 37s. 6d. to 2½gns.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

BEAUTIFUL CHAMBERS Furnished as sitting rooms with breakfast from 32s. 6d.; dinner if required.—Western 2593.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, TWO BED ROOMS; use bath room; gas fires in bed rooms; lady's perfectly appointed house; excellent cook.—Lever, 22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service; comfort studied; terms moderate.—1, Brunswick-square, Russell-square, W.C.1.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in Yorkshire lady's house; 2gns. single, 31s. 6d. each double; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires.—Mrs. Zoë Back, 24, Upper George-street, Marble Arch, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; dinner optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast or Yorkshire lady's house; 2gns. single, 31s. 6d. each double; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires.—Mrs. Zoë Back, 24, Upper George-street, Marble Arch, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; dinner optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast, optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, clean, comfortable; 27s. 6d. to 30s.; breakfast included; gas fires; near City, West End.—Mrs. Cambridge, 3, Cambridge-street, Victoria.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast, optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast, optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfast, baths, lights, and attendance at moderate inclusive terms. —Manson-place, Queen's-gate, Kens. 4200.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast, optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast, optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

W.C.1

SQUARE.—LARGE SINGLE ROOM, use bath room; constant hot water, electric light, gas fire; 4½gns. a month.—Write Box B.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

7, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S GATE.—Large, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfast and tea; gas fire; constant hot water; minute South Kensington Station.

PRINCES MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three stant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

GLYNE HOUSE,

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms; some bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full inclusive terms from 3gns. weekly.—Write "K. Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH. BATH-ROAD.

LYNWOOD.

Overlooking Pier. BOARD-RESIDENCE, or Private Apartments with or without board. 'Phone 4254.

EARLSWOOD COURT.

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH-ROAD.—Ideal winter home; every comfort; personal attention given to winter guests; from 2½gns.; garage. Ph. 6090.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road. Finest position in town. 9s. daily, no extras; free garage; absolutely unrivalled.

MONREITH.

BOURNEMOUTH (Exeter Park-road). Well furnished; private suites; close Pier, Square, Pavilion. Ph. 344.

BOURNEMOUTH.—KILDARE, Bath-road.—Well furnished private SUITES or APARTMENTS available; actually on sea front; board optional.—'Phone 2838.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, two lifts; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine; dancing; Kosy.

BOURNEMOUTH.—WINTER APARTMENTS; board optional; South aspect; amongst pines; gas fires bed rooms.—" Spencer House," Knyveton-road.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before finally booking to stay should read the "HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES." —For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

DORSET COAST.—Those in poor health and seeking a quiet abode should apply to the Manor House, West Bexington, Dorchester. Central heating. Winter terms

EASTBOURNE. YORK HOUSE.

Sea front. Special winter terms. Tele. 918.

EASTBOURNE. "ANGLES."

Facing sea. Dance and billiard rooms. English chef. Resident Proprietors. Tele. 311.

EASTBOURNE, VERNON HOUSE; sunny position; minute sea; excellent catering and service; low winter terms; Christmas from 13s. 6d. Tele. 891.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at THE CLAREMONT, directly facing the sea; beautiful Home, large gardens, running water; comfortable residence; garage; reduced terms.

HOVE.—Well Furnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—12, Second-avenue.

SOUTH DEVON.—Torquay's best residential district. Ideal Hitchen for winter months. Separate tables. Every comfort studied. Greenacre, Wellswood.

SOUTH DEVON COAST for WINTER.—Spacious modern house, delightful secluded garden for persons needing extra comforts and care; run by trained nurses; terms from 5gns.—Write Box M.310, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY HILLS.

Unusually cosy and "comfy"; central heating every where. Delightful country. 26 minutes London. Golf, tennis; garage.—Surrey Hills Mansions, Caterham.

TORQUAY, best locality.—Every comfort, separate table. English cuisine; near sea, shops, &c. Special winter terms.—Johns, 84, Christophers, Torwood-gardens.

VACANCY for Christmas Holidays in TWO BED ROOMS and SITTING ROOM, farmhouse; separate table; attendance; bus route; five miles Stowmarket.—Box 123, Durrants, Stowmarket.

CONTINENTAL

CANNES.—PENSION PETIT PARADIS, 60, Rue Maréchal Galliéni. Family House. Garden. Full South. Pension 40frs.

ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES or GENTLEMEN required as BOARDERS with nice French family having fine flat Lyons; highest references; French tuition given; moderate charges.—Write Box V.215, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSING HOMES

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele., 613.

BOSCOMBE EAST.—Husband and wife, trained nurses, wish care INVALID or DISABLED GENTLEMAN; quiet, well-appointed house; large garden; residential district; doctor's reference.—Write Box B.1329, The Times, E.C.4.

C.M.B. TRAINED NURSE offers well equipped home; beautiful Home, large garden, for rest, care; maternity patients received; residential nursery.—Oakfield, 20, Shoot-up-hill, Hunnpstead, N.W.2.

NURSE offers LADY HOME during Accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

SUPERIOR PERMANENT HOME for Chronic Nerve and Slight Mental Cases, not certifiable; well furnished rooms, generous diet; good references; terms from 2½gns.—Matron, Graham House, Courtfield-gardens, West Ealing, W.13.

TRAINED Nurse offers comfortable home semi-invalid needing kind care; charming room.—Sister, 5, Lemar-avenue, Clapham Common. Tele., Brixton 2812.

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS, London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All South Association, 3, All Souls'-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

EMMA WORSLEY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EMMA WORSLEY late of Verno Lodge, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, Widow who died on the 18th day of August, 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry on the 31st day of October, 1930 by Lionel Henry Peacock and Francis Evelyn (in the Will called Frank) Bray the executors therein named are required to send particulars thereof, in writing to the undersigned on or before the 14th January, 1931 after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1930.

JOHNSON, PEACOCK, HEPWORTH, & CHOWNE, 5, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said Executors.

FREDERICK WILLIAM UPSON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1923. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of FREDERICK WILLIAM UPSON late of Yale Manual, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, in the County of Sussex, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 30th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 21st day of October 1930 by John Randolph Upson, Bertram Bridges and Norman Denis Grundy the Executors named therein) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of January 1931 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 4th day of November 1930.

TIMBRELL, DEIGHTON & NICHOLS, 90, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

GEORGE BOWDLER GIPPS deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:

1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE BOWDLER GIPPS late of 25 Springfield Road, St. John's Wood in the County of London, Esquire (who died on the 12th day of November 1929, and whose Will with Codicil was proved by Arthur Trowbridge Keeling and Charlotte Amie Gipps, two of the Executors thereof, resumed, on the 23rd day of December 1929, at the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 7th day of January 1931.

2. After that date the said Executors will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Executors shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 6th day of November 1930.

TROWER, STILL & KEELING, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

W.C.1

SQUARE.—LARGE SINGLE ROOM, use bath room; constant hot water, electric light, gas fire; 4½gns. a month.—Write Box B.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

7, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S GATE.—Large, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfast and tea; gas fire; constant hot water; minute South Kensington Station.

PRINCES MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three stant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

GLYNE HOUSE,

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms; some bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full inclusive terms from 3gns. weekly.—Write "K. Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 19, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Board from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water, (Kens. 0361.)

BROMLEY, KENT.

RAVENSCROFT.—XVI. CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideal winter residence; two acres. Bromley South Station. 20 mins. City. Ravensbourne 3040.

REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.—18, Queensberry-place, S. Kensington (close station).—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 3gns.; fine reception rooms, coal fires; bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water; good table.

1, GRANVILLE-PLACE, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

SINGLE SERVICE ROOMS and Residential Suites; central heating, hot and cold water, electric fires, telephones; ample baths; newly furnished.—Phone, Mayfair 1084.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; baths, &c.; 30s.-31gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry-place. West. 4506.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM, constant hot water, gas fire, ring, 30s., including breakfast, bath, light.—86, Sumner-place. Kens. 3919.

SWISS COTTAGE (five minutes).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM in select modern house; newly decorated; constant hot water, gas fires; meals by arrangement.—199, Goldhurst-terrace. 'Phone, Maida Vale 3530.

UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS. Single 15s., double 18s. each person, including service, electric light, and hot baths. Gas fires, central heating; 14 tiled, heated bath rooms, shower baths, marble fittings. Lounges. Dancing. Hall porter. Dutch garden.—Bayswater-court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 2263.

VICTORIA.—FURNISHED SUITE, sitting room, overlooking gardens, double and single bed room, kitchenette, bath; attendance; 'phone.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

VICTORIA.—Attractively FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATLETS; grillers, gas fires, divans, geyser baths; suitable for business people. Victoria 9142.—31, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, Victoria.

W.C.1

SQUARE.—LARGE SINGLE ROOM, use bath room; constant hot water, electric light, gas fire; 4½gns. a month.—Write Box B.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

7, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S GATE.—Large, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfast and tea; gas fire; constant hot water; minute South Kensington Station.

PRINCES MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three stant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

GLYNE HOUSE,

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms; some bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full inclusive terms from 3gns. weekly.—Write "K. Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 19, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Board from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water, (Kens. 0361.)

BROMLEY, KENT.

RAVENSCROFT.—XVI. CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideal winter residence; two acres. Bromley South Station. 20 mins. City. Ravensbourne 3040.

REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.—18, Queensberry-place, S. Kensington (close station).—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 3gns.; fine reception rooms, coal fires; bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water; good table.

1, GRANVILLE-PLACE, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

SINGLE SERVICE ROOMS and Residential Suites; central heating, hot and cold water, electric fires, telephones; ample baths; newly furnished.—Phone, Mayfair 1084.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; baths, &c.; 30s.-31gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry-place. West. 4506.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM, constant hot water, gas fire, ring, 30s., including breakfast, bath, light.—86, Sumner-place. Kens. 3919.

SWISS COTTAGE (five minutes).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM in select modern house; newly decorated; constant hot water, gas fires; meals by arrangement.—199, Goldhurst-terrace. 'Phone, Maida Vale 3530.

UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS. Single 15s., double 18s. each person, including service, electric light, and hot baths. Gas fires, central heating; 14 tiled, heated bath rooms, shower baths, marble fittings. Lounges. Dancing. Hall porter. Dutch garden.—Bayswater-court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 2263.

VICTORIA.—FURNISHED SUITE, sitting room, overlooking gardens, double and single bed room, kitchenette, bath; attendance; 'phone.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

VICTORIA.—Attractively FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATLETS; grillers, gas fires, divans, geyser baths; suitable for business people. Victoria 9142.—31, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, Victoria.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

No. 00611 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of SUNGEI TELOR (MALAYA) RUBBER ESTATE Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 5th day of October, 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £175,000 to £43,750.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 17th day of November 1930.

Any Creditor or shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 6th day of November 1930

HERBERT SMITH & Co., 23, London Wall, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1929 and in the Matter of PACIFIC OILFIELDS Limited (in voluntary Liquidation) Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company which is being wound up are required on or before the 16th day of December 1930 being the date fixed for that purpose by James Rennie and Edwin Thomas Gattrell, Liquidators of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to the said Liquidator and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidators are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of November 1930.

JAMES RENNIE,
E. T. GATRELL, Liquidators.

No. 00403 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Justice Maugham. In the Matter of G. STIBBE & Co. Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 20th day of June 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £500,000 to £400,000 is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 17th day of November 1930.

Dated the 6th day of November 1930.

BOISE, BRADLEY & Co., King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4. Agents for Harding & Barnett, of Leicester. Solicitors for the Company.

00226 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of MOWLEM and COWEN Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated 30th October, 1930 sanctioning the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £100,000 to £88,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to each Class of Shares the amount of the Capital and particulars required by the above Statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 3rd day of November 1930.

ROUTH, STACEY & CASTLE, 14 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. Agents for Thring Sheldon & Ingram, Bath. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00641 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of J. BROWNLIE & COMPANY (NEWCASTLE) Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 16th October 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £50,

Law Report, Nov. 6

SUMMARY

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Swift, Mr. Justice Acton, and Mr. Justice Talbot—dismissed his appeal against conviction of Michael Dennis Corrigan, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in September last of fraudulent conversion, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A question about the law of extradition was raised. (REX v. CORRIGAN.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

A QUESTION OF EXTRADITION LAW

REX v. CORRIGAN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, MR. JUSTICE ACTON, *and* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT)

THE COURT dismissed the appeal against his conviction of Michael Dennis Corrigan, who was convicted before Judge Holman Gregory at the Central Criminal Court on September 16, 1930, of fraudulent conversion and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The appellant was convicted on an indictment containing 13 counts charging fraudulent conversion of property contrary to section 20 of the Larceny Act, 1916—namely, sums of money entrusted to the appellant for the purchase of oil shares. The first four counts, on which he was convicted, related to a sum of £800 and three sums of £1,000 entrusted to him by a Mrs. Harrold. On the fifth count, which alleged fraudulent conversion of a sum belonging to one Cannon, the appellant was acquitted by the Judge's direction. On counts 6 to 13, charging fraudulent conversion of eight sums ranging from £100 to £6,000, entrusted to him by one Noad, he was convicted.

Another indictment containing 15 counts charging the appellant with obtaining money by false pretences contrary to section 32 of the Larceny Act, 1916, remained on the file.

Mr. J. P. Eddy and Mr. Maurice Lush appeared for the appellant; Mr. Eustace Fulton for the Crown.

MR. FULTON, continuing his argument, said that to understand the sense in which "surrender" was used in the treaty it was only necessary to look at the treaty, which was expressed to be for the "mutual surrender" of fugitive criminals. It replaced an earlier treaty for "reciprocal extradition." Therefore "surrender" and "extradition" meant the same thing. It was to be surrender "under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty."

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—That is what the authorities are bound to do; but surely they may waive any condition if they choose.

MR. FULTON.—The question then is whether it is a surrender under the treaty or outside the treaty.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—Suppose the Home Office sent the warrant direct to the French authorities instead of through the Ambassador and the French chose to act on it, would it be any less a surrender?

MR. FULTON.—The question, I submit, is as to the fact of surrender.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON.—And you say that unless there is a formal decree by the President of the Republic it is not a "surrender" under the treaty?—That is my submission.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON.—If the meaning of "surrender" is left vague, one is plunged into a sea of obscurities, and may argue for days, as in this case, whether there has been a surrender or not. If it is done by a formal document, as you contend, that difficulty disappears.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—When one reads the French document they seem to treat the observance or neglect of the formalities as quite immaterial to the question whether it is extradition.

MR. FULTON.—It was for the defendant below to prove affirmatively that there was not only a surrender, but a surrender for false pretences. The only evidence of that was Corrigan's own, and possibly the Judge did not believe him as readily as did Mrs. Harrold and Mr. Noad.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON.—Surely the way to prove it was to go to one of the High Contracting Parties and ask:—"Was this a person 'surrendered' or '*livré*' to you by the other High Contracting Party?" The appropriate Department could answer at once, "Yes" or "No" by reference to their file. The question whether there was extradition seems to me as much a question of official fact as the question whether a man has been convicted before a certain Court.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—Documents were not produced which could have been obtained by the appropriate subpoenas, and hearsay evidence of their contents was given.

Mr. FULTON next dealt with the question whether, assuming that there was an extradition, it prevented the trial of Corrigan for fraudulent conversion, and submitted that it did not.

Mr. LUSH replied.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that on September 9, 1930, Michael Dennis Corrigan was given in charge of a jury at the Central Criminal Court on an indictment containing 13 counts, alleging against him various offences of fraudulent conversion contrary to section 20 (1) (4) (*a*) of the Larceny Act, 1916. That indictment, together with one containing charges of obtaining money by false pretences, contrary to section 32 (1) of the Larceny Act, 1916, had been found against him by the Grand Jury on June 24, 1930, but there had been certain postponements.

Before being given in charge on the indictment for fraudulent conversion, Corrigan had pleaded "Not Guilty." No motion was made to quash the indictment, and the trial proceeded. During the cross-examination of the first witness, Mr. Eddy, who represented Corrigan, stated to the Court that "at the proper time I shall object to any counts being left to the jury other than those for false pretences."

As a matter of fact, there were no charges of false pretences in the indictment which was then being tried, but it became apparent that Mr. Eddy's intention was to object to the accused man being tried in this country for any offence other than that of obtaining money by false pretences, on the ground that he had been extradited from France to this country only on charges of false pretences, and that it was, therefore, not competent to the criminal Courts of this country to take cognizance of any other offence than that of obtaining money by false pretences.

To determine whether that objection was or was not well founded, it became necessary to ascertain the facts. It was agreed that the burden of proving the facts necessary to support Mr. Eddy's contention lay on the accused man, and that the ascertainment of such facts from the evidence which might be adduced was the duty of the Judge and not of the jury. Both those views were correct.

Having heard evidence, the Judge decided against the contention and the trial proceeded, with the result that Corrigan was found guilty on 12 of the 13 counts. No motion was made in arrest of judgment, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

From that conviction he had appealed on nine grounds which might be conveniently arranged in two groups, the first relating to the contention that the prisoner was not triable in this country on that indictment by reason of the law relating to extradited persons, and the second relating to various matters as to the admission of evidence or the alleged misdirection or non-direction of the jury.

THE FIRST GROUP

With regard to the first group, Mr. Eddy had very carefully called the Court's attention to the facts which had been proved and had very fully and with characteristic ability argued the point of law arising on those facts, but, in the Court's view on those grounds of appeal, it could not interfere with the conviction.

The argument was based on section 19 of the Extradition Act, 1870, and article iv. of the treaty of April 8, 1877, applied by and embodied in the Order in Council of May 16, 1878. Section 19 of the Act provided:—

> Where, in pursuance of any arrangement with a foreign State, any person accused or convicted of any crime which, if committed in England, would be one of the crimes described in the first Schedule to this Act is surrendered by that foreign State, such person shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to such foreign State, be triable or tried for any offence committed prior to the surrender in any part of her Majesty's dominions other than such of the said crimes as may be proved by the facts on which the surrender is granted.

Article IV. of the treaty stated:—

> The present treaty shall apply to crimes and offences committed prior to the signature of the treaty; but a person surrendered shall not be tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition other than the crime for which his extradition is granted.

It was contended that that Article abrogated or repealed the last two lines of section 19 of the Act.

In their Lordships' view that contention was wrong, and, assuming that there was a surrender based on the extradition law, it must have been based on the facts contained in the information and depositions, not only the offences of obtaining money by false pretences, but facts by which fraudulent conversion of such moneys might be proved.

The Court based its decision on that ground and that was sufficient to dispose of the appellant's first grounds of appeal, but the majority of the Court was not satisfied that in the present case there was in fact any extradition or surrender. The facts were a little difficult to ascertain, and even then what really happened was not quite clear. Mr. Eddy had over and over again invited the Court to assume that certain things must have happened, but even so, it by no means followed that his contention in law was correct.

In considering what the facts were and what they amounted to in point of law, it must always be borne in mind that the burden of proving his contention in law rested on the accused man, who was before the Court on September 9 in lawful custody on a lawful warrant issued by a Metropolitan Police Magistrate by whom he had been lawfully committed. There was nothing in fact or in law apparent to the Court to prevent the Court from proceeding to try him on an indictment which had been found by the Grand Jury, and if he desired to prevent the Court from proceeding to try him it was for him to establish beyond reasonable doubt that such facts existed as would render his trial illegal and improper.

NO "EXTRADITION WARRANT" PRODUCED

After reciting the circumstances of the issue of the warrant on the information of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Mr. Cannon and the arrest of the appellant in Paris on November 13, his Lordship pointed out that no information was before the Court how he came to be arrested except the statement of Corrigan himself that "I was arrested upon an extradition warrant from England in the case of Cannon." The Court was asked to assume that such arrest was made by the French police in consequence of a request by the British Government, and that such request was formulated under the Statutory Orders in Council and Treaties relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders. It might be that it was so, but there was certainly no evidence of such facts before the Court. No document which could in any sense be described as an "extradition warrant" was before the Court, and so far as the Court could ascertain no such document ever existed.

Having been arrested, Corrigan was taken, according to his own evidence, five times before a French Court where, according to his account,

> They asked me if I wished to be extradited. My counsel was there and specified the charge and I was told by the French Judge that the charge was obtaining money by false pretences. I particularly asked the Judge to specify the charge in detail. Upon that charge I consented to be extradited.

After Corrigan's arrest—namely, on November 18, 1929—two other warrants were issued by the Metropolitan Police Magistrate for his arrest on two other charges of obtaining money by false pretences. With reference to those, Corrigan said in evidence:—

> I was sent for by the Public Prosecutor, who showed me two additional warrants, which had been sworn since the first one in London in connexion with the case of Mrs. Harrold and Mr. Noad. I again asked the specific charge and I was told and it was read out to me and I signed the document that I was charged with obtaining money by false pretences with intent to defraud. Upon that charge I agreed to be extradited instead of opposing it, and upon that charge only. I now find I am being charged with fraudulent conversion.

Here again, the evidence, or rather the lack of evidence, was remarkable. Corrigan stated that he was taken five times before a French Court, that the charges were read out to him, and that he in fact signed documents. No document whatever was produced before this Court and no information whatever was before the Court as to the nature of the proceedings which Corrigan refers to in his evidence. He went on to state that, after appearing before the French authorities as above mentioned,

> I was taken from Paris in the prison van. I was in a van four days. I arrived at Boulogne at 6.30, a police officer took me over at 6.25, I think, and I was in the boat at 7 o'clock. An order was made in the Court in Paris for my extradition.

On that statement being made, the Judge at the trial pointed out, and pointed out quite properly, that if an order was made the order should be produced, and the accused man went on to say:—

> I was informed that the Minister of Justice there sanctioned my extradition, and I then pressed the Foreign Office here to extradite me as quickly as possible, because I did not wish to be there any longer than I could possibly help.

There was, in all that account, no proper legal evidence to show that extradition proceedings were ever taken against Corrigan, or that the stages leading up to and appropriate to a surrender under the extradition law were taken, but the evidence did not stop there. The only communication passing between the Government of this country and the Government of France which had been produced to the Court was a letter from the French Government, dated January 6, 1930, which stated:—

> Referring to the English Embassy's note of November 23 last, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to state that Corrigan, Michael Dennis, has consented to be handed over without completion of the formalities of extradition. The further *pièces de justice* sent on the above-named date have been communicated to him and Corrigan has maintained his renunciation of the formalities and diplomatic guarantees in order to hasten his transfer.

On those facts, Corrigan contended that he had been surrendered to the police of this country under the extradition laws and that he was entitled to any safeguards which the statutes, orders, and treaties afforded to extradited persons. The Court were all agreed that, having regard to section 19, the prisoner was properly triable in England for fraudulent conversion. The majority further thought that the learned Judge was right in coming to the conclusion that on that evidence the prisoner had not made out that he was surrendered under the extradition law, but that he returned voluntarily, although in custody, to this country to face any charges made against him.

His LORDSHIP then dealt with the second group of grounds of appeal, arriving at the conclusion that none of them afforded any ground for interference with the conviction. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

In reply to Mr. EDDY's request that sentence might run from the date of conviction, as a substantial point had been raised,

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT said that the Court saw no reason to depart from the ordinary rule, and made no special order.

Solicitors.—Mr. L. H. Brooks; Director of Public Prosecutions.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

A SELFRIDGE COMPANY'S LIBEL ACTION: DATE OF HEARING

SELFRIDGE PROVINCIAL STORES, LIMITED v. FINANCIAL TELEGRAPH, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE AVORY)

His LORDSHIP fixed November 17 for the trial of a libel action brought by Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, against Financial Telegraph, Limited, and others.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. V. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff company; Mr. T. F. Davis for the defendant Godfrey; and Mr. Granville Sharp for the other defendants.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that the defendants to the action were Financial Telegraph, Limited, Donald Kennedy and Ernest Godfrey Bowering. The action arose out of a circular accompanied by statements sent out by the defendants, or some of them, in which they alleged that the plaintiff company was insolvent. The circular was sent out two days before the publication of the balance-sheet, and the plaintiff company alleged that this was simply done to cause a fall in the price of the shares, and thereby enable the defendants and those whom they represented to sell them short with a view fraudulently to making a profit for themselves.

Directly the matter was brought to the knowledge of the plaintiff company they applied to Mr. Justice Bennett in the Vacation Court, and an injunction was granted. [The injunction was not granted against Mr. E. G. Bowering.] A few days later the defendants put in an affidavit in which they swore that they were prepared to justify the alleged libel, and Mr. Justice Bennett ordered a speedy trial of the action. The defendants [Financial Telegraph, Limited, and Mr. Donald Kennedy] appealed to the Court of Appeal against the injunction, but when the matter came on for hearing their counsel said that the statements in the affidavit could not be used, and he consented to the appeal being dismissed with costs. When the defence was eventually delivered it contained no justification whatever, but merely a denial that the words were libellous, and a claim for privilege.

The plaintiff company then discovered that another defendant, sometimes called Mark Godfrey, sometimes Godfrey Skylensky, and sometimes Godfried Sedney—a whole series of names which he used for the same purpose—was the person whom they believed was behind the other defendants, who were merely nominees. The plaintiff company was in a position to prove that he was the individual who was selling these shares short on the date of the publication of the alleged libel. They had, therefore, made him a party to the action. Inasmuch as his defence could only be the same as that of the other defendants, or else a denial that he was in any way concerned in the matter, he (counsel) asked his Lordship to fix a date for the trial. In the view of the plaintiff company the defendants were most dangerous people, and there was no order for an injunction against Skylensky.

Mr. T. F. DAVIS said that he appeared for the defendant, Mr. Godfrey. The time for delivering his defence would not expire for another week. He (counsel) was not yet able to say what his defence would be. There was no order against his client for a speedy trial; therefore the plaintiffs' application was premature.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, for the other defendants, said that after the granting of the injunction it was ascertained that the information which had been supplied to them, on which they had been relying, related to another company and not to the plaintiff company. They had been hoping that some settlement might be arrived at with the plaintiff company, but such hopes had not been realized. They accordingly proposed to let their defence go by default and to take no further interest in the proceedings other than the question of damages. Therefore it really mattered nothing to them whether there were a speedy trial or not.

His LORDSHIP.—How long will the trial take?

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—I should think about an hour.

Mr. DAVIS.—My friend is always optimistic on these occasions.

His LORDSHIP said that the case must be set down at once. He would fix the date of the trial for November 17.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson and Spyer; Mr. Burnett L. Elman and Messrs. H. W. Clarkson, Wright and Co.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, November 7), price 1s., are:—Slingsby and Others v. Westminster Bank Limited (Bills of exchange); Haskins v. Lewis (Rent restrictions); Smith v. Smith (Justices' jurisdiction); Secretary of Barrackpore Cantonment Committee v. Satish Chandra Sen (Cantonment land); Berliner and Another v. T. M. Fairclough and Sons, Limited (Relief against forfeiture); Collyer v. Hoare and Co., Limited (Income-tax); Carpenter v. Haymarket Hotel, Limited (Innkeepers).

BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED

On the application of Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of Salisbury House, E.C., the petitioning creditor not opposing, MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM yesterday stayed all further proceedings under a compulsory winding-up order, made on November 3, until Monday, November 24, and directed that the petition should be reinstated for hearing on that date.

The Estate Market

A CROWN LEASE

FLAT RENTALS

The late Lord Revelstoke resided for some time in the house in Carlton House-terrace now offered by Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler (Mount-street) for £9,000 on behalf of executors. The Crown lease is for 31 years unexpired. The house has a splendid ballroom overlooking St. James's Park. Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler have to let a mansion on the south side of Hyde Park, near Albert-gate, at £525 a year.

Furnished houses, offered by Messrs. Waller and Co. (Grosvenor-gardens), include one in South Eaton-place at nine guineas a week, another in Eaton-square at 18 guineas a week, and others up to 30 guineas a week.

Cropthorne Court is a block of flats at St. John's Wood, designed to secure for the tenants the greatest possible amount of daylight, the front being in a series of angular projections, as shown in a view in *The Times* yesterday (p. 25). Rentals range from £375 a year, and electric light and power are supplied at only a halfpenny a unit. Messrs. Allsop and Co. (Park-road and Soho-square) can show intending tenants a specimen flat.

Sussex property, Hazeldean, Bolney, and the furniture will be sold on December 1 by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square), who have, with Mr. Warrington Bennett, sold the remaining portions of Thickthorn, Kenilworth, the total being £13,800.

Briseley Rise, a seventeenth-century house and three acres, at Willesborough, will be submitted on the premises on November 27 by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The furniture sale, on the same day, does not include a collection of Delft, Sussex pottery and Toby jugs, which will be privately disposed of.

Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co. (Dover-street) quote £5,000 for a leasehold in Charles-street, at a low ground-rent. A thoroughly modern house in its equipment, facing south across Hyde Park, may be bought for £3,500, through Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square). They can let a "luxury" flat in Kensington at £650 a year, or a "service" flat in St. James's at £1,000.

Mayfair flats at from £425 to £700 a year, with larger ones at a higher rental, have been entrusted to Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street) for letting. "One-room flats with service" in Bury Court, Jermyn-street, are obtainable at four guineas a week. Accommodation in Carlton Court, Hertford-street, Mayfair, ranges from eight to 14 guineas a week.

For a flat in Sloane Court, Messrs. Chesterton and Sons ask £350 a year, subject to a payment of £200 on entry, and they guarantee exemption from liability to redecorate the flat at the end of the lease.

SALES BY AUCTION

HETHERINGTON and SECRETT

EALING.—2a, 3a, 20, 21, 25, 26, 32, and 33, Talbot-road ... £2,670
10, Lynton-avenue ... 625

WATSON, TEMPLE, and WAYMOUTH

SOUTHCHURCH, ESSEX.—3, Chelsea-avenue, freehold ... 860
WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—33 to 41 (odd), Rayleigh-avenue, freehold ... 2,675

CHESTERTON and SONS

HAYMARKET.—Whitcombe-street, Coventry Court Hotel, lease ... 3,500

WARMINGTON and Co.

PALMERS GREEN.—73 to 81 (odd), Broomfield-avenue ... 3,350
LEE.—32, Micheldever-road ... 650

JOHN G. DEAN and Co.

WANDSWORTH.—12, Wexford-road ... 1,240

STIMSON and SONS

KENSINGTON.—125, Sinclair-road ... 980
WANDSWORTH, &c.—1, 2, and 3, Peardon-street, &c. (in lots) ... 1,390

HENRY J. WAY and SON

YARMOUTH (I.W.).—The Officer's House, freehold ... 700

WALTER PARKS, THARLE, and Co.

BEXHILL.—28, London-road, freehold ... 1,300

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale		Description
Watkins & Watkins	Redhill	(4.0)	Freehold Properties
FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY			
W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly, W.	(10.30)	Old Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Fox and Sons	1, Grove-road, East Cliff, Bournemouth	(11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Debenham, Storr & Sons	26, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.	(12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C.	(12.0)	Bulbs
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W.	(12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Knight, Frank and Rutley	20, Hanover-square, W.	(1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Porcelain, Pictures, &c.
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W.	(1.0)	English and French Furniture, Rugs, &c.
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C.	(1.0)	Rare Books
Phillips, Son, and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W.	(1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture, Porcelain, &c.
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C.	(1.10)	Old English and French Furniture, Porcelain, Engravings, &c.
W. & F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W.	(2.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Harmer, Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C.	(2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1830. Price 7d.

VULGAR ERRORS

That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1,000 years would create a freehold.

That deeds executed on a Sunday are void.

That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property.

That a funeral passing over any place makes it a public highway.

That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market with a halter round her neck.

That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution.

That if a criminal has been hung and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed.

That the owners of asses are obliged to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses.—From the *Legal Observer*.

3 per Cent. Cons. 80¼ to ½.

SOLICITOR'S FORGOTTEN CERTIFICATE

CYRIL BARBER, of Town Hall-buildings, St. Albans, pleaded "Guilty" at St. Albans yesterday to two summonses for unlawfully and wilfully and falsely pretending to be a solicitor on October 4 and October 9. Mr. E. S. Wodehouse Isaac, prosecuting on behalf of the Law Society, said that Barber had not taken out a certificate to practise since November, 1927. He practised at St. Albans and apparently had appeared for the defence in a considerable number of cases, particularly relating to motoring offences. The chief summonses in question were related to Mr. Barber's defence in motoring cases. "I very much regret that on account of business worries I omitted to take the certificate out," said Mr. Barber to the Justices. The BENCH imposed a fine of £5 in each case, including costs.

NOTE FORGED IN PRISON

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Prison Commissioners at the Home Office:—"In June last a prisoner at Wandsworth Prison was reported for being in possession of a counterfeit note. Inquiries showed that the note, which was a crudely coloured imitation unlikely to deceive anyone, had been made by the prisoner at the suggestion of his visitor. His excuse was that he wished to have an example of a counterfeit note in his collection. As a result of his indiscretion the Prison Commissioners requested the visitor to discontinue his visits to the prison. Under the circumstances it was decided not to take disciplinary action against the prisoner."

LAW NOTICES, NOVEMBER 7

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Humphreys (pauper) v. Dreamland (Margate). Ld. (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—The United States Shipping Board v. the Ship St. Albans (pt. hd.).

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Raj Kumar Gobinda Narayan Singh and ors. v. Shan Lal Singh and ors. (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Mitford v. Deacon and Co. (pt. hd.) (12); re Stratton (Knapman v. Attorney-General) (11); re Cockell (Jackson v. Attorney-General) (14).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Reckitt v. Midland Bank, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (15); Levene v. Carnera (19); Filograph (Parent) Co., Ltd. v. Potter (20).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Mallards, Ltd. v. Gibbons Bros. "Rotary Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (11); re Mallard's, Ltd., Design, No. 742,187 and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919 (41a).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—South London Greyhound Racecourses v. Wake (pt. hd.) (26); King v. King (32). At 2.30:—For Judgment.—Arthur H. Brandt and Co. v. Cork (6).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Collinson v. R. E. Bennett, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (30).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions. (From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.)—Witness List. Part I. v. Hamilton Palmer, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (25); Cohen v. Cohen (pt. hd.) (23); re Mark Martin, dec. (McCallum v. Martin) (at 2, to be mentioned) (21).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Amalgamated Carburetters, Ltd. v. Bowden Wire, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (10).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Stephenson (Lloyd v. Fullerton) (pt. hd.) (16); re Partridge (Holyoake v. Partridge) (19); re Phillips (Tuckfield v. Jones) (20); re Mann (Mann v. Mann) (16).

King's Bench Division

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Spurgin v. Cliff and ors. (pt. hd.) (1320).

COURT VII. (HILBERY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Schorno v. Fischer and ors. (pt. hd.) (1262).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—To be mentioned.—Brown v. Marendaz (1764). —For Hearing.—Reynolds and anr. v. Andrews (1514).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Van Praagh v. Wilkinson (2848); Kirby v. Variyatti and anr. (2863); Young and Porter v. Belcher (2891).

COURT V. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Vergottis v. Waterton (2851); Simons and Co. v. Camelia-Cogoni (2890); Fleischman v. Wilson (2897).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Beaumont v. Nunky's Club, Ltd., and ors. (1976); Barlow, Lyde and Yates v. Chalmers (1999).

COURT IX. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—National Provincial Bank Ltd. v. H. J. White and Co.—Not Attended by Counsel.—British and Benningfield, Ltd. v. C. F. Beadell. Not before 11:—Special Paper.—Dowling v. G.W. Ry. Co. (2); Gristock v. Same (3).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's Lists subject to any case left over from to-day's Cause List:—Special Juries.—Phillips v. A. and G. Guiver (974); Ames and anr. v. Froomberg (Nov. 11) (1014); Cochrane v. Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Ltd. (1029); Humphrys v. Green and anr. (Nov. 12) (1062); Berrow v. Clarke (1100); Taylor v. Smart Bros. and Co. (1175); Evans and Wife v. H. N. Barnes, Ltd., and anr. (1023); Rhoades v. Richards: Same (consolidated) v. Same (1180); Pengraph Great Britain Distributing Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) v. Birnbaum and ors. (1211); Bloxham v. Hobbs (Nov. 11) (1245); Marsden, Ltd. v. Lemon (1402); Same v. Stevens (1403); Bioscope v. Gaumont-British Picture Corpn., Ltd. (1470).—Common Juries.—Phillips v. H. Bacon and Co. (Nov. 13) (102); Lawson v. Lord Mayor, &c., City of London (Nov. 11) (444); Wright and Wife v. Piper and anr. (1386); Dale v. Foundations Co. Ltd. and ors. (1238); Secely v. Blunden-Smith (1619); Yates v. Townsend (1641); United Artists' Corpn., Ltd. v. Stenbergs (1646); Smith and anr. v. Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd. (1694); Fox and anr. v. Goldfinch (1699); Wright v. Brit. International Pictures Ltd. (1740).—Non-Juries.—Russell v. Oliver (Grad Nov. 10) (2020); Adamson v. Purkis (1903); Antrobus v. Joseph (Nov. 13) (1941); Reeve v. Kent Malt Vinegar Co., Ltd. (1944); Kirk and Kirk, Ltd. v. Tilling Bros. Ltd. (Nov. 13) (1954); Caton v. Fales (Nov. 13) (1983); Coe v. Rapson Tyre and Jack Co., Ltd. (200); Felts v. Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd. and ors. (2006); Union v. Dumb and Wife (2009); Glanfield and ors. v. Dean (2014).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. must attend in King's Bench Court IV. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT III. (BAYLIS, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Roles, C. S. v. Roles, H. A. (pt. hd.) (22); Felton v. Felton and Clayton (20).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Deacon, I. v. Deacon, J. H. (pt. hd.) (4); P. Collins v. Radford and ors. (25).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30.—Rashley and Co. v. Yateman.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Tullet v. Pilgrim; Giles v. Haines.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Leigh, H. S.; Livermore, N.; McVicar, R. J.; Longden, H.; Maude, C. R.; Mackay, J. F.; Langwell, E. H.

In CHAMBERS—Room 26 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Blucher, Prince; Adams, W. (orse. Electrovacs); Addl. Petitions (908, 937, and 762 of 1930); Addl. Petition (987 of 1929); Petition (902 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (828 and 831 of 1930); Petition (927 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (638 and 849 of 1930); Petitions (931 and 932 of 1930). At 11.30:—Petitions (978 and 936 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (340 and 718 of 1930); Petition (904 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (325, 651, and 718 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (954, 967, 1077, 1099, 1111 and 1152 of 1929); Addl. Petitions (10, 57, 339, 344, 839, and 946 of 1930). At 2.15:—Atelson, L.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11.—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Colonial Fruit Co., Ltd.; Mayfair Investment Corporation, Ltd.; John Brothers Aberdare Brewery, Ltd. At 11.30:—William Pretty and Sons, Ltd.; Same; A. M. Keslr, Ltd.; Barnards (Established 1899), Ltd. (Barnard v. Barnards (Established 1899), Ltd.). At 12:—Sicona Investment and Finance Co., Ltd.; Brookes and Crookes, Ltd. At 12.30:—Linen and Artsilk, Ltd.; Same; Rosala Insurance Co.; Wynsor Electric Range Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank, Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.).—Room 36.—At 11:—British Phototone, Ltd. (Smith v. British Phototone, Ltd.). Room 67.—At 11.15:—Evos Doorways, Ltd. At 12:—Queens Tennis Club (Forest Hill), Ltd. Room 80.—At 2.15:—Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11:—Treeway, Ltd. At 11.15:—Commercial and General Transport, Ltd. At 11.30:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. At 11.45:—Hudson Warwick (1926), Ltd. At 12:—London General Supply Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—British Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Black Country Tramways Estates, Ltd. At 12:—Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd. (United States Debenture Corpn., Ltd. v. Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd., and ors.). At 2.30:—Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. (Godfrey Phillips, Ltd. v. Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.). Room 88A.—At 11.30:—Schaffer Signs Amalgamated, Ltd. At 2.30:—W. Goodrs., Ltd.—At 3:—Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Collis and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.)

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—The Central Trust Company, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 12:—Marford Wallpaper Co., Ltd., adjourned first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Carlton Films (1929), Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Petty and Co. (Bow), Ltd., meeting of Committee of Inspection.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Branson, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 18 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for one case not attended by counsel.

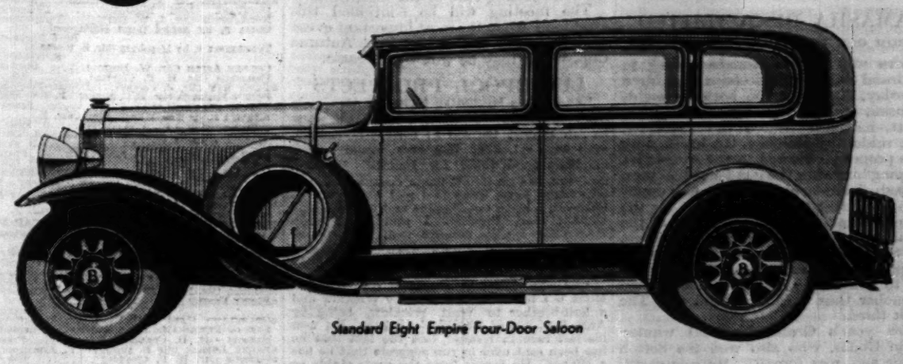
MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jel. Ball, Sinnar, Baker, Moseley, and Burpaud.

TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Ritchie (on Eve, J.); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Blaker (on Bennett, J.); Mogg (on Clauson, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

8-CYLINDER BUICKS!



Standard Eight Empire Four-Door Saloon

YET A FOUR-DOOR SALOON COSTS LESS THAN EVER BEFORE

TO-DAY the Buick is an eight-cylinder car! An overhead-valve straight-eight—the latest triumph of the engineers with twenty-seven years' continuous experience with the O.H.V. engine. All models are fitted with the new Buick oil temperature regulator to ensure efficient engine performance immediately on starting and to prevent oil overheating at high speeds.

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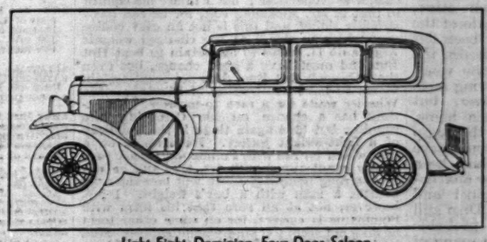
8 POINTS ABOUT THE BUICK 8

1. 8-cylinder O.H.V. engine. 2. New oil temperature regulator. 3. New intake silencer and air cleaner. 4. Grouped chassis lubrication. 5. Thermostatically-controlled radiator shutters. 6. Three wheelbases and seven models. 7. *Synchro-mesh transmission. 8. *Dual carburation.

*Fitted on Standard and Master models only



Light Eight Dominion Four-Door Saloon

THE NEW BUICK 8

27-h.p. Light Saloon, wheelbase 114 in. . . £398
30-h.p. Standard Saloon, wheelbase 118 in. . £485
36-h.p. Master Limousine, wheelbase 132 in. . £695

THE MARQUETTE the six-cylinder companion

Sporting News

RACING

LIVERPOOL MEETING

TAMASHA DISQUALIFIED

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

There was an unfortunate ending to the Grand Sefton Steeplechase at Aintree yesterday, for, after the bottom-weight, Tamasha, ridden by his owner, Mr. Elliott, had just beaten the favourite, Drin, ridden by Moloney, the latter rider quite properly objected to the winner for bumping him after the last fence had been jumped. There could never be any doubt as to the result of the objection, for the bump had taken place in full view of the Stands and was an exceedingly bad bump. The Stewards, after a short deliberation, disqualified the winner and awarded the race to Drin. The Irish bred and trained Coronoher thus became second and The Monk third.

This year's Grand National winner, Shaun Goilin, who also won the Sefton a year ago, was fourth. He was carrying a very different weight this time and also probably was not nearly so fit as he was this time 12 months ago. He is still a very fine-looking steeplechaser, and with ordinary luck will win many more races, perhaps the Grand National again, for his owner. It seems to be becoming the habit to say every year that the National course is not so stiff as it was the year before, and certainly yesterday a number of horses went through the top of some of the fences without coming down. Indeed, it was not until the field was well out into the country that any accident occurred, and then most of the starters were still standing up when the Canal Turn was reached. Tamasha and Drin were always going well in the front rank, while Shaun Goilin and Coronoher were always well placed. By the time that the Canal Bridge was reached Drin and Tamasha had drawn out in front and they came on to the racecourse together with, so it seemed to me, Tamasha always jumping and galloping just the better of the two. There was very little between them at the last fence, which they took wide of each other, Tamasha being on the Stands side of the course. The fence had scarcely been left behind when Tamasha went across the course and gave Drin one of the worst bumps that I can remember having seen. Both horses almost went over, but recovered, and ran a good race home, Drin just being beaten. But for the bump I have no doubt that Tamasha would have won, but a Rule of Racing had been broken, and the Stewards had no alternative but to disqualify the winner and award the race to the second. Drin still makes no appeal to me as a probable National winner, for he chanced many of his fences yesterday, and was weary at the finish of this two miles and seven furlongs.

This was not the only objection that was lodged during the afternoon, for, after the Palatine Selling Plate, which was won with ease by the Irish filly, Summary, the rider of the second, Sweet Rocket filly, objected to the winner for crossing. This objection came as a general surprise, for the jockeys had passed the scale and the winner was being sold, the last bid having been 320 guineas, when it was learned that there was an objection. I must admit that I did not see any reason for an objection, for even if the winner did not keep a straight course in the closing stages of the race she had seemed so far in front of the others that she could not have interfered with any of them. It is, however, to be noted that she finished farther across the course than her place at the start warranted. The Stewards, after quite a long inquiry, overruled the objection, but showed that in their opinion it was not a frivolous one by returning the deposit money. Summary, a nice-looking filly, was then sold for 400 guineas. It is strange to recall that when she won her last selling race in Ireland there was no bid for her, while on the other occasion that she was sold for a selling plate in Ireland she was bought in for 60 guineas. It would seem from these figures that selling-platers in Ireland are very much better than any of those in this country if we have to give 400 guineas for a horse that no one in Ireland wants to buy. The pronounced favourite, Flying Friar, was third, just in front of Tanit Bay. Flying Friar did not seem to start well, but in any case I do not think that he would have beaten the winner.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Abbeystead Hurdle, for which the Sandown Park disappointment, Centaur, was not started. He would probably have won. In his absence Essex Beacon, who had not run well behind him at Sandown Park, was a comfortable winner, although there had appeared a time in the Straight when it seemed that he might not win. He was then a length or so behind a rather nice-looking novice in The Tavern Knight, who began to jump badly two hurdles from the finish. It was his mistakes at the last two hurdles that gave the favourite his chance; and in the end he won easily, with The Tavern Knight not placed, Chutney being second and Tongking third. Essex Beacon may well win again in similar company, but the time will probably come when it will be found that the best of these moderate animals is The Tavern Knight. Yesterday was the first time that he had been over hurdles in public. Lone Knight, who won the Ford Welter Handicap, a race for amateur riders, had not run on the Flat before this season, while last summer he was never once placed. He had a similar record in 1928, so that on known form there did not seem any reason why he should win this race, for which he started at 20 to 1. Yet he won easily and there was, indeed, in the Straight never any doubt as to what the result of the race would be. Norman Baron found the distance beyond him, but Black Armstrong ran well to finish second. There was no serious competition for third place, which went to the well-backed Irish invader, Markington, whose rider did not seem able to hold him in during the early stages of the race, with the result that he ran himself out.

As a spectacle the Croxteth Plate was a dull affair, for the comparative outsider, Thunder Squall, running by himself on the far side, made all the running, and won with ease from Tefnut and Quothquan, the last-named, owing to a bereavement in his owner's family, running in the name and colours of his trainer, Dobson Peacock. The start for this race appeared to be a very uneven one, Flute and Valediction, among others, apparently having no chance from the very beginning, no doubt through the fault of one or two restless horses at the gate. This was Thunder Squall's first win since he won at Lewes, in August, but in each of his races since then he had finished second, so that he did not win out of his turn. The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Westmorland Plate, a race for apprentice riders. Among the starters was Charger, who had won at the last meeting at Newmarket. It will be recalled that on that occasion the colt won after at one time he had appeared to have no chance of success, Fox riding a beautiful finish to get him home a winner. Fox might have won on him yesterday, but little Martin, promising rider as he is, is yet not a Fox, and the colt, so it appeared to me, was just too much for him, and was beaten by Last of the Dandies, who won easily. Mignonne was third, with Spun-yarn close up to the placed horses, as was Frank Bare. It seems strange that that should be the case when the riders were small apprentices, but this was about the best betting race of the afternoon.

The meeting will be continued this afternoon, when the most important event to be decided is the Liverpool Autumn Cup, which may be won by Sargasso.

LIVERPOOL PROSPECTS

1.20.—ROUS MEMORIAL NURSERY (1m.).—If one could accept the running of Tippets when he ran against Banned as correct now, then, even with 9st. 3lb., this race would look a handicap good thing for Banned. Tippets, however, has no doubt made considerable improvement since these two met at York. If, however, I leave out Tippets and use the third in that race, Pinchin, I still must make BANNED kindly handicapped, and he is, therefore, my selection. St. Clements and Chrome do not run, although each seemed to have a fair chance of success at the weights.

1.50.—DOWNE NURSERY (6f.).—Rascal Monk is a full brother to County Wicklow and a half-brother to West Wicklow, being by Arch Gift out of Bachelor's Dream. He won his last race in Ireland, and the fact that he has been sent over to run suggests that he has a chance. He comes from the same stable as yesterday's winner, Summary, and although I do not know how to handicap him, I feel that he has a good chance here. Greenland has run but little, but will carry colours often successful here. Balmy Breeze and Isthmus won last time out, and the latter seems rather kindly handicapped, as surely is ESCOLTA REAL, who, if this handicap had been made after his last race at Newbury, would have been given more weight. He puts St. Clements in this race with a rather attractive weight, and on that account is my selection. At the same time I feel that Rascal Monk may have a winning chance, but, as I have pointed out, I cannot handicap him.

2.20.—MOLYNEUX STEEPLECHASE (2m. 550yds.).—SLIEVE GRIEN ran very well at Sandown Park in the steeplechase in which Kakushin was second, and on that form seems the best selection here. His victory would be very popular, for his lady owner and her trainer-husband run a very sporting little stable in Sussex.

2.50.—LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP (1m. 2f. 170yds.).—After all Plantago will run here and not Lucky Tor, who waits for a race to-morrow. Plantago found the Cambridgeshire course too sharp for him, but did not run badly. The distance this afternoon will suit him better. On his best form he is nicely handicapped and has a fair chance. Still, on their actual running in the Cambridgeshire he has not so good a chance as Noble Star; but I prefer his chance to that of Mr. Nickalls's colt, for he can have stronger riding, and this is not an easy course over which to ride. At the changed weights Argonaute II. seems to be certain to beat Hot Bun and must have a good chance, but even then, through Hot Bun, does not seem certain to me to have the beating of Plantago. Six Wheeler waits for a race to-morrow, Anthurium has a chance on his Cambridgeshire running, but here again there is the handicap of a light-weight jockey. Redeswood, on a race which he ran with Pommane, seems very kindly handicapped with 6st. 5lb., and he will have strong handling, as he will be ridden by Sharpe, a man with a boy's weight. I am, however, not at all sure that his form with Pommane is correct, for on some other form he does not seem too kindly handicapped. Still, he is fancied and, on his best form, well handicapped. SARGASSO had no chance when beaten at Ayr, but if I take his previous form and use Great Scot and Quinine, I cannot help considering him very well handicapped. Tempered, through Quinine, it can be argued that he has been given quite a number of pounds too little. Accordingly he is my selection, the danger and alternative selection being Plantago, who won this race as a three-year-old with a stone less than he has to carry this afternoon, and he is a much better horse now than he was then.

3.20.—STEWARDS' PLATE (6f.).—This is a very puzzling handicap in which the weights seem to have been adjusted most accurately. I cannot find any horse in the race which seems to me to have got in with too little weight, and therefore select the top weight, REEDSMOUTH, who seems to me to be of rather better class than the others. He was not well away in his last race at Newmarket, when, in a similar field, he started favourite. I am not sure that he is too fond of racing, but if willing to do his best his superior class may well pull him through.

3.45.—DUCHY STAKES (1¼m.).—There will be a small field here. Perhaps the winner will be STAFFORDSHIRE LAD.

WINDSOR PROSPECTS

1.30.—BLACK NEST HANDICAP (6f.).—High Peak has a good chance on his early season form, a comment that applies equally to Maryland Point. However, the best selection seems to me to be CORNETTE, who seems rather kindly handicapped on her latest running. The danger and alternative selection may well be Bewinged, who has run well over this course before.

2.0.—MILL MAIDEN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Imago was well backed when failing at Birmingham. For the winner, however, I shall take GALAHARDIA, whose form seems rather better than that of the other probable starters.

2.30.—COMBERMERE HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Breadcrumb ran very well at Newmarket last week, and might win here. Maseki won his only race of the season at Goodwood, and Lucky Hunter must have a good chance on his best form. Three Roses may run well, but I shall give another chance to BREADCRUMB.

3.0.—RIVER SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Young Buck and LINGERIE. My preference is for the latter.

3.30.—FROGMORE NURSERY (5f.).—This is not an easy race with which to deal, several horses appearing to have equal chances. SWISS NAVY seems nicely in, and may win from Aerial Flight.

4.0.—APPRENTICES' PLATE (1¼m.).—POPOTTE II. may have Egeria to beat.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be fairly well represented in all the five Flat races at Liverpool to-day. In the Rous Memorial Nursery Stakes I like the chance of BANNED, in spite of his big weight. He has been most consistent, and I believe that he is now as well as he has been all the season. Aviation has two engagements, and will run well for her selected race.

In the Downe Nursery we have two or three well-fancied candidates. Boy Bachelor is probably the best of Beatty's two-year-olds. Escolta Real has done really well since his good performance at Newbury, and he will require beating. However, I shall leave him to select GREENLAND, of whom I feel certain that the best has not been seen. He has been improving with every gallop for weeks past.

Our chance of winning the Liverpool Autumn Cup is a good one. Argonaute II. has missed one or two races to run here, and he has given every satisfaction in his latest gallops. Tullycross is another well-fancied candidate. Break of Day will be quite at home on this course. Sargasso comes from a stable whose fancied horses are hard to beat at this meeting. Chelmarsh, with his light weight, has a chance, but it is with confidence that I select ARGONAUTE II.

In the Stewards' Plate Fore-topsail, Merton Abbey, Gareloch, Piperno, and Grazzia are all more or less fancied. PIPERNO has gone well in his gallops lately, and whatever wins will have him to beat.

LATCHFORD goes for the Duchy Stakes. He is a very good stayer, and may win.

WINDSOR

Our runners at Windsor will be few in number. In the Mill Maiden Selling Plate I like the chance of LE MAURE. In the Combermere Handicap FAIR GAME will prove our best. In the Frogmore Nursery ORANGERY will require a lot of beating.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

LIVERPOOL

1.20.—Essex Beacon, Win 6s.; Place 2s. 3d.: Chutney, Place 2s. 3d.

1.50.—Lone Knight, Win 53s.; Place 54s. 6d.: Black Armstrong, Place 12s. 6d.: Markington, Place 10s. 6d.

2.20.—Drin, Win 6s. 3d., Place 3s.; Coronoher, Place 55s. 9d.: The Monk, Place 15s. 9d.

2.50.—Summary, Win 25s., Place 7s.: Sweet Rocket filly, Place 6s. 6d.: Flying Friar, Place 3s. 3d.

3.20.—Thunder Squall, Win 31s., Place 9s. 6d.: Tefnut, Place 7s. 9d.: Quothquan, Place 8s.

3.45.—Last of the Dandies, Win 17s. 3d., Place 6s.: Charger, Place 3s. 6d.: Mignonne, Place 4s. 9d.

WORCESTER

1.30.—Fidelio, Win 11s. 9d., Place 3s. 6d.: Water Dean, Place 3s.: Solvent, Place 3s. 9d.

2.0.—Stratford Wyre, Win 25s. 9d., Place unbacked: Trunch, Place 8s. 3d.: Beatorch, Place 10s.

2.30.—Wire-work, Win 9s. 3d., Place 4s. 3d.: Sepoy, Place 3s. 3d.: Putter, Place 37s. 3d.: Grizzly, Place 9s.

3.0.—First Flight, Win 7s. 3d., Place 2s. 3d.: Saint Bernard, Place 2s. 3d.: Stolen Flame, Place 3s. 6d.

3.30.—Final Fancy, Win 44s. 6d., Place 9s. 9d.: Glow-worm, Place 4s. 6d.: Prince Evan, Place 4s.

4.0.—Fireaway, Win 4s. 3d., Place 2s. 3d.: Gashmu, Place 2s. 3d.

HUNTING

MODERATE SCENT

SOUTH OF ENGLAND MEETING

It is some seasons since such interesting trials were seen over Lord Rosebery's estate at Mentmore as was the case yesterday, and the South of England Club have every reason to feel satisfied for, in addition to the brilliant sport the attendance was well above the average. Chief interest was centred in the Aldridge's Cup, and it was unfortunate that Lord Rosebery's second-season dog, Danielli, had to be drawn after his first trial. The trainer, however, was wise in drawing him, as he is expected to do well in this season's Waterloo Cup.

The results were:—

The **ALDRIDGE'S CUP**, for 16 All Ages. Members, 15. Non-members, £6.

FIRST ROUND

Mr. C. G. Osborne's bk d GOOD ODDS, by Ballyshannon—All Prepared, beat Messrs. Bradley and Ellis's bk b BIG ENTRY, by De Novo—Brilliant Eyes.

Mr. N. F. McBain's r f d MERRY BRIGADIER, by Lawman—Dunaet, beat Mrs. S. Whitburn's bd d p WHITE COCKATOO, by Whisky Cocktail—Jashawk.

Mr. J. Dewar's r f d DUQUESNE, by Darwin—Diamantina, beat Mr. W. Ellis's w bd d EARL ANZAC, by Ballyshannon—Swinging Fairy.

Mr. R. Rank's f d ROCK RIFLE, by Red Robin—Honey Bird, beat Mr. J. L. Jarvis's f d JOVIAL JOCKEY, by Jovial Judge—Rathene.

Mrs. R. Tenison's bk b REGINA "T," by Dominie—Jerrine, beat Mr. S. W. Beer's bd d BUGLE CALL, by De Novo—Spin Buckle.

Lord Rosebery's bk d DANIELLI, by Red Robin—Jamaary, beat Lord Tweedmouth's be b TURQUOISE, by Tall Guardsman—Kaiser's Girl (1).

Mr. G. F. Tenison's r f d TACTFUL, by Rockfel—Bruny's Belle, beat Mrs. S. F. Jennings's (na) r f d BRUNSWICK BRUISER, by Empire Boy—Virile Attack.

Miss E. Fawcett's f d FUTURE FORTUNE, by Hopeful—Fly for Fame, beat Mr. E. A. Lawson's bd d TUTOR, by Lario—Tidy Business.

SECOND ROUND

GOOD ODDS beat MERRY BRIGADIER.
DUQUESNE beat ROCK RIFLE.
REGINA "T" a bye. DANIELLI drawn.
TACTFUL beat FUTURE FORTUNE.

The **MENTMORE CUP** for 16 dog puppies. Members, £4; non-members, £5.

FIRST ROUND

Lord Tweedmouth's f (TYPE, by Golden Seal—Trancoil, beat Messrs. J. L. Jarvis and Ball's bd JUST A BARGAIN, by Jovial Judge—Bound Secure.

Mr. W. Shipper's r f (SPRINGFIELD SCOUT, by MY Jim—Springfield Sally, beat Mr. M. G. Hale's bd HAPPY DRIFT, by Happy Secret—Happy Gift.

Mr. T. F. Curtis's f d (VILLE CASTLE, by Newville Corby—Newville Clover, beat Mr. F. Fawcett's bk w FAKER'S FRENZY, by Hahnirah—Laodamia.

Messrs. Bradley and Ellis's f d (BEAUTY'S ERROR, by My Jim—Beer Mat, beat Mr. W. Ellis's f (EARL WILFUL, by Earl West—Red Satin.

Mrs. Osborne's bk (MIGHTY OATH, by King of Spades—Fire, a Chance, beat Mr. J. Dewar's bd (WHISKY CASK, by Whisky Cocktail—Melksham Jess.

Mr. E. Baxter's r f (EXPERT'S BOAST, by Jovial Judge—Moth, beat Mr. McIntosh's f (REVEN OF HEARTS, by King of Spades—Fire of Cuba.

Mr. R. Rank's bd RIDING REIN, by Running Rein—Red Rosebud, beat Mr. J. A. Dewar's bd (DENABY, by Tetrarch—Lady Ann.

Mrs. R. Tenison's bk ROYAL TAX, by Ridgange—Layham Linnet, beat Mr. C. G. Osborne's r f GOOD OATH, by Bad Judge—Jane Bloss.

SECOND ROUND

TYPE beat SPRINGFIELD SCOUT.
BORED EXPRESSION beat NEWVILLE CASTLE.
EXPERT'S BOAST a bye. MIGHTY OATH drawn.
ROYAL TAX beat RIDING REIN.

The **CHEDDINGTON STAKES** for 16 bitch puppies at £4 each; non-members, £5.

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. H. E. Burls's bk w HEATHER BANK, by Red Robin—Heather Brae, beat Mr. W. J. Shipper's bd (SPRINGFIELD SPECK, by Springfield Scout—Speckled Beauty.

Messrs. Bradley and Ellis's r f (BEAUTY'S ERROR, by Keen Laddie—Take Care, beat Mr. W. Ellis's f (WHITE JOAN, by Earl West—Real Pleasure.

Mr. Fairbrother's bd (FAIRLINE, by Lawmaker—Lady Max, beat Major J. Milne (na) bd ROYAL COURT, by Keen Laddie—Grille.

Mr. C. Osborne's r f (GENERAL OUTLOOK, by Newville Corby—Whisper Dear, beat Miss R. Fawcett's r (FEATHER FLIGHT, by Golden Seal—Tatteries Flight.

Mr. E. Baxter's w r (ELLEN BEATON, by Golden Seal—Edna Best, beat Mr. C. G. Osborne's bd GENERAL ORDER, by Newville Corby—Whisper Dear.

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Mr. T. Rank's bd ROUND THE BOAST, by Red Robin—Rara as Rubies, beat Mr. T. G. Curtis's f NEWVILLE CALLING, by Newville Corby—Newville Crosse.

Messrs. R. H. and F. B. Chave's bk (ODEN BEECH, by Darnley—Lucrezia Borgia, beat Mr. G. Hale's w HAPPY FUN, by Trained Band—Happy Prate.

SECOND ROUND

BEAUTY'S ERROR beat HEATHER BANK.
FAIRLINE beat ROYAL COURT.
ELLEN BEATON beat WEARING A CROWN.
CORN CRISP beat ROUND THE BOOST.

The **LEIGHTON STAKES** for 16 Mixed Puppies. Members, £3; non-members, £3 15s.

FIRST ROUND

Major J. Milne (na) bd d DEDANS, by Keen Laddie—Grille, beat Mr. M. G. Hale's r b HAPPY MELODY, by Trained Band—Jumbo.

Mr. J. A. Dewar's bd d DETTMAR, by Blower—Delvino, beat Mr. L. Fawcett's f d FRENZIED FETISH, by Hahnirah—Ludcrofi.

Mr. E. Rank's bk d RULING REGENT, by Golden Seal—Red Rambler, beat Mr. T. G. Curtis's bd w d NEWVILLE CELLAR, by Newville Corby—Bonnie Wee Lassie.

Captain R. R. Smart's be bd b SYLVAN, by Trained Band—Rosebud, beat Mr. J. V. Rank's d (HIGHLAND SCOTTISH, by Jovial Judge—Eastern Skylark.

Miss R. Fawcett (na) f d SWAKILI, by Keen Laddie—Sabette, beat Mrs. L. L. Dixson's bk d DURESCO, by De Novo—Betsy.

Mrs. S. Whitburn's bd b WIDOW'S CRUISE, by Hahnirah—Betty Head, beat Mr. W. J. Shipper's f (SPRINGFIELD SPRINTER, by Keen Laddie—Springfield Speck.

Mr. E. Baxter's bk (EMPIRE WORKER, by Collaborator—Elastic Wave, beat Mr. S. W. Beer's f d SWINGBRIDGE, by Blower—Latrobite.

SECOND ROUND

DEDANS beat DETTMAR.
SYLVAN beat RULING REGENT.
SWAKILI beat WIDOW'S CRUISE.
EMPIRE WORKER beat ENAMEL BADGE.

COURSING

SOUTH OF ENGLAND MEETING

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SECOND ROUND

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SYLVAN beat RULING REGENT.
SWAKILI beat WIDOW'S CRUISE.
EMPIRE WORKER beat ENAMEL BADGE.

Say "HENRY CLAY"
when you want a Good Cigar
The Ideal Xmas Gift
"The Reina Shape"
One of the many sizes & shapes in this brand.
FLOR DE HENRY CLAY
JULIAN ALV.
HABANA
Look for this brand name on the box.
A Classic Havana Brand

Maintains good spirits in good company
Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.20.—The **ROUS MEMORIAL NURSERY STAKES** (handicap) of 5 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit (the forfeits to go to the Rous Memorial Fund), with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. One mile.

	St	lb
aBANNED (Mrs. J. C. Lewis)..... Walter Griggs	9	3
RAVARD (Mr. W. J. Hilliard)..... In Ireland	8	6
POT-POURRI (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8	0
ST. CLEMENTS (Mr. R. Watson)..... Lawson	7	12
aMERRY WIDOW (Lord Camarvon)..... E. Dawson	7	8
aMANGOSTEEN (Mr. A. de Rothschild)..... Watson	7	8
DEEPDALE (Lord Ellesmere)..... Pickering	7	8
ROEHAMPTON (Mr. J. W. Harvie)..... Templeman	7	5
QUITA F, by Achtoi (Lord Hillingdon)		
Boyd-Rochfort	7	4
TOBERMORY F, by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton)	7	3
GOLDEN APPLE (Mr. W. Murray)..... Cottrill	7	0
PHILIPPOS (Mr. H. F. Clayton)..... Khey	6	13
aTANIT BAY (Mr. J. Cooper)..... Douglas-Pennant	6	12
PRINCE MARATHA (Mr. E. C. Nolan)..... R. J. Colling	6	12
aABATOS (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scoble	6	12
KARELIA F, by The Winter King (Mrs. E. Harmsworth)..... Beary	6	11
aAVIATOR (Sir J. Rutherford)..... R. Day	6	10
CHROME (Lord Fairhaven)..... O. Bell	6	9
THE LEAP (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..... Pratt	6	6
ROSE (Mr. T. Wentworth)..... H. Jones	6	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

BANNED, Elliott; MERRY WIDOW; B. Rock; MANGOSTEEN, T. Weston; TOBERMORY FILLY, —; ABATOS, F. Sharpe; AVIATION, A. Richardson.

1.50.—The **DOWNE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	St	lb
aBOY BACHELOR (Mrs. S. B. Joel)..... Beatty	9	0
aMATTHEW MARK (Mr. F. C. Cottrill)..... Cottrill	7	9
KNIGHT OF THE MIST (Mr. W. J. Kelly)..... In Ireland	8	13
aRASCAL MONK (Mr. H. M. Hartigan)..... In Ireland	8	12
aJERICHO (Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald)..... J. Anthony	8	9
aBOXER BRIDGE (Mrs. C. B. Robinson)..... Peacock	8	8
aGREENLAND (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8	6
LANE OF BREEZE (Mr. D. Beale)..... In Ireland	8	5
NAIROBI (Mr. D. Crossman)..... Pope	8	4
aBALMY BREEZE (Sir F. Bushby)..... F. Armstrong	8	4
aISTHMUS (Mr. F. Taylor)..... Ellery	8	3
aAPPLE CIDER (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	8	2
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..... Barthropp	8	2
BAY LADY C, by Somme Kiss (Mr. F. W. Hoole)		
Fred Butters	8	2
aESCOLTA REAL (Lord Lonsdale)..... Pickering	8	0
aGRINDLETON (Mr. J. W. Sharples)..... Cundell	8	0
aSPONDEE (Mrs. Read)..... T. R. Carter	8	0
aAVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford)..... R. Day	7	10
FAIR HAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis)..... Walter Griggs	7	10
aSTRAWBERRIES (Mr. J. T. Downing)..... M. Vasey	7	8
aQUEEN'S COUNTY (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole	7	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

BOY BACHELOR, Elliott; CHATTERER, Beary; RASCAL MONK, J. Canty; JERICHO, P. Beasley; BOXER BRIDGE, Eyes; NEVETT; GREENLAND, Weston; BALMY BREEZE, Foy; ISTHMUS, Bush; APPLE CIDER, J. Dines; MISS JACKIE, —; ESCOLTA REAL, J. Caldwell; GRINDLETON, Tyler; SPONDEE, S. Wood; AVIATION, —; QUEEN'S COUNTY, G. Baines.

2.20.—The **MOLYNEUX STEEPLECHASE** (handicap) of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. About two miles and 550 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCOLLIERY HAND (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) W. Payne	6	12	5
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Cohen)..... Powell	a	11	10
MAY KING (5th. ex.) (Mrs. H. Mond)			
Woodland	a	11	10
aOXCLOSE (Mr. A. Hall-Watt)..... Renton	6	11	9
BRAVE (Mr. C. M. Dawson)..... Rimell	6	11	9
aBALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair)..... Blair	a	11	4
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dona)..... C. Langlands	6	10	12
BLUE BAG (Mr. A. Evans)..... C. Anthony	a	10	12
PISHOUS (Baron E. de Tuyll)..... F. Hartigan	6	10	7
MAXTON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer)..... Fenwick-Palmer	a	10	5
SLIEVE GRIEN (Mrs. Boswall-Preston)..... Boswall-Preston	a	10	0
aAPRIL FOOL (Miss Paget)..... Law	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

COLLIERY HAND, R. Lyall; RELATION, W. Parvin; OXCLOSE, Mr. G. Elliott; BLUE BAG, D. Williams; FERANGUE, Mr. G. Owen; SLIEVE GRIEN, C. Wenham; APRIL FOOL, T. James.

2.50.—The **LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP**, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs., being a gift, for the value in specie, at the option of the winner; second to receive 150 sovs. and third 70 sovs. Cup Course (one mile, two furlongs, and 170 yards).

	Yrs	st	lb
aPLANTAGO (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)..... Lawson	5	9	1
aATHFORD (Mr. J. Barnett)..... R. Dawson

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARMY'S NARROW VICTORY

The Army beat an F.A. Amateur XI. at Shornclife yesterday by one goal to nothing.

For two-thirds of the game the Army were outplayed by a cleverer and faster side, but a weakness in shooting on the part of the F.A. forwards, combined with some sterling play by the Army backs, Knight and Shaw, and brilliant goalkeeping by Meldrum, kept them from scoring.

The F.A. had the wind with them in the first half, and from the kick-off they looked the more dangerous side. Their right-wing, Embleton and Lewis, had a deal of the ball, and with Embleton proving too fast and subtle for Bell the Army defence had a harassing time. They did, however, break away from time to time, and after Allen had had a chance of shooting Appleby sent the ball just over the bar. Mulley caught a centre which was nearly a shot from Izzard and from his kick the ball went out to Embleton, who ran straight through and, after steadying himself, shot just wide of the far post. A moment later Meldrum saved a snap-shot of Hannam's, and Deane shot wide after an excellent movement in which all the forwards took part. It seemed at this time that the F.A. would score, but the Army backs worked and tackled heroically, and a leg or a head always somehow or other got in the way of the ball as it was travelling towards the corner of the net. Meldrum's sense of position, too, was infallible, and he got down and saved two low and hard shots sent in by the two wing forwards in the space of a minute. The F.A.'s greatest chance came when Lewis, unmarked and with all the goal to aim at, shot wide, and half-time came without any score.

The Army in the second half lasted the pace rather better than their opponents, and they had the advantage of the wind to cheer them. A corner-kick taken by Izzard in the first minute very nearly led to a goal, but the ball was scrambled away and the F.A. took up the attack. Meldrum for once failed to field the ball cleanly, but although he dropped it he managed to recover it and throw it to safety over the heads of a crowd of players. A moment later Lewis hit the underside of the cross-bar with a fierce drive, but the ball bounced out and not in, and Hannam was no luckier when a shot of his, which also hit the bar, bounced over. As time went on the Army did most of the attacking, and Mulley saved a well-directed shot of Westmoreland's and punched out a centre of Appleby's. Although they pressed, the Army did not look as though they would score goals, for McPhun was seldom in position and the passing was inaccurate, with the result that Preston, who played very well throughout, and Gibbs had usually plenty of time in which to make their clearances. Five minutes before the end, however, the improbable happened, and the Army scored the goal that gave them the victory. Appleby beat his man and centred, and McPhun, meeting the ball with his head, steered it past Mulley.

The teams were:—

THE ARMY.—Lance-Bombardier J. McIrum (Military College of Science), goal; Sergeant S. W. J. Knight (Royal Army Pay Corps) and Lance-Corporal W. Shaw (1st Battalion Monmouth), backs; Corporal A. Gerrard (Royal Tank Corps), Gunner D. McLellan (Royal Artillery), and Corporal W. Bell (Northumberland Fusiliers), half-backs; Private J. Izzard (Royal Tank Corps), Gunner J. Embleton (Royal Artillery), Sergeant W. McPhun (1st Sherwood Foresters), Corporal D. Allen (1st Sherwood Foresters), Private J. Appleby (Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment), forwards.

F.A. AMATEUR XI.—E. J. Mulley (Nunhead), goal; J. Preston (Leyton) and R. E. Gibbs (Barking Town), backs; A. Murray (Dulwich Hamlet), L. T. Ivey (Metropolitan Police), and J. Anderson (Crittall's Athletic), half-backs; S. Embleton (Walthamstow Avenue), J. Lewis (Walthamstow Avenue), R. H. Hannam (Kingstonian), P. A. Deane (Ilford), and G. Pepice (Ilford), forwards.

ARSENAL AT CAMBRIDGE

The Arsenal beat Cambridge University at Cambridge yesterday by seven goals to one. Clever combination proved superior to individual play. The University were kept on the defensive and had few chances to attack.

It was soon apparent that Cambridge had a stiff task, but they played much better than in their match against Aston Villa a fortnight ago. They lost Hill, one of their full backs, midway through the second half, and there had to be a rearrangement of the defence. Vassar Smith and Reeves dropped back and with only four forwards the attack was further weakened. Webster, who has been playing outside left, came back to his old position at inside left, and Beattie played on the wing, but even so the forwards found difficulty in breaking through the Arsenal defence, though Webster and Fabian played keenly. The Arsenal played the "W" formation effectively and played attractive football. They did not take the game lightly. The first goal was shot by Halliday, who gave the goalkeeper no chance. Jack later headed through from a corner. The third goal came through a re-bound off Edwards which Halliday kicked through. Cambridge played better after the interval, but after a time Hulme scored for the Arsenal. Cambridge were more often within shooting range, and it was just after they had lost Hill that they scored. Webster beating Parkin and Baker before sending in a shot which glanced through off a post. Halliday quickly scored again, and in the last few minutes Cambridge felt the loss of Hill and their defence was severely tested. Halliday headed yet another goal and Jack scored the seventh.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. G. Edwards (Hongkong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. R. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; R. Vassar Smith (Leaming and Pembroke), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and C. G. D. Long (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Trinity), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), F. L. Reeves (Highgate and Clare), G. D. Kemp-Welch (certatis (Cheltenham and Sidney Sussex), W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), and P. H. Beattie (Penrith and Emmanuel), forwards.

ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Baker and Allison, backs; Parkin, Haynes, and Draper, half-backs; Hulme, Jack, Halliday, Johnston, and Maycock, forwards.

OXFORD'S POOR SHOOTING

Oxford University were beaten by Nottingham Forest at Oxford yesterday by four goals to none. They have now played seven matches, have lost six in succession, and have only scored four goals. It is obvious where the weakness lies, and it was never more clear than in this game. With almost open goals in the second half Ansell, Wright, and Jones could not do better than aim yards wide of the goal when Dexter should in each instance have been fully extended. Actually the only shot that gave an idea of how good Dexter may be was one from Benest, and this was from such an angle that it had little chance to succeed.

The University defence was again called upon to do more than its fair share of kicking and tackling. McKinlay opened the scoring for the visitors with a long cross-shot, for which Ricketts appeared to set himself too soon, and Loftus scored the second with a shot which the Oxford goalkeeper would probably have saved had it not first hit an upright. The two other goals were scored in the second half by Dickinson. In scoring the first he was a trifle lucky, as he obtained the ball after Ricketts had partially saved a really hard shot.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and G. H. Tidwell (Highgate and Queen's), backs; A. D. Farrow (Winchester and Corpus), J. B. Morgan (Wolverhampton and Jesus), and D. C. G. Bailes (Shrewsbury and Queen's), half-backs; E. W. Yeoman (Weymouth and Queen's), H. J. C. Wright (Aldenham and St. John's), G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catharine's), G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus), forwards.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST.—Dexter, goal; Smith and Barrington, backs; McKinlay, Graham, and Farmer, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, G. J. German, Dickinson, Loftus, and Simpson, forwards.

ALDENHAM BEATEN

The Casuals' mid-week team beat Aldenham School at Aldenham by three goals to one. The School at first did most of the attacking, and finally scored through Payne. The Casuals replied just before half-time through Lockton, who scored from Shearer's pass. The School continued to press hard at the beginning of the second half, but Cloke, in the Casuals' goal, was very safe, and made many good saves. The left wing on both sides was the more dangerous, but the defences held out until four minutes from the end, when Cronin obtained possession in front of goal and scored. Shortly afterwards the Casuals added to their score through Lockton, whose shot was misjudged by the goalkeeper.

The teams were:—

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—J. S. Follett, goal; K. H. Goodacre and P. J. Hardie, backs; P. Ricketts, M. Lamport, and C. R. Morshead, half backs; C. G. Smith, J. M. Barrel, H. G. Payne, D. G. Ide, and E. W. Miller, forwards.

CASUALS.—H. Cloke, goal; A. N. Other and B. Jonas, backs; R. H. Archer, O. C. Miller, and R. W. Gwyther, half-backs; S. T. Heyburn, K. D. R. Shearer, J. H. Lockton, G. Collins, and A. R. Cronin, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
WYE COLLEGE ..	5	*ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY ..	0
*KING'S SCHOOL, ELY ..	2	W. T. WHEWELL'S XI. ..	2
REPTON	4	*CHARTERHOUSE	3

*Home team.

EXCITING SCHOOL MATCH

REPTON WIN AT GODALMING

Repton beat Charterhouse at Godalming yesterday by four goals to three. They left the winning goal until pretty late in the game, and the excitement was great when, with the score at three goals all and only a few minutes to go, Repton pressed hard and did all but score, while Charterhouse frequently broke away in sudden dashes that might any moment have given them victory. Then, just with a moment or two left, Repton forced a corner on the left; Llewelyn's kick was as accurate as could be and Human got his head to the ball and turned it into the goal.

It was a fine victory and well deserved, yet it was the first time Repton had been in the lead since early in the game. They had got the first goal in the match about midway through the first half, but Charterhouse quickly replied with two and held the lead at half-time. Up to that point Charterhouse had been the better side. They had been much more lively, quicker on the ball, and more persistent in attack. If they could have made the best use of all the chances they had had in front of goal they might well have built up a winning lead.

The second half went far more in Repton's favour than the first had been against them. The strength and vigour of their players, particularly the inside forwards and half-backs, began to tell. Yet though Repton soon got the equalizing goal, Charterhouse were quickly ahead again, and it took all the might of the Repton attack to get the last two goals for the match. They were strong enough in attack up to a point. When they got near the goal they could not shoot well or quickly enough. That was largely due to the determination of the defence, which is always to be found in a school match. But the way the ball hovered and bobbed up and down, often just inches from the goal-line, frequently gave the defence many attacks of cold shivers and their opponents a sense of cruel disappointment.

Charterhouse were a much lighter side. Their inside forwards looked fragile and they could not rush the defenders opposed to them when the ball went far ahead. Their half-backs, too, seemed rather light, and they failed to hold the Repton inside forwards towards the end of the game. At back Charterhouse were well served, but both had a great deal thrust on their shoulders. Samuelson's lack of weight did not make him an ideal centre, yet he got the ball well and quickly out to the wings and scored the first goal for his side with a fine shot after a corner kick. Pavis got the second after a long scramble on the goal-line, and Pope the third, a good shot from a clever pass by Samuelson.

Repton had a strong defending side, and when their forwards came into their own in the second half they made up a good team. Shaw, Human, and Seaford then played very well together. The inside men would lie back and trap the ball well and send it through with a low pass to Human, who would get quickly forward to harass the defence. That was the secret of their success—good ball control and the ability to keep it down. MacBrayne scored their first goal after a corner kick. In the second half Shaw scored two and Human the last.

The teams were:—

CHARTERHOUSE.—J. H. King, goal; G. T. Hollebone and J. R. E. Love, backs; A. H. Edmondson, A. J. Wreford-Brown, and R. Pott, half-backs; N. Pope, G. L. Pavis, P. C. Samuelson, G. N. Hunt, and W. F. Moss, forwards.

REPTON.—M. Storkdale, goal; R. P. Archer and P. A. T. Phibbs, backs; C. E. Bloomfield, J. H. Vaughan, and G. A. Sutcliffe, half-backs; L. D. MacBrayne, T. R. Shaw, J. H. Human, H. S. Seaford, and R. D. Llewelyn, forwards.

ROWING

OXFORD TRIAL EIGHTS

The Oxford Trial Eights did not go out until late yesterday, as the Challenge Sculls were being decided. The coaching was undertaken by the President, the Secretary, and Martineau (University).

All three crews made two journeys over the home course in easy stages of paddling at a stroke ranging between 20 and 24. The order of rowing in "A" and "B" crew remained unaltered, but in "C" Warren Sweetenham (Magdalen) superseded Snee (St. John's) at No. 7.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—G. A. Ellison (New College) (bow), 11st. 7lb.; R. W. G. Holdsworth (Brasenose), 11st. 9lb.; D. K. O. Malley (Christ Church), 11st. 2lb.; C. B. Gibbins (Brasenose), 11st. 11lb.; D. N. G. Mabey (Trinity), 12st. 5lb.; M. G. Powell (Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; W. J. Gaisford (Trinity), 11st. 8lb.; C. de C. Mellor (Pembroke) (stroke), 12st. 10lb.; D. Pritchard (Worcester) (cox), 8st.

"B" CREW.—J. M. Freeman (University) (bow), 11st. 9lb.; N. T. Rankin (Worcester), 11st. 13lb.; P. A. Malcolm (Trinity), 12st. 4½lb.; C. N. Fairfax (Brasenose), 11st. 8lb.; J. Barty (New College), 13st. 6lb.; J. C. Guest (Brasenose), 12st. 12½lb.; J. M. L. Smith (Brasenose), 12st. 5lb.; M. Miles Watson (Balliol) (stroke), 11st. 5½lb.; T. E. Pritchard (Exeter) (cox), 8st.

"C" CREW.—P. D. Barnaby (Magdalen) (bow), 11st. 10lb.; A. Malcolm (New College), 11st. 6lb.; G. E. D. Halahan (Balliol), 11st. 9lb.; T. E. K. Warren Swettenham (Magdalen), 12st. 8lb.; J. F. F. Platts-Mills (Balliol), 12st. 4½lb.; Aitken (Exeter), 11st. 7lb.; T. W. Childs (Merton), 12st. 12½lb.; C. A. Chadwick-Healey (Trinity) (stroke), 11st. 3lb.; M. L. Harvey (St. Peter's Hall) (cox), 8st. 7lb.

OXFORD CHALLENGE SCULLS

The preliminary heats of the Silver Challenge Sculls were decided at Oxford yesterday, when the results were:—

FIRST HEAT.—L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church) (1st Station), 1; D. A. Latham (City of Oxford and St. Catherine's), 2. Won by 17sec. Time, 8min. 26sec.

SECOND HEAT.—P. A. Tinne (Eton and University) (2nd Station), 1; W. D. C. Erskine Crum (Eton and Christ Church), 2. Won by 15sec. Time, 8min. 32sec.

THIRD HEAT.—H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church) (2nd Station), 1; J. H. Lowe (St. Paul's and Queen's), 2. Won by 1 1-2sec. Time, 8min. 57sec.; J. P. Early (Holt and New College), a bye.

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF ROWING

FIRST HEAT (2.30).—Early v. Clive.
SECOND HEAT (2.45).—Tinne v. Edwards.

CHANGES AT CAMBRIDGE

Further changes were made in the Trial Eights at Cambridge yesterday, and the newcomers were all seated in the bows of "B" crew, where they filled the first four thwarts. The other changes were confined to changing men from one boat to another. The three strokes remained unchanged, and during the afternoon's outing each crew was called upon to row up Long Reach on the return journey independently. The conditions were good and the performances were very even. The crews appear to be very forward at this stage of training. The coaching was undertaken by the President, the Secretary, and Sir Henry Howard, who gave tub-pair instruction to the men before the eights were brought out at three o'clock.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—A. W. Anstey (Jesus) (bow), 11st. 3lb.; G. F. Easten (Lady Margaret), 11st. 4lb.; M. A. Belleville (Jesus), 12st. 13lb.; L. Laxton (Pembroke), 12st. 4lb.; G. B. Shields (Corpus Christi), 12st. 9lb.; G. Gray (Queens'), 13st. 4lb.; C. J. S. Sergel (Clare), 12st. 3lb.; F. J. Dodd (Emmanuel) (stroke), 11st. 4lb.; J. M. Rankin (Pembroke) (cox), 6st. 12lb.

"B" CREW.—D. Morley Fletcher (First Trinity) (bow), 12st. 2lb.; P. J. Jepson (Jesus), 11st. 4lb.; C. J. B. Palmer (Jesus), 12st. 4lb.; F. S. R. Foster (Selwyn), 12st.; D. St. J. Gogarty (Pembroke), 12st. 3lb.; J. I. Moore (Lady Margaret), 12st. 11lb.; P. S. A. Doran (Emmanuel), 12st. 9lb.; R. F. Wylie (Clare) (stroke), 12st. 10lb.; C. D. Eberstein (Jesus) (cox), 8st. 11lb.

"C" CREW.—H. L. Kitching (Emmanuel) (bow), 11st. 7lb.; O. Beard Davies (Corpus Christi), 11st. 11lb.; E. H. Schmit-bach (Lady Margaret), 11st. 1lb.; Baron J. F. F. de Rutzen (Trinity Hall), 12st. 11lb.; J. C. Wansey (Selwyn), 13st. 2lb.; O. C. Gumpley (First Trinity), 13st. 4lb.; F. M. Symonds (Lady Margaret), 11st. 11lb.; F. J. Connell (Lady Margaret) (stroke), 11st. 10lb.; Prince Chula of Siam (First Trinity) (cox), 7st. 12lb.

CRICKET

M.C.C. TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Nov. 6.—For the first time in recent tours the M.C.C. devoted a day to the schoolboys of Western Province before they began serious cricket. South Africa is intensely keen on the development of its young players, and it was largely Deane's influence that obtained the fixture. The M.C.C. beat the Schools XV. by eight wickets.

Score:—

WESTERN PROVINCE SCHOOLS XV.

Evans, b. Leyland ..	31
Sieradzki, b. Voce ..	20
McCormick, b. Voce ..	1
Stern, b. Leyland ..	7
Vlok, b. Leyland ..	0
Georgen, b. Allom ..	10
Bayliss, st. Parrimond, b. Wyatt ..	9
Dell, b. Allom ..	5
Pickup, b. Leyland ..	1
Townsend, b. Leyland ..	0
Bernstein, b. Leyland ..	8
Manning, st. Parrimond, b. Wyatt ..	7
Johnson, c. Chapman, b. Leyland ..	0
Fybus, not out ..	5
Scragg, b. Goddard ..	0
Byes, &c. ..	11
Total	115

M.C.C.

R. F. S. Wyatt, b. Scragg ..	58
Sandham, b. Townsend ..	53
M. J. Turnbull, c. Evans, b. Georgen ..	3
Leyland, b. Pickup ..	33
Hendren, b. Manning ..	100
Parrimond, not out ..	20
A. P. F. Chapman, l.-b.-w., b. Manning ..	1
Vale, did not bat ..	8
Byes, &c. ..	18
Total (6 wkts.) ..	294

M. J. C. Allom, Goddard, and Voce did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WESTERN PROVINCE SCHOOLS XV.—Tate, 0 for 12; Allom, 2 for 48; Goddard, 1 for 45; Voce, 2 for 15; Leyland, 7 for 71; Wyatt, 2 for 17.

M.C.C.—Manning, 2 for 58; Scragg, 1 for 27; Stern, 0 for 16; Pickup, 1 for 62; Georgen, 1 for 44; Townsend, 1 for 30; Vlok, 0 for 16; Fybus, 0 for 10.—*Reuter.*

TENNIS

MATCH AT BRIGHTON

Lord Aberdare beat E. J. G. Johnson in a tennis match at Brighton yesterday by three sets to two (3—6, 6—5, 2—6, 6—4, 6—5).

Lord Aberdare won the first game of the first set to 30, Johnson the second to love. Lord Aberdare won a long third game after four deuces, and the fourth game to 15. Then, for a time, Johnson set a tremendous pace, his American service being very good, and his attack from the service side, particularly on the volley, brilliant. Johnson won five games in succession for the set to 30, 30, 15, 30, and 15; 20 strokes to eight—a remarkable performance against Lord Aberdare. The winning of this set was most important, for the player who gained it would be certain of one rest if he badly needed it at some later period of the match. Lord Aberdare won the first game of the second set, after Johnson had twice been within a stroke of it, the second game, in which he found the *grille* twice, to 30, and the third to 15. Johnson took the next game, in which he found the *grille* once and the *dedans* with a fine boasted force, after deuce and with a love game drew level at 3—3. He was three times within a stroke of the seventh game, but lost it, and Lord Aberdare, with a love game, led 5—3. Johnson played very well to win the next two games to 30 and 15, and he was 15—0 and 30—15 in the final game. Lord Aberdare won the next two rests, however, and won the set by playing a ball into the second gallery to win hazard the second gallery.

Johnson won the first game of the third set, finding the *grille* twice, led 5—1, and won the set 6—2, his tennis in this set being of a very high class, Lord Aberdare won a long first game in the fourth set, finding the *grille* twice, and he won the second game to love. Johnson drew level at two all, winning a remarkable fourth game, in which Lord Aberdare was 30—0. Johnson made chase worse than 5 to end the next rest, and volleyed the next three services straight into the *dedans*, the first being a hard force, the second appreciably faster, and the third travelling at a tremendous pace. Johnson then crossed over and finished off the game with a *grille*. Lord Aberdare won the fifth game to 30, Johnson the sixth to love, and the seventh to 15. In the eighth game Lord Aberdare was 40—0. Johnson made it deuce, and was advantage four times, but his opponent, after being six times within a stroke of the game, at last won it. Lord Aberdare played very well, putting just that little extra pace into his stroke which the class player can do at a most critical time, to win the next two games to 15 and love, and so made the sets even at 2—2.

Johnson attacked brilliantly at the beginning of the fifth set, and won the first three games to 30, 15, 15. He was 40—15 in the fourth game, and then appeared to have the match won. Later in the game he was advantage, but he could not win it. In the fifth game Johnson was 40—30, but Lord Aberdare won the next three rests to make the games 2—3. Lord Aberdare was 40—0, and Johnson was advantage in the sixth game, which Lord Aberdare won in the end. Johnson led 4—3 and 5—4, and was 40—30, *du tout*, in the tenth game. When within a stroke of the match, however, he hit a very easy force for the *dedans* into the net, and this undoubtedly worried him. Lord Aberdare won the next two rests for the tenth game, in the final game Lord Aberdare played a ball which hit the side of the *grille*, rattled about on the tray, and finally rested there, not in, but unplayable, and this made him 40—15. He crossed over, hit the next service into the net, but won the next rest, Johnson hitting a stop for the *dedans* into the net.

The winning openings were:—

	Winning		
—	*Grille*	Gallery	*Dedans*
Lord Aberdare ..	13	4	5
E. J. G. Johnson ..	11	3	11

J. F. Marshall was referee, Alfred White (Hampton Court) called the faults, and Osborne, the second marker in the Brighton Court, marked the game excellently well.

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

Queen's Club beat the Royal Air Force Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Queen's Club courts yesterday by two matches to one.

P. Q. Reiss (R.A.F.) beat K. C. Gandar Dower (Queen's Club) by three games to none (9—6, 9—0, 9—4). Reiss led 2—0 in the first game, and a brilliant sequence of five aces took him to 7—1. Gandar Dower played very well in a sequence of five aces, and drew up to 6—7. On that form a long and hard match seemed certain, but Gandar Dower never again found that form. Reiss played beautiful squash rackets in a sequence of seven aces, which won him the first game and took him to 5—0 in the second, but his opponent, after being six times within a stroke of the game, at last won it. Lord Aberdare played very well, putting just that little extra pace into his stroke which the class player can do at a most critical time, to win the next two games to 15 and love, and so made the sets even at 2—2.

W. D. Macpherson (Queen's Club) beat H. Coverdale (R.A.F.) by three games to none (9—2, 9—5, 9—6). Coverdale led 2—0 in the first game, but Macpherson caught and passed him and later won the game with a sequence of five aces, which included two beautiful straight drops. Coverdale led 5—0 in the second game, but Macpherson drew level with a run of three aces. Coverdale was 5—4, but Macpherson made another run of three aces to lead 7—5. After seven blank hands Macpherson went to game. In the final game Coverdale played very well, but Macpherson was at something like his very best and won a game which was a delight to watch.

J. D. P. Wheatley (Queen's Club) beat C. L. Stubbs (R.A.F.) by three games to one (9—2, 6—9, 9—6, 9—2). Wheatley made a fine sequence of six aces to settle the first game. Wheatley led 4—1 in the second game, with a run of three aces, and won the game though Stubbs was at one time 6—7. Stubbs made a very good sequence of five aces in the third game, which took him to 5—2, and later went out from 6—6 with a run of three aces. Wheatley played some perfect strokes in a sequence of seven aces in the fourth game and this won him the match.

THE SECOND DIVISION

The Army and Navy Club beat the Guards Club in the Second Division in the Guards Club courts by three matches to none.

The results were:—

D. L. Standage (Army and Navy Club) beat Captain G. R. Westmacott (Guards Club) by three games to two (9—3, 0—9, 9—2, 6—9, 9—6).

F. D. Maud (Army and Navy Club) beat Captain J. W. Dalton (Guards Club) by three games to one (5—0, 9—3, 9—3, 9—7).

A. R. Villiers (Army and Navy Club) beat J. B. Hennessy (Guards Club) by three games to none (9—5, 9—4, 9—1).

JESTERS v. TRINITY HALL

The Jesters beat Trinity Hall at squash rackets at Cambridge by five matches to none.

The results were:—

V. R. Mardon (Jesters) beat D. E. Smith (9—2, 9—4, 10—8). R. McC. Walker (Jesters) beat J. Hedley (9—5, 7—9, 9—7, 9—7); G. D. Elphick (Jesters) beat R. E. Megarry (9—5, 9—7, 10—8); C. N. Gosse (Jesters) beat R. T. Carey (9—7, 9—1, 9—2); A. Ratcliffe (Jesters) beat J. Schule (9—2, 9—0, 9—3).

U. S. CLUB v. THE JESTERS

The United Service Club beat the Jesters by two matches to one at the United Service Club yesterday. The results were:—

Major C. J. R. Turner (United Service Club) lost to W. J. A. Davies (7—9, 5—9, 7—9); Major F. H. N. Davidson (United Service Club) beat P. R. Hicks (7—9, 9—7, 9—6); Commander Graham, R.N. (United Service Club), beat A. F. R. Jarrett (2—9, 10—8, 9—1, 9—5).

MOTOR-BOAT RACING

Miss England II., in which Sir Henry Segrave met his death when breaking the world's speedboat record, is to race at Buenos Aires in an attempt again to break the record. The test will be made at the international motor-boat regatta at Buenos Aires arranged by the Argentine Yacht Club during the Empire Trade Exhibition to be held next March and April. Lord Wakefield decided to send out Miss England II. for the attempt, for which the sheltered waters at Buenos Aires are said to be ideal. Mr. Kaye Don will be the pilot, and the boat will be sent over about February.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—ST. JOHN'S 26 points, CAIUS 3; DOWNING 9, TOWN R.F.C. 3; PEMBROKE 31, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, 0; CHRIST'S 6, SELWYN 8; QUEENS' 14, TRINITY 6; KING'S 22, MAGDALENE 6; CAIUS II. 23, ST. CATHARINE'S II. 0; SIDNEY SUSSEX II. 21, FITZWILLIAM HOUSE II. 6; KING'S II. 28, MAGDALENE II. 9; RIDLEY HALL 28, QUEENS' III. 8; PETERHOUSE III. 34, CHRIST'S III. 15; EMMANUEL III. 34, ST. JOHN'S III. 5; JESUS JUGGERNAUTS 29, TRINITY HALL HORSEMEN 0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—LEAGUE DIVISION I.—SELWYN 1 goal, CHRIST'S 1; LEAGUE DIVISION II.—DOWNING 2, QUEENS' 6. OTHER MATCHES.—SIDNEY SUSSEX 5, ST. JOHN'S II. 1; CAIUS II. 1, ST. COLUMBAS 1.

HOCKEY.—GETTING ON COMPETITION.—PEMBROKE II. 5 goals, DOWNING II. 3; CHRIST'S CHRISTS II. 3, CAIUS III. 2. OTHER MATCHES.—TRINITY 4, EMMANUEL 2; CLARE 3, JESUS 1; PETERHOUSE 3, YMCA. 3; TRINITY II. 6, KING'S II. 2; CLARE UNEMPLOYED 5, ST. CHESTERFORD 3.

OXFORD COLLEGE RESULTS

HOCKEY.—OXFORD UNIVERSITY OCCASIONALS, 7 goals, BRASENOSE 3.

RUGBY.—MAGDALEN 21 points, EXETER 10; ST. JOHN'S II. 20, OXFORD NOMADS 0.

GOLF

CAMBRIDGE BEAT A TEAM OF PROFESSIONALS

Although the opposition could not be called powerful, it was nevertheless an excellent performance on the part of Cambridge University to beat professionals of the Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire Alliance in an eight-a-side Singles and Foursomes match on the Bedfordshire Club's course at Biddenham yesterday by eight games to two. The professionals conceded two holes start in each match of both Singles and Foursomes.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Professionals		Cambridge University	
J. M. Jones (Northampton) and F. P. Hanton (Kingsthorpe) ..	0	E. M. Prain (Clare) and W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) (3 and 2)	1
W. Saunders (Northampton County) and J. W. Moore (Bedford) (6 and 4) ..	1	H. C. Longhurst (Clare) and W. C. Carr (Trinity) ..	0
M. Foster (Bedford County) and G. Stephenson (Leighton Buzzard)	0	N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) and H. M. Row (Jesus) (7 and 6) ..	1
H. E. Manton (Kettering) and G. Craddock (Wellingborough) ..	0	I. K. McRosty (Clare) and H. W. Higgins on (St. John's) (1 hole) ..	1
Total	1	Total	2

SINGLES

J. M. Jones ..	0	E. M. Prain (6 and 5) ..	1
W. Saunders (1 hole) ..	1	H. C. Longhurst ..	0
F. P. Hanton	0	N. A. Keith (7 and 6) ..	1
J. W. Moore (halved) ..	0	W. H. Bermingham (halved) ..	0
H. E. Manton	0	I. K. McRosty (2 and 1) ..	1
M. Foster (halved) ..	0	H. W. Higginson (halved) ..	0
G. Stephenson	0	W. C. Carr (1 hole)	1
G. Craddock	0	H. M. Row (4 and 2)	1
Total	1	Total	5

PROFESSIONALS WIN AT SANDY LODGE

The annual match between amateurs and professionals of Hertfordshire was decided at Sandy Lodge yesterday, when the professionals won by 16 games to seven.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Amateurs		Professionals	
P. L. Smith (Oxhey) ..	0	E. Ray (Oxhey (4 and 2) ..	1
J. B. Anderson (Oxhey) ..	0	A. G. Havers (Sandy Lodge) (6 and 4) ..	1
M. R. C. Young (Sandy Lodge) (halved) ..	0	J. Bradbeer (Porters Park) (halved) ..	0
R. Egerton Johnson (Oxhey) ..	0	W. E. Brown (Brocbourne) (2 and 2) ..	1
R. K. Bott (Porters Park (4 and 3)	1	J. S. Fernie (Old Fold Manor)	0
N. C. Selway (Oxhey) ..	0	A. Wells (Harisbourne Manor (3 and 2) ..	1
G. G. M. Bennett (Sandy Lodge)	0	W. Peters (Broadmoor Park (6 and 5) ..	0
Dr. R. K. Paton (Verulam)	0	S. S. Field (South Beds) (3 and 6)	1
H. R. Bell (Verulam (2 holes)	1	A. Ashby (Letchworth) ..	0
Major P. C. Burton (Porters Park)	0	G. W. Sonnen (Hatfield) (3 and 1) ..	1
B. O. Babb (Oxhey) ..	0	A. J. Callaby (Essendon) (7 and 6) ..	1
E. W. Brown (West Herts) (halved) ..	0	F. S. Perkins (Welwyn Garden City) (halved) ..	0
W. H. Scarbrough (Old Fold Manor) (2 holes) ..	1	P. Grace (Berkhamsted) ..	0
Captain F. H. Lawrence (Porters Park) (1 hole) ..	1	F. Forge (Assistant) (Oxhey)	0
W. T. Coles (Moor Park) ..	0	C. S. Grace (Asst.) (Berkhamsted) (2 holes) ..	1
C. S. George (Sandy Lodge)	0	E. E. Beverley, junr. (Asst.) (Royston) (5 and 3) ..	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Brown (Sandy Lodge) (halved)	0	T. Burrell (Asst.) (Sandy Lodge) (halved) ..	0
V. M. Hall (Moor Park) halved	0	L. A. Titterington (Asst.) (St. Beds) (halved) ..	0
F. G. Bolton (Old Fold Manor) (4 and 3) ..	1	F. J. Wallis (Asst.) (Verulam)	0
P. C. Savage (Oxhey)	0	H. C. Peters (Asst.) (Broxbourne) (5 and 4) ..	1
Total	5	Total	11

FOURSOMES

Smith and Anderson ..	0	Ray and Bradbeer (6 and 4)	1
Young and Johnson (halved)	0	Havers and Brown (halved)	0
Burton and Bott	0	Wells and Fernie (3 and 2)	1
Selway and Bennett ..	0	W. Peters and Field (3 and 2)	1
Paton and Bell (halved) ..	0	Ashby and Sussams (halved)	0
Lawrence and Babb (halved)	0	Callaby and Perkins (halved)	0
Brown and Scarborough ..	0	P. Grace and C. S. Grace (1 hole) ..	1
Coles and George ..	0	Beverley and Burrell (6 and 4)	1
Brown and Hall (1 hole) ..	1	Wallis and Titterington ..	0
Bolton and Savage (6 and 4)	1	Peters and Forge	0
Total	2	Total	5

GUILDFORD ALLIANCE MEETING

A big entry was received for the second meeting of the season to be held by the Guildford and District Golfing Alliance over the course of the North Ham & Club at Fleet yesterday. The leading scores in the morning competition, a stroke round over 18 holes, were:—

Flying Officer J. Lambie (North Hants), 82—6=76; H. B. Rhodes (Assistant, Wentworth), 76 scratch=76; Mr. C. Shanklan (St. George's Hill), 74+2=76; W. Field (Assistant, Worplesdon), 76 scratch=76; A. Perry (Leatherhead), 75+2=77; G. Faulkner (Bramley), 75+2=77; Mr. E. Rutherford (Burhill), 77 scratch=77; E. J. Freed (Assistant, Surbiton), 77 scratch=77; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Huskisson (North Hants), 84—6=78; G. M. Turner (Guildford), 77+2=79; W. M. Watt (R.A.C., Epsom), 78+2=80; Mr. R. V. C. Finlay (St. George's Hill), 81 scratch=81; Mr. P. H. Slater (Bramshot), 87—6=81; F. Wallis (Assistant, St. George's Hill), 81 scratch=81.

A Foursome competition against bogey was held in the afternoon, when the leading returns were:—

Mr. R. A. Sheppard (4) (Surbiton) and A. H. Freud (scratch) (Assistant, Surbiton), 3 up; Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay (2) (Aldershot) and J. Field (scratch) (Assistant, Worplesdon), 2 up; Mr. F. Francis (2) (Sunningdale) and H. A. Sales (scratch) (Assistant, Sunningdale), 2 up; Mr. D. Yorath (4) (West Byfleet) and G. F. White (+2) (Burhill), 1 up; Mr. J. V. C. Moberly (+1) (Worplesdon) and Mr. W. R. Kennion (2) (Worplesdon), 1 up; Mr. L. G. Crawley (+2) (Sunningdale) and Mr. P. Azbill (1) (Sunningdale), all square.

SUSSEX MIXED FOURSOMES

The Sussex P.G.U. held a Mixed Foursomes competition against Bogey

Parliament

THE EDUCATION BILL

SECOND READING IN COMMONS

R 101 PENSIONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, NOV. 6

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

Mr. HAYES, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household (Edge Hill), wearing Court dress, brought in the following message from the King in reply to the Address:—"I have received with great satisfaction the loyal and dutiful expression of your thanks for the Speech with which I have opened the present Session of Parliament."

NEW WRIT

On the motion of SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for East Renfrew, in the room of the late Mr. A. M. MacRobert.

EMPLOYMENT ON EMERGENCY SCHEMES

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), in reply to a question by Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.) as to the estimated number of persons who have been given direct employment by emergency schemes initiated by the present Government, said:—The number of men directly employed on September 26, the latest date for which returns are available, on all schemes assisted by the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Unemployment Grants Committee, and approved since June 1, 1929, was 62,000. Figures of the men directly employed on work authorized under Part I. of the Development Act and under the Colonial Development Act, and under the emergency programmes of work put in hand by other Departments, cannot be stated precisely, but probably amount to about another 10,000. In addition, there were about an equal number of persons indirectly employed as the result of these schemes.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE asked why the Lord Privy Seal stated last week that there were 150,000 directly employed.

Miss BONDFIELD.—Directly and indirectly.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE.—No; directly. The Prime Minister said indirectly.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.).—Whereas last week this figure of 150,000 was given us, can the Minister tell us how that figure can be explained in view of the figure she has given us?

Miss BONDFIELD.—If the right hon. gentleman is referring to the Prime Minister's speech he distinctly said directly and indirectly.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PICTURES ABROAD

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked the Prime Minister when, and in what form, legislation would be introduced to give effect to the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on Museums and Galleries regarding the powers of the trustees of the National Gallery to lend their paintings and drawings.

Mr. MAC DONALD (Seaham) replied that a one-clause Bill had been drafted, and would shortly be introduced, empowering the trustees, at their discretion, to lend paintings and drawings abroad under proper safeguards.

POLICE QUESTIONS TO SUSPECTS

SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-on-Thames, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the representations made that the instructions issued by the Home Office to the police in regard to questioning suspects had hampered Scotland Yard in the detection of criminals, he would take steps to relax the regulations and give greater scope to Scotland Yard for questioning suspects where murder or brutal assault had been committed.

Mr. CLYNES (Manchester, Platting) said that no such representations had been made to him, but he had seen in the Press suggestions to the effect stated in the question. As he informed the House on July 29 last, a circular, copies of which were put on sale and placed in the library, was issued on June 24 last to all police forces. The object of this circular, the terms of which were approved by his Majesty's Judges, was to remove any possibility of misunderstanding as to the effect of the Judges' Rules. The circular involved no change in the practice of police forces that had correctly interpreted the Rules in the past. These Rules, which had been in force many years, did not prevent any necessary and proper questioning of suspects, and he could not entertain the suggestion that he could or should abrogate them in any respect. So far as he knew, they had not, in fact, hampered the investigation of a single serious crime.

SIR G. PENNY asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that there had been a considerable decrease in convictions for these particular crimes since these Orders were brought into being.

Mr. CLYNES said that that might be so, but it could not be attributed to the new rules.

MURDERS IN LONDON DISTRICT

Replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), Mr. CLYNES said:—Since the issue of the report of the Royal Commission one case of murder of a person over one year of age has occurred in the Metropolitan Police District in which no arrest has been made (Agnes Kesson). Three cases of murder of persons over one year of age have occurred in the provinces in which Metropolitan Police officers have been engaged at the request of the Chief Constable concerned, and in which no arrests have been made. Two of these are recent, and the inquiries are still proceeding. These figures do not suggest that there is an occasion for the investigation suggested.

MR. GIALDINI

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Home Secretary what was the present position of the proceedings against Mr. Gialdini.

Mr. CLYNES replied that the proceedings in Italy were still in progress. A further request had just been received from the Italian Government for supplementary evidence to be taken in this country, and effect was being given thereto.

SCHOOL MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

Replying to Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), dealing with two questions arising on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, said:—It will be the duty of the local education authority to use proper discretion both in exercising the power of reducing the maintenance allowances in respect of absence from school and in deciding when to make inquiries as to the correctness of statements made in the forms of application. Indiscriminate expenditure will be liable to be refused recognition for the percentage grant from the Board of Education.

In answer to Mr. CADOGAN (Finchley, U.), SIR C. TREVELYAN said he had not given a separate estimate of the cost of maintenance allowances in the first full year attributable to pupils between 14 and 15 attending schools other than public elementary schools, but he did not expect the additional expenditure to exceed about £125,000. He had based his estimate on the assumption that approximately 25 per cent. of such children would be excluded from receiving maintenance allowances.

Replying to the DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and Western, U.), SIR C. TREVELYAN said:—The average maintenance allowance at present given to pupils attending secondary schools of all ages up to 16 is £8 13s. It is not possible to give separate figures for the pupils between the ages of 14 and 15.

ILL-TREATMENT AT BOYS' HOME

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the case in which the headmaster of the Boys' Home and Phillipson Farm Colony, near Stannington, Northumberland, was sentenced to a fine for ill-treating a boy of 14 sent to the colony on probation from a children's court, by keeping him in solitary confinement and on bread and water in a room without furniture or bed for five days and nights, and beating him.

Mr. CLYNES said:—Yes, Sir. As soon as my attention was drawn to this matter I caused inquiries to be made and arranged for two inspectors of the Children's Branch to visit the colony. I understand that the master has resigned. I am informed that four boys have been sent to the colony this year as a condition of probation, two (aged 16) by the Newcastle magistrates, and two (one aged 17 and one aged 14) by the Gateshead magistrates. No grant is paid to the colony by the Home Office. A home in Newcastle belonging to the same association is used as a remand home by the Newcastle authorities, and half of the expenditure so incurred is borne by the Home Office. The inspectors formed the opinion that the master and his staff were doing their best to cope with a difficult problem, and that some of the boys were too unruly to be dealt with suitably there. I am taking up this aspect of the matter with the authorities in question.

R 101 VICTIMS

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO DEPENDENTS

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), replying to SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.), who asked whether he would state the amount of pension or gratuity to which each of the dependents of the victims of R 101 was entitled, said:—With the permission of the right hon. and gallant baronet, as the table for which he asks is a long one, I would propose to indicate the awards in a few typical cases and circulate full information in the Official Report as to the awards already completed. Excluding the late Secretary of State and his personal servant, the *personnel* on board R 101 fell into three classes for the purposes of these awards:—

(1) Serving officers and men of the Royal Air Force.

(2) Civilians who were not workmen within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(3) Civilians who were workmen within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The awards to the dependents of Royal Air Force *personnel* are determined by the King's Regulations and Air Council Instructions. Under these, the widow of a wing commander receives a yearly pension of £180, a gratuity of £450, and a compassionate allowance for each child of £24 a year. The widow of a flying officer receives £90 a year and a gratuity of £150, with an allowance of £24 a year for each child. In addition, an education allowance not exceeding £35 a year may also be awarded, subject to certain conditions as to pecuniary need, &c., to children over the age of eight. This normally ceases at the age of 18. The widow of a flight sergeant receives 22s. a week, plus an allowance of 5s. a week for each child. The child's allowance normally ceases at the age of 16, and the widow's pension is then reduced to 15s. a week until she reaches the age of 40, when it is increased to 22s. a week; when she reaches the age of 60 it is again raised to 24s. 6d. a week.

Awards to the widows and children of the civilians coming under category (2) are made under the Treasury Warrant of January 17, 1919. The pension or annual allowance awardable to the widow under this Warrant is one-quarter of the annual salary of her late husband. The children under 18 years of age are eligible for allowances, which are payable up to that age, but the widow's pension may not exceed £300 a year nor may the widow's pension and children's allowances taken together exceed that amount. The awards to this class vary between a pension of £95 7s. 6d., plus a children's allowance of £15 17s. 11d. for each of two children, to a pension of £300 a year. Two of the widows were entitled to a gratuity on their husband's death and no reduction has been made in the amount payable under the Warrant on this account, and, similarly, the full rate permissible under the Warrant has been paid to the widow of a scientific officer, who will also receive an insurance payment under the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities, in respect of which deductions were made from her husband's salary during his lifetime.

The dependents of civilians coming under category (3) are being awarded the compensation to which they are entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where these awards are of less value than those which might be given under the Treasury Warrant already referred to, supplementary awards are being made to make up the difference.

[The fuller information referred to by Mr. Montague is given on another page.]

SIR S. HOARE asked whether he was to understand that there was no marked discrepancy in the payments, whether gratuity or pension, between the dependents of the civilian victims and of the Service victims.

Mr. MONTAGUE.—There is no marked discrepancy. In the case of those who come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, they are all being brought under the Royal Warrant or the equivalent to that.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

LAND UTILIZATION BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said the business for next week would be:—

Monday.—Cunard Insurance Agreement, Money Resolution, Committee; Small-holders (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

Tuesday.—Education (School Attendance), Money Resolution, Committee; Cunard Insurance Agreement, Money Resolution, Report.

Wednesday.—Private members' motions.

Thursday.—Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, second reading; Education (School Attendance), Money Resolution, Report.

Friday.—Private members' Bills.

Mr. BALDWIN said he wished to enter a caveat with regard to Thursday's business. He had not yet seen the Land Bill. If it should contain a great deal of matter that required investigation, he suggested that it might be desirable to have one more day for the discussion of it.

Mr. MAC DONALD said he was anxious to get on with the business; but if there was a case for, say, a further half-day for the discussion of the Bill he would consider it.

EDUCATION BILL

SECOND READING DEBATE

SIR C. TREVELYAN moved the second reading of the Education (School Attendance) Bill. He said the Prime Minister had promised that the Bill should be passed before Christmas, and that was the Government's intention. The Bill, which was the first to be introduced this Session, was also, by any true standards, the most important. The main difference between the Bill and the one to which the House gave a second reading in the summer was that the clause dealing with the voluntary schools did not now appear. It was not necessary for him to deal with the difficulties which surrounded that problem; he reiterated that, to find a solution, there was not the remotest possibility of any particular interest getting the whole of what it regarded itself as ideally entitled to. He had no intention of dropping the great purpose of obtaining a national understanding, and he did not believe that any single interest in the community would be anxious, in the long run, to be responsible for preventing an understanding. He did not in the least regret having tried; the effort had brought settlement indisputably nearer, and he was prepared at any moment to set to work again to see if agreement could not be reached.

The raising of the school age was part of a larger whole. That larger whole was the great drama of the reorganization of school life which was going on throughout the country. For this great educational reorganization no party could claim exclusive credit, or rather all parties could claim credit. A description of what was intended was given in the Conservative official statement issued before the last General Election. It said:—

> In the last four and a half years the ground has been prepared for something that this country has never had before—a complete and balanced scheme of education. This scheme will provide courses of higher education for all children, instead of for a select few, in schools adequately equipped and staffed for the purpose, and will enable them, if their parents so desire, to continue their education at least to the age of 15. It will link the schools not only with the universities, but also with the great technical colleges, so as to offer opportunities to all who desire to do so to pursue a connected course of study from childhood to manhood, and it will assist those who could not otherwise take advantage of these opportunities by an adequate provision of free places and scholarships, supplemented where necessary by maintenance allowances.

All but a few words of that statement would have done for a Labour manifesto (Ministerial cheers), and at any rate he thought that all sides of the House would agree that it was a good statement of the main aim of reorganization. He wanted, first of all, to try to make the House fully realize how formidable and sweeping a change in education was in progress. While there was stagnation in most of our staple industries, and while lack of commercial development made us all anxious during this same period, there was no quarter of England, there was hardly a county or a great city where educational activity was not more and more apparent, where new schools were not springing up, where new opportunities were not being prepared for classes of children who had never had their full opportunity before. The object of that reorganization was to ensure a real education between the ages of 11 and 15 in schools devoted to that purpose.

RAISING THE SCHOOL AGE

A definite and important part of the reorganization proposed by the Hadow Committee which was now being prepared for by the local authorities had been the raising of the school age. In the education world there was hardly an effective challenge to the idea that it was about time the age was raised. How was a real challenge possible? What was good enough for the children of the well-to-do was surely good enough for the children of the working classes. (Ministerial cheers.) There was a general agreement that it must be done soon. The only exception, he was sorry to say, was that of the noble lord opposite (Lord Eustace Percy). Although the noble lord gave a general adhesion to the Hadow Report and even seemed originally to accept the possibility of raising the school age, he had now come out into the open and had declared definitely against raising the school age. The noble lord's attitude appeared to be a curious one. The noble lord was fully aware that he could not say—"My class has always had this chance of prolonged education but I deny it to the workers." He had taken up a new position. In his speech to the British Association the noble lord said that our attitude towards higher education was vitiated by a superstitious reverence for full-time schooling which we owed to a hereditary governing class." (Laughter.) Just when prolonged schooling was beginning to come within sight of them, the workers were to be put off with the excuse of the other class—"We have been wrong all along; do not make the same mistake on your side." That really would not do. (Ministerial cheers.) No other class father failed to keep his son at school to 17 or 18, whether he were clever or stupid, and what had been practised by the upper class for 200 years it was time they began to provide for the workers. He refused to believe that the Conservative Party, even under the ingenious leadership of the noble lord, was going all out against raising the school age to 15. (Ministerial cheers.)

He had never said, and he did not say it now, that full reorganization would be complete in all parts of the country in April, 1931. Preparations were going on at the most extraordinary pace, and were going on all the faster because many authorities would like to have the reorganization complete when the school age was raised. In the summer he had said there were 317 local authorities in England and Wales, and all except 55 had sent in programmes. The record was now that all except 33 had sent in programmes, and the bulk of those who had not were working hard at schemes of reorganization. In the year ended September 30, 1929, capital expenditure approved by the Board of Education amounted to £4,600,000, and that was up till then much the largest building year on record, but this year, up to September 30, the approved capital expenditure rose to £7,555,000. Thus building had nearly doubled. In May last it was possible for him to say that 100 new schools were being built and 350 enlargements were under way in the period since October, 1929. To-day the figures for the full year showed 195 schools had been got under way and that 844 enlargements had been or were being undertaken. He said in May that the information given him by his trustworthy staff of inspectors enabled him to say confidently there were 140 local authorities which would have substantially reorganized most of their areas in time for the new school year. That statement still held good, except that the list was longer rather than shorter. (Ministerial cheers.) This was a picture of the national effort of which the country ought to be consciously proud. Within a year or two there was every reason to hope that reorganization would be an established fact throughout the country.

ACCOMMODATION AND TEACHERS

If they raised the school age at the early date next year selected in the Bill there need be no anxiety as to there being sufficient accommodation for the extra year of children, and in most cases satisfactory accommodation. He had gone into the matter very fully with his inspectors, and they told him that there need not be any serious difficulty in any part of England. There would be a few crowded towns where it would be necessary to hire halls or some outside buildings for some months until new schools were completed, but it was not true that there were many places where there would be huge classes in the upper region of the schools. As a result of the raising of the age very few of the upper classes would rise even for a time as high as 50. In the rural counties there was little or no difficulty in accommodating the extra years. Some doubt had been thrown on their ability to find teachers. In the summer he informed the House that he had every reason to think that there would be enough teachers if the school age were raised in April. A further review of the position and the returns so far available for entry into training colleges this autumn went to confirm what he said then. He could find no ground whatever for thinking that the authorities generally would be unable to secure a sufficient supply of qualified teachers. The general quality even of the increased number of teachers was particularly encouraging. Of the extra new students coming into the training colleges there was an influx of men in larger proportion than before. The misfortune of bad times in the industrial world seemed to be leading many of the best men to seek the teaching profession. He said, therefore, that the school age could be raised by April, 1931, that there was school accommodation, that there were teachers, that there would be little overcrowding, that reorganization was rapidly proceeding, and that, while in every part of the country they were not yet able to promise the best possible form of education at once, in many areas their preparations would actually be complete by that time. He invited the House not to wait for perfection.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

There was a supremely important reason for adopting the proposed date. In all quarters of the House there was anxiety about unemployment. He confidently offered this great change as an effective contribution to the problem about which they were all thinking. There were 500,000 children who left school every year here and in Scotland. No accurate figures were obtainable, but a large part succeeded in obtaining employment. Probably in the first year after leaving school some 300,000 children obtained employment. He believed that if 300,000 children were kept out of the labour market it would not be an exaggeration to say that 150,000 older people might obtain work. For that reason he asked the House of Commons to dare to take some risks and the local authorities to be ready to take emergency measures and even to submit to some inconvenience. Of all the moments to make this change this was the best, when they needed all possible expedients to deal with the tragic industrial situation. He asked help from all quarters of the House. Mr. Lloyd George on Tuesday repeated his declaration of last year. On that occasion he said:—"In any rate what I am asking the Government is, first, that they should carry out the definite pledges which they gave before the election. If they carry out the proposals embodied in the Prime Minister's speeches and in 'Labour and the Nation' with regard to unemployment, in so far as we are concerned we shall be only too happy to support them, at any rate so that the right hon. gentleman cannot complain that there would be no majority in this House." In "Labour and the Nation," under the heading "Unemployment," stood prominently the withdrawal from the labour market of children under 15, with the necessary provision of maintenance allowances. He had full confidence that Mr. Lloyd George would not fail to fulfil his twice repeated pledge of active support to the Government's policy.

The effect of this measure on unemployment was his (Sir C. Trevelyan's) answer to the anxious economists who were groaning over the cost of raising the school age and of providing maintenance allowances. The expenditure was doubly worth it—worth it, first, because it would repay us in improved ability, knowledge, and sharpened intellect in a whole army of children, but worth it also because, not being wasteful expenditure, it tended substantially to reduce unproductive expenditure on unemployment benefit which it would relieve.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

The proposal for maintenance allowances troubled his friendly critics and critical friends. (Laughter.) Whether the proposals of the Government were too generous or not, it could not be claimed that there was any difference of principle between the different sides of the House. In the document called "A Charter of Opportunity for Every Child," issued before the General Election, the Conservative Party said that: "It will assist those who could not otherwise take advantage of these opportunities by an adequate provision of free places and scholarships, supplemented, where necessary, by maintenance allowances." (Cheers.) Hon. and right hon. gentlemen who put their hand to that could say what they liked to the effect that the Government's proposal would give maintenance allowances in cases where they were not necessary, but what they could not say was that the principle of maintenance allowances where need existed was wrong. It was understood that Mr. Lloyd George was also uneasy about maintenance allowances. He (Sir C. Trevelyan) was sorry, because Carnarvonshire had been showing a lead in this matter and had been giving maintenance allowances in order to raise the school age to 15 already. But what was more important to point out was the avowed policy before the election of the Liberal Party. The resolution passed at the Liberal Party Conference at Yarmouth in October, 1928, ran as follows:—"The 'elementary' system should be reorganized by the provision for children of 11 and upwards of a greater variety of schools adapted to their varied capacities. To make this possible the difficulties attending the dual system of elementary schools must be overcome, and the school leaving age should, as soon as conditions permit, be raised to 15, with maintenance grants where necessary." Whatever objection there might be in detail to the proposals of the Government, the Liberal Party could not, on principle, set itself against the Government's proposals, and he hoped they need not take the hint given by Mr. Lloyd George too seriously.

He (Sir C. Trevelyan) had never attempted to say that it was a logical proposal to pay maintenance allowances between 14 and 15 and not to pay them in the earlier years. He said simply that it was a question of necessity and common sense, arising out of the condition of our people. We were absolutely bound to take into account the poverty, unemployment, and low wages of a large part of our people. We might hitherto have been able to go on raising the school age without any maintenance allowance, but the time had come now when there were innumerable families all over the country where the wage earned by the children was most material to them. These were not parents who did not care about education. Many of them were passionately anxious to obtain it for their children, but they felt that they could not voluntarily forgo the wage which their children could obtain. Local authorities already gave without grudging maintenance grants and scholarships of various kinds to clever boys and girls. Only to consider the clever would be a narrow conception of human development. The nation should be no more grudging in dealing with the average child that it was now generous in dealing with the clever.

The proposals of the Bill were more liberal to the claimants for maintenance grants than those proposed by the committee of the local education authorities which we discussed in the summer. Strong feeling had been shown that the first proposals did not take into account the dislike which existed of close inquiry into means and the fear in some cases of meticulous investigation. The present Bill proposed that parents claiming for grants should make a simple declaration of income. That declaration could be challenged in Court and a false declarant could be severely punished, but if correct, a declaration would carry the right to the weekly amount. It was also urged in many quarters in the summer that the original income limit proposed by the local authorities' committee was too low, and that it would exclude many people to whom the possible loss of the children's wage would be a serious family hardship. He had therefore taken a considerably higher limit which, although it did not follow it with any exactness, compared not unfavourably with the standard existing in London. The standard was sufficiently high to include wage-earning families where, by any stretch of argument, the need could be regarded as considerable. It was proposed that the limit should be set under Regulations made by the Board, so that if, after experience, it was discovered that there ought to be amendment, it would be possible to lower the standard. He thought that in all quarters the present proposals would be regarded as fair and equitable. The House should keep a just sense of proportion in dealing with the Bill and not be led down byways by timidity in dealing with a very great reform. On the first day of the Session, Mr. Lloyd George begged the Prime Minister to put drive into his team, and regretted the lack of vitamins and red corpuscles in the Government's legislation. The right hon. gentleman could not complain about this Bill. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) No bigger thing could be done for the country than the Government were now proposing. The Bill was the charter of the average child. (Ministerial cheers.) The age of 11 or 12 was much too soon to know where a child's ability lay. Much of the most vigorous talent lay dormant until 14 or 15. Those who developed slowly often developed best in the long run, yet our present system gave them no chance. In another and more general sense our present practice was a lamentable waste. We trained children until the most fertile years and then thrust them out into industry between 13 and 17. Each year there was worth three times an earlier year because the individual began to awaken and both reason and mind became powerful and conscious forces. More and more it was on the average child that the future of the nation depended. We were facing a new world, where we could claim no monopoly and primacy in modern industry. It was not merely that we wanted great industrial leaders and clever boys picked out and trained to hold good positions in science and commerce. Our chance of success was if our nation had a mass of average men and women, with high training and mental activity capable of enabling them to meet the changing world and its new stresses. Therefore they demanded this new chance for the average child. It was a great thing that they offered to the rising generation, and the older men in the House must not stand in the way of youth. (Loud and prolonged Ministerial cheers.)

REJECTION MOVED

LORD E. PERCY'S CRITICISM

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that he was grateful to the President of the Board of Education for devoting such a large part of his speech to the advertisement of his (Lord E. Percy's) views. In regard to that, he would say that in 1930 they had heard in the House the voice of the old Whig landlords of 100 years ago. The right hon. gentleman's speech contained a curious omission. Never once did he use the word "compulsion," so candid was his support of the Bill. It was a characteristic of the old Whig landlord—(Ministerial laughter)—everything that the Whig aristocracy had ever done must be right, and the working man must be compelled to do the same. The right hon. gentleman's speech showed the danger in which the House was. The House was getting rather tired of the Government's successive efforts to draft a school attendance Bill. This was the third time, and the right hon. gentleman had had nothing to say in favour of it, except what he had said so often before. At first glance the Opposition would not appear to have anything to say against it, except that it was as perfunctory and ill-judged as its predecessors, and, if possible, more mischievous. In those circumstances they were in danger of following the right hon. gentleman's example and simply drifting back into the dreary repetition of their old debates. They must resist that temptation. They must all, if they could, use the debate to drive home the appeals which had been made to the Government during the last 10 days to face a new situation in a new spirit. For 50 years the raising of the school-leaving age had been a routine resolution passed by every education authority; for 60 years it had been the standard trade union policy to prevent or cure unemployment by keeping boys back. What the Government could not realize was that the very fact that those were old slogans of the past was a presumption that they were out of harmony with our present needs and with the unprecedented economic crisis we had to face. There was no wonder that the right hon. gentleman presented this red corpuscular measure as a most important measure, for it was all that was left of the Labour Party's programme to cure post-War unemployment, as the Prime Minister called it.

The unemployment we were dealing with was not post-War unemployment; it was an economic crisis unprecedented in its cause and magnitude. The House should try to examine these proposals, not in the light of the amiable enthusiasm of our grandfathers but of the desperate needs of the present day. One of the admitted needs of the present day was that by every possible means we should maintain the purchasing power of the masses of the people and the employing power of the employing class. According to the figures of the right hon. gentleman—he thought they were rather exaggerated—after paying maintenance allowances to the parents, the weekly budget of some 300,000 families would be reduced by 15s. a week, and their purchasing power would be reduced by that amount. In addition, the taxation of the employing class would be increased by at least £7,000,000 to £9,000,000 a year. That was a gross under-estimate. Every penny of that extra burden on the employing class would be reflected in less employment, especially among young boys and girls. The right hon. gentleman comforted himself with the belief that there would be ultimately a compensation, because more people would be employed to replace children who were kept in the schools.

In the old days there was juvenile unemployment by reason of the rising birth-rate and the over-supply of the labour market. Now they had a declining birth-rate, and the cause of juvenile unemployment to-day was a fluctuating supply of juvenile labour. The uncertainty of being able to get juvenile labour was inducing every big employer to try and cut down his requirements of that labour. It had been reserved for this Government, during its tenure of office, to see the amount of juvenile unemployment almost doubled. What they needed to do in order to prevent juvenile unemployment was not simply to dam back the flow of juvenile labour but to stabilize that flow. The effect of this Bill was going to accentuate the violent fluctuations in the number of juveniles seeking employment in the next five years, and was going to shake the confidence of industry in the utility of having boy labour at all. The Bill was fatal from the point of view of the very problem it desired to solve. (Hear, hear.) The Government had now modified their estimate of the number of people who would find employment, by keeping juveniles back, to 150,000. If any extra employment resulted from the Bill, that would be counterbalanced by the cost of the extra taxation in inducing many people to cut down the number they employed. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of: "They are doing it now.") Yet hon. members opposite, seeing the results of their policy of heavy taxation, had not learnt the lesson. (Opposition cheers.)

THE EDUCATIONAL SIDE

Dealing with the educational side of the Bill, Lord E. Percy said that the great majority of the children who would be kept in school would have to earn their living in the factory, where, at least, half their education must be carried out. (Ministerial cries of: "Why not everybody's children?" and "You have Oxford and Cambridge.")

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.)—That means to say that your class is only half educated. (Loud laughter.)

LORD E. PERCY.—Of course it does. (Renewed laughter.) That is precisely my view. The essential thing, he continued, if there was to be any great reform in education was to mobilize close cooperation between the factory and the school, round the technical college, in order to make sure that the child went up a steady incline in life instead of having violently to change gear when he went from school to factory. The needs of industry and the methods of industry were changing. We were going through an industrial revolution. In the old days, when the skilled artisan depended on manual skill, the type of practical instruction they could give in a primary school was a very good foundation for the training of the factory. What they needed to-day was an education that would develop mental gifts a great deal more, but would develop with an educational method very largely in connexion with the machines themselves upon which that skill was to exercise itself. The needs of the new industrial revolution and of industry in the future would be infinitely varied. This Bill cut across the whole of the mobilization of industry and education, and would throw out the whole system of technical education.

They had been given no information as to how the system of technical education was to be adjusted to this disturbing factor. No account had been taken of the apprenticeship systems of many industries. By spending these enormous sums of money on the primary stage of education, they were ensuring that for many years to come no local education authority would have the money to spend to develop technical education in cooperation with industry. This was a Bill to sterilize originality in education. They were preparing for themselves and the people of this country, under the name of education reform, the most terrible difficulties and maladjustment between education and industry, and the most terrible dangers and risks of unemployment in the future by holding up industry and preventing an increase in the productive efficiency of industry.

In reorganization he had always tried to get flexibility, especially in rural areas. He experimented with the village central school so as to keep children in the rural atmosphere. Under this pressure to raise the school age to 15 in all schools they would get the deadly blight of administrative uniformity—a deadly uniformity of central schools all over the country. This was simply a Bill to prolong school life, and the only thing that could be said in favour of it by the Government was that, while it was true that they were hurrying things on rather, and things could hardly be ready, after all, the accommodation they would get in those schools would be good enough for the children of the working classes. The Government were openly saying that, while they were going to compel children to stay in school, the schools which they intended them eventually to stay in would not be there, at any rate in the rural areas, when they began to compel the children to stay. That meant that in order to relieve the labour market, and in a fancied but mistaken effort to prevent juvenile unemployment, they were willing to compel the children of the working classes to be taught under conditions which they would never allow their own children to be taught under.

What was the principle behind the maintenance allowances in this Bill? It might be that the Government considered that the children between 14 and 15 might be at work, and therefore they paid a maintenance allowance to the parents, in compensation for the wages which the child could not earn. If that were the principle, what became of their assertion that the place for a child between 14 and 15 was in school and not at work? That could not be their principle. The only alternative was that the parent had a right to demand from the State a maintenance allowance in respect of his child in consideration of surrendering the control over that child to the State. This Bill introduced something new. Up to now, it had always been laid down by the Board of Education that where there was compulsory education there should be no maintenance allowance, and that was the only principle on which compulsory education could be carried on.

LIBERAL SUPPORT

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said that there was nothing new in the proposals of this Bill. The principle was already embodied in the Act of 1918. He thought that Lord E. Percy still believed in the principle of raising the school-leaving age ultimately.

LORD E. PERCY said that he had always been against raising the school-leaving age by compulsion, and he still took that view.

Mr. HARRIS said that he had given Lord E. Percy credit for more advanced views. He was sorry that he had committed himself to the word "never" in this connexion. For four years the local authorities had been in a state of uncertainty on this question. Sir C. Trevelyan was very sanguine if he thought that this Bill would be passed before December 10 or 15. That only left three months to apply the compulsory powers. That was unfortunate because in various parts of the country the local authorities had refused to make preparations. He did not put the entire blame on Sir C. Trevelyan; his predecessor must share it, but nothing would be more fatal to the cause of education than a false start. It would be much wiser, if Sir C. Trevelyan was not yet ready, to admit that fact to the House. He (Mr. Harris) wished to see the Bill passed forthwith, but there was no magic in the date of April 1. He had never been alarmed at the principle of maintenance allowances. There might be a real case against the principle, and he was prepared to consider in Committee alternative ways of distributing the money. He wanted the children to have a real chance of a full, generous education, and without allowances there was a danger that children would go short of clothes and food owing to the present economic condition of the country. He would support the second reading of the Bill, but would reserve complete freedom to criticize it in Committee.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) said every one on the Ministerial side of the House welcomed the Bill and the speech in which it was introduced. He was glad that the President of the Board of Education did not despair, even yet, of bringing about an agreement between the denominations. It had been well said by a friend of his that the Bill would give the children another year of childhood. The factory, workshop, and field would claim them all too soon; and the keeping of the children at school for another year would also be an inestimable boon to the nation by uplifting the hopes and aspirations of the citizens to come. The Bill would also do a great deal towards the equalisation of the educational opportunities of the children of all classes. More than that, it recognized the rights of the child. It remedied, so far as the State could do it, the neglect or mistakes of parents with respect to their children, due, too often, to the poverty of the home. This generation was responsible for the appalling blunder of the War. Its effects would be handed on to the children all too soon, and the least we could do was to see that the children were equipped to bear them.

AN INOPPORTUNE MOMENT

MR. BUCHAN'S VIEW

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.), referring to the recommendation of the Bill as a measure of economic relief by the raising of the school age, said that so far as he could judge the actual effect on unemployment would be very small. Some effect there would be, but not comparable to the cost of the measure. If the Bill had to be defended it must be on other grounds. He regarded the Bill as markedly inferior in many respects to the measure which passed its second reading last summer. The provisions for unprovided schools in the earlier Bill were of extreme value. It was of evil omen that they had been ousted from the present measure. He still believed that the extension of the school age to 15 was a genuine step in educational progress. He agreed with the proposal for maintenance allowances in proper cases, not for the sake of the parent, but for the sake of the child. But he differed from the Minister of Education as to the opportuneness of this measure. At the present moment the economic problem had taken precedence over all other problems. We were suffering from the deadweight of taxation. The most drastic economy must be a pre-condition of any attempt at reconstruction. He did not want to see any retrenchment of beneficent social services, and he was opposed to wage cuts and to the reduction of the standard of living, but if they were to escape that necessity they could not have any further expenditure on social services for the moment. Therefore he was forced most unwillingly to the conclusion that any measure such as this should not be proceeded with at the present moment. The real purpose of education was to enable people to make a better livelihood and lead a worthier life. Surely their first business was to make certain that a livelihood could be made. The solemn truth was that they could not afford the cost of this Bill. He felt that it would have been cowardly if he had given a silent vote against a measure which he had previously defended and with the principles of which he was still in strong sympathy.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. SCURR (Mile End, Lab.) said that if the Bill passed in its present form Roman Catholic children would be placed in a position of grave disadvantage. To-day, the Roman Catholic community had 1,164 elementary schools, with accommodation for 426,000 children, and under the Bill they would have to find places for 30,000 more. A great reorganization of the system of education was going on. The Hadow Report meant that a very considerable expenditure would have to be faced by all the schools, provided and non-provided. The Government were prepared to meet the provided schools, so far as the raising of the school age was concerned, and to raise the grants to those schools to 50 per cent. With regard to the non-provided schools, and particularly the Roman Catholic schools, there had been as yet no suggestion that they should receive half of their expenditure, or that any of their expenditure should be met, except the proposal made last year, which was in such terms that they could not accept it. He was taking a great risk, on behalf of the Roman Catholic community, in saying that they would support the second reading. They believed in the raising of the school age and had done their utmost for the cause of education. Even if they were not met in fairness, as they ought to be, by the State, Roman Catholics would bear the burden, although it would cost them £1,000,000 to provide the necessary school places for the extra 30,000 children. He hoped, in view of the fact that the Roman Catholics were taking a great risk in supporting the Bill, that the President of the Board of Education would enter into negotiations for a settlement which would deal justly by the schools for which he spoke.

POSITION IN LONDON

SIR C. COBB (Fulham, W., U.) said that it would be very difficult for the London education authority to meet the two essentials necessary to bring the Bill into operation in the short time allowed. Those two essentials were to provide the extra accommodation for the children, and the necessary number of properly qualified teachers. In reorganizing their schools to suit the needs of children from 11 to 14 they had kept in mind the possibility that they would be obliged in the near future to provide for those between 14 and 15. None the less, it was extremely doubtful if, by April 1, 1931, they would have sufficient places for the numbers of children who would come into them by April 1, 1932, when the full number of children between 14 and 15 would be in the schools. They had in London 599,000 children in their schools at present, and they had to provide accommodation by April 1, 1932, for an additional 38,000. They would have to provide for the increase in birth-rate, which was going up for two or three years. After that time, the number of children would drop. Thus, they would be in the curious position that while they would be providing for the extra 38,000 children between 1931 and 1935, by 1935, and certainly by 1936, they would not only not require those extra 38,000 places, but they would not require 11,000 other places because of the reduction in the number of their scholars. Instead of the 599,000 places which they must provide at present, in 1936 they would have to provide for only 588,000. Therefore, they had to provide 38,000 extra places, at a cost of nearly £500,000, which would not be needed after 1935. That was a great extravagance.

They needed about 15,000 teachers for the 599,000 children, and 800 teachers each year to meet wastage. To teach the extra 38,000 scholars, 650 more teachers would be required. That meant that by April, 1932, they would have to provide 1,450 teachers, which was impossible.

Mr. COWAN (Scottish Universities, L.) supported the second reading. He said that while the raising of the age would have some effect in the labour market, in the interests of the nation this step forward should be taken at once.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said that in rural areas the Bill would do an infinity of harm because all the money that was necessary for development would have to go to maintenance grants.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) said that as spokesman of a group of Church of England members of the Labour Party he supported the Bill. They much regretted that the last Bill had been abandoned, because it would have done a remarkable service to education. He appealed to the Minister to continue negotiations with a view to an all-round settlement which would include the non-provided schools.

SIR J. REYNOLDS (Liverpool, Exchange, U.) said the Bill was a financial rake's progress.

DR. FORGAN (Renfrew, W., Lab.) said that this Bill was infinitely better than that which was introduced last May.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) expressed regret that the Bill had been introduced by the Minister as a political issue and a class battle. The

LOSS OF R 101

NO FULL-SPEED TESTS

SIR J. SIMON'S SEARCHING QUESTIONS

The inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101 was continued yesterday by Sir John Simon, sitting at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors.

Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, who was Air Member of Council for Supply and Research at the Air Ministry until September 1 last, was recalled.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he thought it was important to have a clear view as to how far observations regarding the behaviour of the gas-bags, or valves, or wires during the trials of the airship were brought to the attention of the responsible authorities at the Air Ministry. Flight Lieutenant Irwin reported after the Hendon flights that the loss of gas would not account for the heaviness of the ship. Was it to be understood that the organization was such that no responsible official at the Air Ministry would have that report before him?

Sir John Higgins.—The answer is that the Designer considered the report and talked it over with the Director of Airship Development, Wing Commander Colmore. If they considered it was a matter which they could rectify and which was not of importance they probably would not send any report to me as head of my branch. Of course the Director of Aeronautical Inspection is under me, but he is a director, and any points affecting the inspection and design would be sent to him and would be the subject of discussion. Unless there was some disagreement as to the solution it would not be brought to me.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—In this obviously serious matter are we to understand that the organization was such that Flight Lieutenant Irwin's report, or some written document referring to it, would not pass from Cardington to the Air Ministry?

Sir John Higgins.—Not necessarily, because Wing Commander Colmore was himself the responsible officer so far as development went.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—In the same way the reports on the behaviour of the ship in the flights in the summer of 1930 would not pass to the Air Ministry?

Sir John Higgins.—Not unless there was something of major importance in them.

And who would be the judge of that?—The Director, Wing Commander Colmore.

HOLES IN GAS-BAGS

SIR JOHN SIMON referred to a document which had just been supplied to the Court containing reports on gas-bags. He said that on July 8 Flight Lieutenant Irwin sent in a report on the gas-bags of R 101 with a list of the holes found, in which he said that in many cases the gas-bags had been almost punctured by rubbing on longitudinal bolt-heads and radial struts. The number of nips to bags was negligible, because the bags could be positioned much more accurately. The holes caused by chafing on bolt-heads were approximately ¼ of an inch. This report seemed to have passed from one important official at Cardington to another, and Colonel Richmond wrote to Wing Commander Colmore that the number of holes, although serious, was less than he suspected. There was also a minute from Wing Commander Colmore to Colonel Outram in which he wrote:—"I feel sure that you will agree that we cannot accept as a matter of principle that the gas-bags in an airship should be clear of all girders. Also I expect you will agree that we cannot accept padding as being a satisfactory method of preventing holes forming in the gas-bags."

Sir John Higgins said Colonel Outram's recollection was that in the original minute the second sentence read "we can accept padding." Unless it was read in that way it was impossible to understand the next sentence: "We have little doubt that padding will be a permanent remedy."

SIR JOHN SIMON said there appeared to have been no occasion on which the airship travelled at full power except on her Isle of Wight trip, and asked whether that was a satisfactory state of affairs.

Sir John Higgins said the object of such a trial was to see the effect of speed on the envelope and to ascertain whether the ship could attain her calculated speed. The speed worked out within a decimal of the calculation.

Did the Air Ministry regard it as a satisfactory full speed trial?—They regarded it as satisfactory for those two purposes.

LORD THOMSON'S INSISTENCE

SIR JOHN SIMON, referring to the decision to defer lengthening R 101 because she might be wanted to go to Canada instead of R 100, said that on being notified of this delay Lord Thomson wrote: "I must insist on the programme of the Indian flight being adhered to, and I have made my plans accordingly." He asked whether that had any influence on the course of events.

Sir John Higgins.—It influenced the course of events in this way, that I realized then that the Secretary of State was quite determined to have the ship ready to go to India at the end of September if it was possible, and therefore every effort was made to speed up the work. I cannot say it had any other effect.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON.—Was there not imposed on the whole airship organization and on the Air Ministry an urge towards starting on a certain date?

Sir John Higgins.—Certainly, if the ship was ready to go on that date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON.—If the Secretary of State had not wanted to go to India himself, if you could dismiss that from your mind, in view of the fact that the airship was practically a new airship, that you had changed the position of the gas-bags, that you were running for the first time on five engines and had never had a full test on four, and in view of the fact that you had put in that extra bag, would you, dismissing the urge from the Secretary of State, ever have given orders for the airship to have started for India after only one trial flight?

Sir John Higgins.—I do not think that is an entirely fair way of putting it if I may say so. Naturally the urgency of the Secretary of State wishing to go to India at that date may have influenced matters in the way of speeding up preparations. If you put the question should I have been satisfied after what I heard from Wing Commander Colmore and Major Scott that the trial flight was satisfactory and that the ship was quite safe to go to India, then I say I should have been satisfied.

Would it not have been extremely difficult for any one of those officers to have delayed the flight by putting in a request for further trials?—I don't think so. I told the Secretary of State and I kept on telling him verbally from quite early in the year that he must not count absolutely on the airship being ready to go out to India, and unless when we tried it it was satisfactory he would not be able to go at that time, and he appreciated that. I am quite certain in my mind that if any one had thought the trial was not satisfactory there would have been no difficulty in telling the Secretary of State so.

Would it not have been extremely difficult for those officers to have said they were not satisfied with one point, and by that lack of satisfaction to have delayed the ship?—I don't think so, because Wing Commander Colmore and Major Scott and Colonel Richmond were very careful and methodical. They wanted to go from one step to another. If they had had any doubt about any point in the ship I have no doubt at all in my mind that they would have said so.

CONFERENCE ON AUGUST 29

Sir Walter Nicholson, Secretary of the Air Ministry, gave evidence as to the conference at the Air Ministry on August 29 at which Wing Commander Colmore and others were present. He said most of the discussion at the conference was concerned with future policy and the minute relating to it was secret.

The Solicitor-General said he wished Sir John Simon to see the minute.

SIR JOHN SIMON, after reading the minute, said it related mainly to future policy with which that inquiry was not concerned. He did not wish it to go out to the public that documents were being withheld. The only relevant part of the minute had already been read in public. At the date of this conference the altered R 101 had never been taken out of her shed. The Secretary of State wanted to start on October 4, and Wing Commander Colmore said he would do his utmost, but it would leave little margin. He would like to know whether in this discussion on August 29 anyone raised the question with Lord Thomson that the altered R 101 had not done any trial flight.

Sir Walter Nicholson.—No. To my recollection no reference whatever was made to any trial flights.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON asked whether, when the question who should go on the flight was discussed, anyone pointed out that in the event of disaster there would be no one of experience left?

Sir Walter Nicholson.—No.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Were Lord Thomson and Wing Commander Colmore full of confidence, or was the atmosphere that this was a risky thing but that they were going through with it?

Sir Walter Nicholson.—Their attitude was one of complete confidence. There was no emotional atmosphere about the thing one way or the other.

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, who succeeded Sir John Higgins on September 1, said that before taking office he asked Sir John to give him a line as to the characters of the men at Cardington and the extent to which he could rely on their advice. Sir John replied that they were very enthusiastic about airships, but he did not think their advice would err on the side of rashness. It would be rather on the cautious side.

SHORTENED TRIAL FLIGHT

SIR JOHN SIMON asked whether the Air Vice-Marshal knew that when he took office Professor Bairstow and Professor Pippard were still considering the issue of the airworthiness certificate, and had raised the question of the airship pitching down by the nose with one gas-bag deflated.

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding said he did not know that when he visited Cardington all the talk of the officers was about the gas-bags of R 100. They were not quite happy about them, but his impression was that they were satisfied with the gas-bags of R 101.

On the question of the shortening of the trial flight, the witness said he was anxious to go on the flight, but if it lasted 24 hours it would have interfered with an engagement he had at the Admiralty. When Wing Commander Colmore suggested that the flight should be curtailed he asked whether the suggestion was made on that account, and Wing Commander Colmore replied that that had nothing to do with it. He asked why the proposal was made, and Wing Commander Colmore replied: "So that we may have a chance if all goes well of starting on Friday evening. We shall then have all Thursday to work on the ship as well as Friday." The witness went on the trial flight. It was the first time he had been in an airship. He moved about the ship and talked to the officers, and they seemed to be extremely pleased with the ship.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Is there any written report of how the ship behaved?

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding.—I have not seen one.

After all, it is your department?—As far as I know there is not one there.

NO FULL-POWER TRIALS

The witness went on to speak of an interview with Lord Thomson on the Thursday evening before the last flight of R 101. He said that before going into the room he remarked to Wing Commander Colmore: "You are my adviser. You take any line that seems good to you on this issue and I will support you." At the interview, discussion took place as to the date of departure. When Saturday evening was suggested, Lord Thomson's comment was that he was anxious to start on Friday evening, but they must not let his impatience to start influence their considered judgment in any way. It was left to Colmore, in association with Scott and Richmond, to make the arrangements at Cardington. The witness said he pointed out to Lord Thomson that the ship had not done full-power trials and that he proposed to instruct Colmore to carry them out as soon as possible after leaving the mast, on the flight to India.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Supposing the trial was not satisfactory?—There was still time to turn back and abandon the flight to India.

If, in fact, the airship only went at cruising speed he was disobeying the instructions you gave?—He was not complying with them. I do not know what the reasons were.

The witness added that Lord Thomson got up and said: "Well, that is settled, and I can make certain of being back on the 20th." He was quite confident about it, and the witness pointed out that he must not regard it as too much of a certainty, because there were four stages of the flight, on any one of which there might be delay. When they had left the room he said to Colmore: "Carry out the full-speed test as soon as you can after leaving the mast." He gathered that it was his intention to do so.

SIR JOHN SIMON referred to a document headed "Flight instructions to Captain, R 101," and asked: "Do you know whether there is in this very elaborate document, of several pages, anything about having a full-speed test as soon as possible?"

The Solicitor-General said there was nothing there.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—It looks as if what you said to Colmore never got as far as the flying instructions?—Air Vice-Marshal Dowding.—It certainly did not get into this document.

The Solicitor-General.—There was nothing in the messages that came from the ship to indicate that such a trial was carried out?—No. The witness added that he went to Cardington on the day of the flight and saw the ship off. As far as he could see, she seemed to be in neutral trim.

CAPTAIN'S FIVE-FLIGHT SCHEME

SIR JOHN SIMON, referring to documents, said it seemed as if Flight Lieutenant Irwin, who was going to be captain, and Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone, who was going to be first officer, put down on paper their opinion of the sort of trial flights they thought would be desirable. On May 29, 1929, they suggested a programme which included five flights, the last of 48 hours, under adverse conditions, the ship to be flown for at least six hours at continuous full speed through bumpy conditions and the rest of the flight at cruising speed. He asked the witness: "Are you aware of any circumstance after May 29 which could explain so large a departure from this sort of scheme?"

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding.—I do not know that this was ever adopted as official policy. It seems very prudent and sensible, but as it stands it is merely what Irwin's opinion of good procedure would be.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Inasmuch as Irwin is dead, one is rather anxious to discover if there is any document that indicates what his view was or had been as to a prudent enough test.

The witness explained that he dealt only with Wing Commander Colmore on questions of the soundness of any policy.

SIR JOHN SIMON said there followed a not dissimilar document of the same date signed by Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone. Who would know whether these two very skilled airship pilots were asked to put on paper a scheme of trials like this?

The Solicitor-General said he understood that Colmore asked Major Scott to get from all his officers suggestions as to the form the trials should take, and on these suggestions Major Scott presumably put his whole idea of the matter to Colmore. He pointed out that these suggestions were put forward five months before the airship was completed, and might have been modified after the first trial flight.

SIR JOHN SIMON told Air Vice-Marshal Dowding that the Court thoroughly appreciated the fact that he had just taken over in the middle of a developed scheme, but he would like to ask: Did he learn, or realize, that the one and only trial flight of the R 101 after she was altered was carried out in perfect flying conditions?

The witness said the conditions were not perfect; at the end they were rather difficult.

SIR JOHN SIMON read from Colonel Richmond's private diary: "Flying conditions were very perfect and under these conditions all other items in the ship behaved admirably."

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding.—Does he say anything about missing the mast on two occasions?

SIR JOHN SIMON.—I don't think he does. I was not referring to the time the ship came to earth again, but to the general nature of the conditions for the flight.—The witness repeated that they were rather difficult at the end.

Do you realize that on that one and only trial flight of the altered R 101 it was impossible to carry out full-speed tests?—Yes.

WAS THERE A "RUSH"?

No one is seeking to fix an individual with unfair responsibility in a very technical matter, but, looking at it now, if there had been only one trial flight, and it was impossible for that to be a full-speed test, if the flying conditions were "very perfect," that was rather a limited basis upon which to found the first expedition ever made by an airship from Britain to India?—Yes.

Then what is rather mysterious to me is what you have reported to us as the message from Colmore on the Tuesday, asking if you would agree to the duration of the trial flight being reduced from 24 hours, if all went well, and if Major Scott was satisfied with the ship. Is it a fair inference that that request is an indication of rush?—I don't think it is quite fair to say that. He put it in on the ground that once Major Scott was satisfied with the behaviour of the ship there really did not seem to be much point in going on for 24 hours, and I accepted that point of view.

SIR JOHN SIMON pointed out that the question was not addressed at all as to whether the judgment of the witness was right or not. He had said quite frankly that he did not look upon himself as an airship expert. He went on:—If Colmore telephoned to you asking whether he might have official authority to reduce the flight from 24 hours to something less, does it not occur to you now that Colmore's reason was that every possible hour must be saved?—Colmore said that, when I asked his reasons. He said it was in order that they could have two full days' work on the ship, if everything went well, before Friday evening.

Looking back now, does it not appear that the only explanation of the request made to you to authorize a shortening of the final flight is that the people at Cardington were feeling that there was no time to lose, and therefore the request is an indication of rush?—I don't quite like the word rush, because rush involves something not being done that ought to be done.

"LUCK IN THE FLIGHT"

SIR JOHN SIMON read the last sentences from Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone's diary: "There are very many unknown factors and I feel that the thing called luck will figure very largely in the flight." Sir John also read a minute from Wing Commander Colmore to Sir John Higgins, dated October 16, 1929, suggesting that the fourth flight ought to be a duration flight of not less than 24 hours. "Does not that," he said, "go to show that, apart from the responsibility of not wasting time, Colmore's view was that a duration flight of not less than 24 hours was not only a necessity before starting for India, but necessary in these early tests?"—The witness agreed.

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding agreed that one result of the curtailment of the final trial was that the airship did not get a full experience of flying equally by day and by night, and that the greater part of the abbreviated trial was by night. He added that when he was talking on the telephone to Colmore, who had intended to start rather later in the evening—about 6 o'clock, if he remembered aright—he suggested that they should make an earlier start, so that they could see the behaviour of the new envelope during daylight.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—That does illustrate, doesn't it, that whether for purposes of observing her behaviour, or for the purpose of getting an advantage out of varying conditions, there may be something to be said for 24 hours, as opposed to a flight during the night only? The witness assented.

THE AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATE

SIR JOHN SIMON read out the airworthiness certificate of the R 101. It stated:—"The Secretary of State for Air, having regard to the reports furnished to him, issues the present certificate of airworthiness, dated October 2, 1930. . . ." and was signed by the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation. Sir John Simon asked what were the reports furnished to the Secretary of State for Air about this trial flight, since the certificate was issued on October 2.

The witness said he presumed a report was furnished by Colmore.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—The airworthiness certificate would not be given without regard to the trial?—I imagine not.

It was given, you see, on the same day on which the ship came back.

The witness said it would probably be understood that the procedure about airships had not quite settled down as had that for the giving of certificates for aeroplanes, an everyday matter. But, in his opinion, the issue of the certificate of airworthiness should have depended on the result of the trial flight.

SIR JOHN SIMON pointed out that the witness had authorized the signing of a document saying the certificate was not to be handed over until Colonel Outram's final inspection of the ship proved satisfactory. After some further discussion, the Solicitor-General said that an inspection had been made. The final inspection was made on the morning of October 4, before the airworthiness certificate was handed over. He understood that the inspection took Mr. McWade and an assistant about two hours.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Was there ever any record or document or report on that two hours' inspection on October 4?

The witness replied that no written record was made before the crash, but as a matter of fact one was made subsequently.

Mr. F. W. Musson, secretary to the Air Member of Council for Supply and Research, gave evidence of a statement made to him by his chief on the morning of October 1. The Air Vice-Marshal told him that some suggestion had been made about curtailing the trial flight, and that he felt it was unreasonable to ask him to curtail it, since he had no practical experience of airships. He said it was a practical point which should be settled by the airship people themselves. Later, Colmore raised the matter in a telephone conversation with the witness, and said there really did not seem much object in continuing the flight once Scott was satisfied that the behaviour of the ship was satisfactory.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that he would like to state publicly at this point, on behalf of the assessors as well as himself, that they were entirely satisfied that the very natural desire of Air Vice-Marshal Dowding to go on the trial flight, and the difficulty he would be in if it extended over 24 hours, had nothing whatever to do with the shortening of the time of the flight.

THE STARTING TIME

Mr. L. G. S. Reynolds, of the Air Ministry, who was present at the interview between Lord Thomson, Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, and Colmore, said he was not absolutely sure that Lord Thomson used the words:—"There must be no rush on my account," or whether he actually spoke of not letting his natural impatience interfere with the arrangements. But the witness's own impression was that he did say there was to be no rush on his account, and in any case that gave the sense of what he said. In answer to the Solicitor-General, the witness said that alternative methods of getting the Secretary of State back at any stage of the journey, in the event of the R 101 being held up, had already been discussed.

SIR JOHN SIMON quoted from the proof of Mr. Reynolds's evidence the following:—"Lord Thomson repeated that he wanted to start on Friday evening; if not, on Saturday morning, and Air Vice-Marshal Dowding pointed out that the objection to starting on Saturday morning was that the time of passage was only 48 hours. . . . Colmore added that a start at 5 or 6 a.m. on Saturday would also mean that the crew would have probably been working late on Friday and would not have had sufficient rest. Lord Thomson then said he did not want any rush in this way on his account." Sir John Simon asked the witness whether Lord Thomson's observation about not wanting to rush was made in connexion with Colmore's observation about the crew. The witness said he thought that was so.

The Court adjourned until to-day. In accordance with a suggestion made by Sir John Simon, before the taking of evidence is resumed the Court will be given a short "lecture," with the help of models, on the structure of the gas-bags and the parachute netting round them.

VICTIMS OF R 101

AWARDS TO WIDOWS, CHILDREN, AND OTHER DEPENDENTS

The following particulars of pensions, &c., awarded to dependents of the victims of R 101 were issued yesterday by the Air Ministry. A general statement on the subject was made in the House of Commons yesterday and is given in our Parliamentary report.

I.—ROYAL AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

AWARDS MADE TO THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS AND AIR COUNCIL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

—	Yearly Rate of Widow's Pension	Widow's Gratuity	Children's Compassionate Allowances
	£	£	
Wing Commander Colmore	180	450	£48 a year (two children)
Squadron-Leader Rope	140	300	None
Squadron-Leader O'Neill	140	300	£48 a year (two children)
Flight Lieutenant Irwin	100	200	None
Flying Officer Steff	90	150	£24 a year (one child)

Children's compassionate allowances normally cease in the case of sons at age 18, and of daughters at age 21. An education allowance not exceeding £35 a year may also be awarded subject to certain conditions to children over the age of eight; it normally ceases at age 19.

—	Weekly Rate of Widow's Pension	Widow's Gratuity	Children's Compassionate Allowances
Flight Sergeant Potter	22s.	No entitlement	One at 5s. a week

In the normal course the child's allowance will cease at the age of 16 and the widow's pension will then be reduced to 15s. a week until she is 40, when it will again be raised to 22s. a week. At age 60 it will be increased to 24s. 6d. a week.

The Australian Government are dealing with the case of the Australian officer, Squadron-Leader Palstra.

II.—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

AWARDS MADE UNDER THE TREASURY WARRANT OF JANUARY 17, 1919, TO THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CIVILIANS—WHO WERE NOT WORKMEN WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Name of Deceased	Widow: Annual Allowance‡	Widow: Gratuity	Children: No.	Children: Annual Allowance to each
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Atherstone, N. G.	191 12 6	—	2	31 18 9
Bishop, P.	257 2 10	1,038 7 1*	1	42 17 2
Brancker, Sir W. S., K.C.B., A.F.C.	300 0 0	—	—	—
Bushfield, A.	100 4 2	366 6 6	—	—
Gent, W. R.	97 14 10	—	1	16 5 10
Giblett, M. A.	213 9 9	†	1	35 11 7
Hunt, G. W.	97 14 10	—	2	16 5 10
Johnston, E. L.	204 2 6	—	1	34 0 5
Keeley, S. T.	95 7 6	—	2	15 17 11
Richmond, V. C.	300 0 0	—	—	—
Scott, G. H.	300 0 0	(Including awards to children)		

* Payable to legal personal representative.
† £3,961 8s. 5d. due under policies held under the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities.
‡ The annual allowances to widows cease on re-marriage.
§ Children's allowances cease at age 18.

III.—AWARDS MADE TO DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE AIRSHIP CREW WHO WERE WORKMEN WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS UNDER TREASURY WARRANT OF JANUARY 17, 1919.

Name of Deceased	Awards to Widows and Children: Workmen's Compensation Act Award (lump sum)	Awards to Widows and Children: Annual Allowance under Treasury Warrant*	Awards to other Dependents
Atkins, G. K.	No widow	—	Under consideration
Blake, R.	£529 16s. (widow and one child)	£55 18s. 2d. (widow)	
Burton, C. A.	£300	£55 18s. 6d.	
Church, S.	No widow	—	£100
Elliott, F.	No widow	—	£150
Ferguson, C. J.	£300	Under consideration	
Ford, H. E.	£484 4s. (widow and two children)	Under consideration	Supplementary award in respect of a second (posthumous) child is under consideration
Foster, P. A.	£569 14s. (widow and two children)	£56 6s. 5d. (widow)	
Graham, E. A.	No widow	—	Under consideration
Hasting, A. C.	No widow	—	No evidence of other dependency
Hodnett, W. F.	No widow	—	No evidence of other dependency
Key, T. A. A.	£300	£60 9s. 5d.	Posthumous child expected
King, W. H.	No widow	—	£125
Littlejohn, M. F.	No widow	—	£125
Mason, H. C.	£600 (widow and four children)	£62 10s. 9d. (widow) £13 14s. (four children)	
Meerinaux, T. W.	No widow	—	Under consideration
Meade, W.	£300	£56 10s. 5d.	
Norcott, A. W.	No widow	—	£100
Oughton, L. F.	£456 (widow and one child)	£62 3s. 11d. (widow)	
Radcliffe, W. G.	£600 (widow and two children)	£55 15s. 10d. (widow)	
Rampton, M. G.	No widow	—	£270
Richardson, A. J.	£456 6s. (widow and one child)	£55 18s. 2d. (widow)	
Rodd, E. G.	£300	£56 17s. 1d.	
Savidge, A. H.	£432 (widow and one child)	£60 4s. 9d. (widow)	
Scott, S. E.	£302 8s. (widow and one child)	£59 5s. 4d. (widow) £11 16s. 9d. (child)	
Short, G. W.	£504 18s. (widow and one child)	£60 7s. 1d. (widow)	
Taylor, C.	£800 (widow and four children)	£55 9s. 2d. (widow) £12 9s. 9d. (children)	
Watkins, A. H.	No widow	—	Under consideration

* Annual allowances to widows under the Treasury Warrant cease on remarriage and those to children at age 18.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE ARMY

With the beginning of another "trooping season," when thousands of British soldiers are due to be discharged from the Army in India, the War Office draws attention to the efforts of the Army authorities in India to fit these comparatively young ex-soldiers for civil employment in this country and in the Dominions.

The scheme for the vocational training of soldiers serving in India has been elaborated since its inception in 1928, and as a result about 1,800 men will have received training this year in various trades. Five hundred men have been trained at the Army Vocational Training Centres in England and the remainder at Government Establishments, Farms, Dairies, Engineer and Railway Workshops, and with large European firms in India. A limited number of soldiers are employed in trades while serving in the Army, but the majority are not. Wherever possible men are helped to regain their skill in their previous occupations rather than to learn new trades. The privilege of receiving such training while in the Army is only granted to soldiers who have proved themselves worthy of such benefits, and preference is given to men who have attained a certain standard of education and whose conduct has been satisfactory.

The Army authorities in India work in close cooperation with the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen, whose head office is at 62, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1; the British Legion, whose head office is at Haig House, 26, Eccleston-square; and various other organizations, which help to bring applicants for employment into touch with employers.

TRANSPORT OF FISH BY ROAD

Hull fish merchants at St. Andrew's Dock are resisting new regulations which the London and North Eastern Railway Company seeks to enforce. The railway company has instituted a system of licences for motor transport and stipulates that fish carried by road shall be for consumption within a radius 12 miles of Hull. This the traders regard as an attempt to stifle road competition and to compel them to divert the bulk of their traffic to the railway. A conference between the parties has brought no result. It is reported that similar issues are involved in a test case at Lowestoft, and the result is being awaited before the question of legal action is decided.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

THE FIFTH FLOTILLA

The Admiralty have ordered the date of recommissioning of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to be advanced from January to early November. It was this flotilla which carried out the concentration firing upon the target-ship CENTURION at the display for the Imperial Conference delegates last Saturday. The alteration of the date of recommissioning should mean that the flotilla, with its new crews, will be able to leave England with the Fleet on its spring cruise. The flotilla is under the command of Captain R. H. C. Hallifax, in the WALLACE.

CRUISE OF THE ENTERPRISE

The cruiser ENTERPRISE, Captain P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., is expected to arrive to-day at Bombay, where she is to remain until December 9. She is to return to Colombo by Christmas, calling at the following places:—Karwar, December 10-15; Mangalore, December 15-17; Calicut, December 17-19; Cochin, December 19-21. The EMERALD, Captain H. P. Boxer, sister-ship of the ENTERPRISE, is due to arrive at Karachi on Sunday, and to remain until November 26.

PHYSICAL TRAINING ALLOWANCES

A new Order in Council sanctions an increase in the rates of the allowances to men qualified as physical and recreational training instructors, in order to promote the greater efficiency of this branch of the Royal Navy. No change is made in the rates for senior staff physical and recreational training instructors (2s. a day), or staff P. and R.T.Ls (1s. 6d. a day), both of which are payable only while holding the appointment; but the rates for P. and R.T.I., first class, are increased from 1s. to 1s. 3d. a day, and those for P. and R.T.I., second class, from 6d. to 9d. a day.

CHINA STATION CRUISERS

The cruiser CABADOC, Captain V. H. Danckwerts, has arrived at Hankow, and has settled down there for the winter. She relieved the flotilla leader BRUCE, Captain W. P. Mark-Wardlaw, D.S.O., which left for Shanghai. She also met the BEE, flying the flag of the Rear-Admiral in the Yangtze, Rear-Admiral Colin Maclean, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Of the other cruisers on the China Station, the KENT, flagship of Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell, K.C.B., is to leave Shanghai on November 14 for Hong-kong, and on December 2 will leave for a cruise to Saigon, Bangkok, and Singapore. The CUMBERLAND, now at Weihaj-wei, is to go to Shanghai by the time the KENT leaves. The BERWICK is refitting at Hong-kong. The SUFFOLK is returning to the station after refit and recommissioning, and is due at Singapore next week. The CORNWALL, on her way home, has been docked at Singapore, and is to leave there for Penang, Colombo, and home.

COMMANDER FOR STAFF COLLEGE

The appointment is announced this morning of Commander W. G. Tennant, M.V.O., from the Tactical Course, to the R.N. Staff College, Greenwich, where he will succeed Commander L. H. Bell, on the expiration of the latter's two-year term. Commander Tennant specialized in navigation, and during the War was navigator of the destroyers LIZARD and FERRET, and the cruisers CHATHAM, NOTTINGHAM, and CONCORD. In 1919-21 he was navigator of the Royal yacht ALEXANDRA, and afterwards of the battle-cruisers RENOWN and REPULSE. Promoted to commander in December, 1925, he was later appointed to the Operations Division, and during 1928 qualified at the staff course. From December, 1928, to August of this year he was executive officer of the new cruiser SUSSEX.

NAVY CRICKET

Fleet orders notify that the annual committee meeting of the R.N. and R.M. Cricket Club will be held at Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar-street, on Tuesday, December 9, at 10.30. After the report and balance-sheet for 1930 have been disposed of, the meeting will consider the fixture list for 1931, and any other business the chairman may direct to be brought forward. Any suggestions which it is desired should be brought up at this meeting are to be forwarded in writing to the Hon. Secretary, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, R.M.S. EREBUS, Devonport, by November 29.

AIR ARMAMENT OFFICERS

The following officers of the R.A.F. have been granted the symbol "A.," having successfully completed the specialist armament course at the Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch, terminating on July 31, 1930:—Flight-Lieutenant I. C. C. Slater, Flying Officer H. L. Patch, and Flying Officer H. J. G. E. Proud. Flight-Lieutenant Slater has been appointed to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby; and Flying Officer Proud to the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Martlesham Heath.

COASTAL AREA STAFF

Squadron Leader L. G. S. Payne, M.C., A.F.C., from No. 7 (Bomber) Squadron at Worthy Down, has been appointed for duty at headquarters, Coastal Area. Squadron Leader Payne passed into Sandhurst in 1913, and in 1914 was appointed an Extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Ceylon, but rejoined his regiment after war broke out. Transferring to the R.F.C. in 1916, he won the M.C. for service in France, where on four occasions he bombed important enemy railway stations and also carried out a long-distance raid on an enemy aerodrome. In 1925-27, he was on Air Staff (Intelligence) duties in Iraq.

NO. 3 SQUADRON, R.A.F.

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Chief of the Air Staff, is to preside at the eleventh annual reunion of officers of No. 3 Squadron, R.F.C. and R.A.F., which is to take place at the Trocadero Restaurant on Friday, December 5. Applications for tickets should be made to Flight Lieutenant John Oliver, No. 3 Squadron, R.A.F., Upavon, Wilts.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BATHURST, Nov. 4.—Carlisle arrived.
CRINKIANG, Nov. 5.—Gnat arrived.
HANKOW, Nov. 5.—Cockatrice and Tern arrived.
KARWAR, Nov. 4.—Emerald and Enterprise arrived.
NEW PLYMOUTH, Nov. 5.—Dunedin arrived.
NIMROD SOUND, Nov. 5.—Medway, Marazion, Osiris, Oswald, Odin, and Otus arrived.
PORT SAID, Nov. 4.—Ormonde arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 5.—Scarborough and Hermes arrived: and Submarine H 27 left for Sheerness.
SALDANHA BAY, Nov. 5.—Immortelle and Somnebiom arrived.
SHEERNESS, Nov. 4.—Scarborough left for Portsmouth. Nov. 5.—Submarine H 50 arrived.

Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 and £30 a year have been awarded respectively to Engineer Captain E. J. Austen, retired, and Engineer Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Lloyd, retired.

Captain H. T. Prichard, retired, has been awarded the Naval Pension of £100 a year, in the vacancy created by the death of Rear-Admiral G. H. Hewett, C.I.E., retired, on October 7.

The 10th Battalions of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers and 9th Jat Regiment have been disbanded, with effect from October 1, and a new combined training unit has been brought into existence designated the 10th Battalion, 4th/9th Regiments.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—J. F. B. CARSLAKE, to Versatile (Nov. 8).
COMMRS.—E. G. N. RUSHBROOKE, D.S.C., to Warwick, and A. J. L. PHILLIPS, to Vesper (Nov. 22); and W. C. TENNANT, M.V.O., to President, for R.N. Staff College, Greenwich (Dec. 15).
LIEUT.-COMMR.—C. C. HARDY, to Eagle (Dec. 22).
ENGNS. CAPT.—F. E. DEAN, to Nelson (Dec. 18).
ENGNS. LIEUT.-COMMR.—F. L. WILSON, to Victory, for courses (Nov. 10).
LIEUTS. (E.).—S. W. UNDERHILL, to Revenge (Nov. 4), and E. T. GODDARD, to President, for service in E. in C.'s Dept., Admiralty (Nov. 6).
MID. (E.).—P. M. ROUSE, to Vivid, for course of instruction in engineering at R.N. College, Keyham (Oct. 28).
PAYMS. MID.—F. J. H. RATHBORNE, to Curlew (Dec. 1).
WT. ENGNR.—W. F. MAY, to Montrose (Nov. 10).

ROYAL MARINES

LIEUTS.—J. H. MOXHAM, to Cornwall, and C. A. HARVERSON (actg.), to Malaya.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—K. PATTERSON, to Malcolm (Nov. 8).
LIEUTS.—E. J. E. NORTH, to Malcolm (Nov. 8); and D. M. B. BAKER, to Vivid (Nov. 8), and to Vernon (Nov. 29).
SUB-LIEUTS.—H. D. HORWOOD, to Renown (Nov. 8); and C. M. RAMUS, promoted to Lieut. (seny. Feb. 26).
MID.—J. A. CRAWFORD, promoted to Acts. Sub-Lieut. (seny. Oct. 25).
ENGNR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—T. A. REAY, to Iron Duke (Nov. 8).

HOME OFFICE AND A POLICE COLLEGE

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary to the Home Office, who with other representatives of his Department visited Bristol on Wednesday and took part in the opening of the new police and fire station, erected at a cost of approximately £130,000, said the Home Office was seriously concerned with the quality of police work throughout the country. Bristol had equipped its police with conspicuous success, and had put into effect some of the very latest ideas in regard to police work. At the Home Office they were keen on the idea of establishing a police college for the whole country with a view to police units in different parts getting the benefits and advantages of a central institution while maintaining their autonomy. He hoped local authorities would consider the idea.

RR

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A REFERENDUM on *FISCAL POLICY*

The question what change, if any, British fiscal policy needs has been put this year to business firms and industrialists by Chambers of Commerce and the F.B.I., to Trade Unionists by the T.U.C., and to bankers, politicians, and others. Only the consumer has not been asked, yet it is with the consumer that the decision of the electorate must rest.

Readers of the WEEK-END REVIEW form probably as independent and intelligent a constituency as could readily be found, and the WEEK-END REVIEW is therefore conducting during the next three weeks a Referendum on British Fiscal Policy. The questions have been set in consultation with a number of well-known economists.

*The form of questions appears in to-day's

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RNLI
There is
NOT ONE DAY
— in the Calendar
which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.
No. 5.—On November 2nd, 1919, the North Deal, Kent, Life-Boat rescued two lives from the ketch "Corinthian," of London, in a strong E. gale, with a very heavy sea. The Coxswain was awarded the Bronze Medal for his gallantry.
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Letters to the Editor

THE CROWN AND THE DOMINIONS

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article this morning on the position of Governors-General prompts me to send you the following extracts from the late Lord Salisbury's speech on the death of Queen Victoria, made in the House of Lords when Prime Minister on January 25, 1901. It brings out with great forcefulness the position and powers of a constitutional Sovereign, and consequently of Governors-General in their respective Dominions, as then understood and acted on.

The position of a constitutional Sovereign is not an easy one. Duties have to be reconciled which sometimes seem far apart. Much has to be accepted which it may not be always pleasant to accept: but she showed a wonderful power, on the one hand, of observing with the most absolute strictness the limits to her action which the Constitution draws, and, on the other hand, of maintaining a steady and persistent influence on the action of her Ministers in the course of legislation and government which no one could mistake. She was able to accept some things of which, perhaps, she did not entirely approve, but which she thought it her duty in her position to accept. She always maintained and practised a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving her Ministers the benefit of her advice and warning them of danger if she saw there was danger ahead; and she certainly impressed many of us with a profound sense of the penetration, almost intuition, with which she saw the perils with which we might be threatened in any course it was expedient to adopt. She left upon my mind . . . the conviction that it was always a dangerous matter to press on her any course of the expediency of which she was not thoroughly convinced, and . . . I may say with confidence that no Minister in her long reign ever disregarded her advice, or pressed her to disregard it, without afterwards feeling that he had incurred a dangerous responsibility. . . . Yet she never adhered to her own conceptions obstinately. On the contrary, she was full of concession and consideration; and she spared no effort—I might almost say she shrank from no sacrifice—to make the task of conducting this difficult Government more easy to her advisers than it would otherwise have been.

I would not add anything to this interesting historical record except to express the hope that the Imperial Conference will not lose sight of it in adjusting the position and powers of Governors-General to modern conditions, and that as I was one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries at the time I have a special recollection about it.

Your obedient servant,
EVELYN CECIL.
2, Cadogan-square, S.W.1, Nov. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The problem of choosing Governors-General seems to be capable of a comparatively easy form of solution, which would recognize the Dominions' desire to suggest their own men for appointments and which at the same time would avoid the selection of any of them in his own Dominion.

If each of the Dominions, as well as Britain, were invited to suggest a panel of men who all parties agreed were men of a worthy character whom it was desired to honour by making them available for appointments by the King, the lists in the whole of the panels could be communicated to all the Governments for reference when a new appointment was pending. Thus, if each Government placed six names on its panel, there would be some 49 names on the list from which selections could be suggested. None of them, however, should be available to act in his own country, in order to avoid any suggestion of political partisanship, but any of them should be qualified to act, if invited, in any of the other countries on the list. By this means it would be possible to select a Canadian as Governor-General for South Africa, Australia, or any of the other Dominions except Canada. Australians could be appointed for Canada, or for any other Dominion except their own. The same principle could be applied to each Dominion. The result would be freedom of selection of men from any part of the Empire to any other part, and freedom from party influence.

The plan outlined would benefit the Dominions, because it would tend to give their politicians a wider experience of Empire government than they possess to-day. At present nearly all of them are absorbed in or swayed by intense nationalist policies, which, unless guided into a broader channel, will retard their own as well as the Empire's development. It is one of the ironies of to-day that, while so many Dominion statesmen and politicians claim that they possess the true Empire outlook, so few of them seem capable of taking the detached or comprehensive view of Empire affairs that a statesman is able to show through his training in this country. A wider experience of Empire government would give Dominion statesmen a wider outlook.

Yours faithfully,
A STUDENT OF EMPIRE.

AN AIRMAN'S PAPERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Several occasions have recently been reported in your columns where pilots who have been compelled to land outside an aerodrome have been prosecuted by the police for failing to produce the documents required to be carried in the aircraft under the conditions of the Air Navigation Acts. In one case, which was defended by the A.A., the summons was dismissed on payment of costs; in the other cases either the fine or the costs inflicted have been of a substantial nature.

The object of the law on this subject is clearly to ensure that unlicensed or unairworthy aircraft shall not fly abroad, and where a licensed pilot flying a fully certified aircraft commits the technical offence of failing to carry the necessary papers with him it would seem clear that the offence should be regarded as a technical one only and should at worst be dealt with by a warning.

In the case of motor-cars common sense has already carried the point and a motorist is allowed 24 hours in which to produce his licence. Unfortunately, in the case of aircraft the pilot is faced with a zealous police constable anxious to display his newly acquired knowledge of aircraft regulations before the Bench. Still more unfortunately, the Bench seems disposed to take the view that anyone who pilots an aircraft must necessarily be a wealthy man to whom a fine of several pounds is of no importance.

It would be a very serious hardship to pilots in general if this idea were allowed to spread, and it is much to be hoped that the police authorities, in their wisdom, will issue instructions that technical offences of this nature shall be regarded in their true light before further harm is occasioned.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. LAMPLUGH.
A. GOODFELLOW.
Lloyd's-building, 3-4, Lime-street, E.C.3, Nov. 5.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF A TARIFF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Percy Rosling's letter, in to-day's issue, on the justification of a tariff is really excellent. It is just the kind of appeal to common sense which everyone can appreciate and understand. I have carefully read the speeches in the House on the Amendment to the Address, and have looked in vain for any such simple statement of what ought to be in the minds of all classes of the population.

Why is it that politicians do not continually emphasize the truth that every man and woman in this country is an employer of labour, in so far as he or she is a purchaser of the products of labour; and that this being so, we ought first to employ one another by buying one another's products, rather than employ foreign labour by buying foreign substitutes for them? I for one would much rather pay a decent price to a British carpenter to make me a door than pay a low price to a foreigner and a dole to an unemployed Briton. And what is more, I am certain that our British working men and women would feel the same about it if the facts were brought home to them."

Yours faithfully,
J. D. C.
November 4.

FIVE PER CENT. WAR LOAN

PROBLEMS OF CONVERSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are many rumours as to the probability and the possibility of the Five per Cent. War Loan being paid off in the near future. An offer of a cash repayment of the whole £2,000,000,000 cannot at this moment be regarded as a practicable proposition.

The best authorities are solidly of opinion that, under the terms of the prospectus on which the Five per Cent. War Loan was issued, the Government have the right to repay the whole loan, but no right, compulsorily, to repay a portion. For the Government to take powers to repay a portion would be a repudiation of their contract with the holders. Such an act of repudiation is not only unthinkable but unnecessary.

If the Government follow the methods of Mr. Goschen and his conversion of the Three per Cent. loans, a repayment by an offer of conversion of, say, £500,000,000 within the next three or four months might be a simple and secure operation. Mr. Goschen went from the then existing 3 per cent. down to 2½ per cent. (for a short period), and then to 2½ per cent. I incline to the view that a drop from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. is too rapid. With the turn of the year, and the repayment of £80,000,000 of the Four per Cent. Tax-free loan—coupled as it could be by a material reduction in the number of Government short Treasury Bills on offer—money may become a drug in the market and the long-dated Government loans might stand on, say, a £4 3s. per cent. basis.

Prices this week have been:—

Consols 4's	94¼
Funding 4's	90¼
Conversion 3½'s	83½
Local Loans 3's	69

The yield of £4 3s. is given by:—

4 per Cent. at	97½
3½ per Cent. at	85½
3 per Cent. at	72½

If such prices are reached, an offer by the Government of £500,000,000 of some such loan as a stock carrying 4½ per cent. interest for seven or eight years, and thereafter 4 per cent. interest for a further 30 years, would be so attractive an offer that I believe if holders of Five per Cent. War Loan were allowed to subscribe for it by tendering up to, say, 35 per cent. or 40 per cent. of their holdings, the loan would be fully subscribed and would stand at a premium.

If my views are approximately correct, then holders of Five per Cent. War Loan who are restricted to holding Government stocks and desire a long-dated investment, provided they can reinvest to obtain a yield of about 4½ per cent., would probably do better to sell their War Loan now rather than wait for conversion terms. Unless, however, they can obtain about that yield, it would appear advisable to retain the Five per Cent. War Loan and wait and see what offer of conversion (if any) is made by the Government.

Holders of War Loan who have fairly wide powers of investment, and who desire to obtain 5 per cent. interest or something approaching that rate, may have a better opportunity of doing so at the present time than by waiting till next year, and for the reasons given above they might be well advised to change their investments now.

Yours faithfully,
London, Nov. 5. L. ROBINSON.

MR. MAC DONALD AND GOLD STANDARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During last night's debate the Prime Minister, mortified by the air of stark boredom with which his followers received his hysterical platitudes about unemployment, attempted a diversion by accusing the late Administration of having greatly depressed our export trade by returning to the Gold Standard. When I drew attention to the fact that this policy had the assent of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Prime Minister flatly contradicted me and, contrary to custom, refused to permit me to prove my contention.

As there is no immediate Parliamentary opportunity of quoting the Chancellor's statement in support of an early return to the Gold Standard, I beg a little of your space to inform the Prime Minister of his colleague's observations. In the *Observer* of February 8, 1925 (three months before the introduction of the Gold Standard Bill), Mr. Snowden strongly urged an immediate return to gold. "The maintenance of the Gold Standard," he wrote, "may for a time present some difficulties. But they are very small compared with the evils from which the world is suffering as a result of unstable and fluctuating currencies. . . . There are risks, but the risks must be run for the sake of the benefits which success would bring. It is urged in some quarters that we should wait until the adverse trade balance has been reduced. It is uncertain whether our visible trade balance is a real adverse balance. But, in any case, the stabilization of the currencies need not wait for the rectification of a trade balance."

Mr. Churchill accepted Mr. Snowden's advice. He could not well do otherwise. For Mr. Snowden and all his predecessors at the Treasury since the Armistice had perfected elaborate plans to return to the Gold Standard—plans prepared by the experts at the Treasury and the Bank of England who were actually conducting the financial affairs of the nation. And so Mr. Churchill followed Mr. Snowden's bold counsels and ran the risks. There was, however, one unforeseen risk. Extremists and currency cranks in the Socialist Party forced Mr. Snowden, the foster-father of the Gold Standard, to attack his offspring. For on the second reading of the Gold Standard Bill Mr. Snowden was dragooned into making some obviously distasteful criticisms. He repented within two years and overwhelmed the Bank of England—the principal advocate of the Gold Standard—with effusive compliments. He described the Bank as the greatest moral force on earth and rightly asserted that it had done more for the betterment of the world than the whole race of politicians.

It is only natural that the Prime Minister, in the midst of his self-pitying postures, should have forgotten that he himself, during his first term of office, had announced that his Government intended to carry out the recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee and return to the Gold Standard at the earliest possible moment.

I am content, Sir, to leave it at that.
I am your servant,
BRENDAN BRACKEN.
House of Commons, Nov. 5.

FASTER TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The great amount of attention given by the Government and others to schemes in relief of unemployment seems to have had an unfortunate concentration on the making of roads, to the exclusion of other public projects, such as the reclamation of the Wash with the drainage of the Ouse basin, and other measures of marked utility.

But if Governmental measures centre themselves upon improvement of transport alone, it is well to remember that railways and canals have their proved uses, and so far as the public is concerned their improvement is in many ways as beneficial to the community as the development of the road system. It is surely a work of national importance while public funds are being expended to apply part of such funds to the improvement and co-ordination of the transport system as a whole.

Mr. Morrison has proposed a scheme for London. Has he one in mind for the country following the new Road Bill? If we mark the trend of transport we find that long distance traffic seeks the railways, shorter, slower, and pick-up traffic is claimed by the roads; while heavy traffic in no hurry for delivery finds its way along the canals. Now fast passenger traffic in a progressive country should move still faster, if the community is to benefit and the drain to the crowded roads be stopped. Our express trains should average 65 to 70 miles an hour. At the present time, fast traffic on many of our important trunk lines is slowed down and impeded by the existence of heavy gradients, sharp curves, and involved and difficult crossings in the neighbourhood of large towns. To overcome these difficulties would employ a vast amount of labour, even more than similar improvements on the roads.

The making of new roads, the improvement of old ones, must surely be reaching completion in a co-ordinated scheme for utilizing all services. Is it too much to ask that in the interests of a national and co-ordinated system of transport, when public moneys are being spent, railways and canals should have their share, and by their extension and improvement be afforded the chance of providing their well-deserved contribution towards curing that unemployment which we all deplore.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALAN E. L. CHORLTON.
55, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, S.W.1, Nov. 4.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

MORE SUPPORT, OR CLOSED WARDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—King's College Hospital is in dire straits and can no longer struggle to maintain its precarious foothold against financial difficulties: it must either receive adequate support voluntarily from members of the public who value its work or it must close many wards. These are the figures, and the time has come to state them frankly:—

Last year our out-patient attendances numbered 283,000, our in-patients 7,006. Our income last year in round figures was made up as follows:—

£15,000 subscriptions and donations.
£10,000 central Hospital Funds.
£45,000 payment for services rendered.
£12,000 endowments not available for general purposes.

The cost of maintaining the hospital is over £100,000. Thus the ordinary income did not meet the ordinary expenditure by £18,000. The gulf was partially bridged by the contribution of £7,000 at a festival dinner and £6,000 from legacies. This year legacies have produced only £1,100, and it is impossible to have a dinner every year. Our cost per bed compares favourably with other hospitals; we have been neither parsimonious nor extravagant.

We have sold securities this year to the value of £14,500 towards meeting current liabilities. There are not enough left to pay the outstanding accounts, amounting to £15,000. We need an additional annual assured income of not less than £20,000 to enable us to maintain the great work of the hospital in South London at its present level. We consider it useless to ask for support to clear us from our difficulties temporarily, only to find them round us again in a few months' time as implacably as before, with the generosity of all our known friends exhausted.

Ten years ago we were compelled to close seven wards, an appalling disaster for South London. By extraordinary efforts we reopened them—with the above result; to continue this seesaw of endeavour entails an incredible waste of time, money, and labour, at the end of which is nothing but uncertainty and consequent loss.

We had intended at the beginning of July last, when the full seriousness of the position had become evident, to lay these facts before the public; but after a conference with representatives of King Edward's Hospital Fund, to whom we exposed our precarious financial position and who were unable to give any assistance to meet immediate needs, we agreed to their suggestion to wait until the autumn, hoping for the position to improve. But the autumn is now here and the position has not improved; it has grown worse, and we feel that now we have no alternative but to let the public know exactly how we stand.

Is it possible that they will allow this great teaching hospital, where Lister worked, to go under—for that is what faces us now unless adequate support is given and an additional annual income of £20,000 a year is assured?

Yours faithfully,
CLAUD P. SEROCOLD, Treasurer.
King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E.5, Nov. 6.

HADRIAN'S WALL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Neither the power to protect an ancient monument conferred by the existing Act, nor its extension to include the immediate surroundings, will suffice to preserve the unrivalled scene between Chesters and Gilsland, where Hadrian's Wall sweeps up and over the Northumbrian moors. This crowning height will remain an inspiring place of pilgrimage as long as the gem of antiquity is seen in its original setting, the unchanged Pictish frontier. But, alas, it is too often forgotten that the splendour of scenery rests on pictorial combination and that if either the focal feature or the background be marred the picture vanishes away.

Let a district between Chesters and Gilsland of the same order of magnitude as that generally recommended for a British National Park be given that status, and we shall ensure the preservation of a view which of its kind has few rivals north of the Alps. Even the natural features have historic significance. The Cheviots and Cumbrian mountains seen in the distance both belong to the boundary between North and South Britain at the end of Anglo-Saxon times, and the foreground of the view, the proposed Park itself, lies in the one district common to the frontier of North and South Britain in Roman and early medieval times. Here in Tynedale, moreover, was the borderland where the writ of the Scottish king overlapped England.

The situation of the district is suitable for a British National Park on account of its equal accessibility from the industrial districts of England and Scotland; its open moorland is adapted to pedestrian recreation; and the ancient town of Hexham, with its monuments of Gothic architecture, provides an attractive place of sojourn near at hand. I am, &c.,
VAUGHAN CORNISH, D.Sc.
Inglewood, Camberley, Surrey.

GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There has been considerable comment recently on the fact that the civil staffs of Government Departments on July 1, 1930, showed an increase of 7,010 as against July 1, 1929. Since this increase was almost entirely due to new legislation which has been passed through the House since the Socialist Government took office, I think it would be as well if the legislation proposed for the present Session were carefully examined in the light of the effect which it will have upon the number of Civil servants required. Those who are responsible for passing the legislation will then have no justifiable cause of complaint when the return showing the civil staffs employed by Government Departments discloses another startling increase this time next year.

The Land Valuation Bill, if it becomes law, cannot fail to add several thousands to the staff of the Government Department concerned. In 1911, when Mr. Lloyd George's Land Valuation measure was in force, a staff of 2,015 was employed at the Valuation Office. The Consumers' Council Bill is another arrowhead of bureaucracy which will bring in its train a small army of inspectors, not to mention an increase in the clerical staff of the Board of Trade. The raising of the school age must certainly cause an increase in the numbers employed by the Ministry of Education.

The measure for the "Acquisition and Improvement of Agricultural Land in need of Reconditioning," which has not yet appeared, will also involve a further extension of bureaucracy, since obviously no land can be "acquired and improved" (presumably by the State) without the agency of new officials. Finally, we are promised a Town Planning Bill, a Washington Hours Convention Bill, and a "Statutory Authority for London Traffic." These, should they become law, will also play their part in swelling the ever-growing army of Government servants.

I suppose one should not complain at this juncture of anything helping to solve the unemployment problem, but I think it is as well that the authors of these proposals should realise what they entail incidentally as well as directly. An overgrown bureaucracy contributed very largely to the downfall of Rome.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. SOMERVILLE, M.P., East Willesden.
House of Commons, Nov. 5.

Points from Letters

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Three officials have been measuring the ground on either side of the main road in this village, with a view to road-widening. They came to my garden, but not as any other visitor, official or friendly, by the gate; my daughter, who was working in the garden, suddenly saw a man scramble up from the brook which bounds it, and plant a red-and-white pole in the ground, without a word of explanation or apology to her, though she was quite near. They went to a neighbour's garden in the same way, and left the front gate open after they had gone. They also climbed over the wire fence of a ducks' pen there instead of using the gate. The spoiling of our beautiful village against our wish and at our expense is a thing we must endure, but surely we are entitled to common courtesy in the doing of it.—Mrs. KENDALL, Povant, Salisbury.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA

Australia's greatest disadvantage is isolation. The great distance which creates that isolation can be reduced in effect by improved communications. Yet for some obscure reason the Post Office refuses to assist such improvement by arranging to embody the London-Karachi air mail service in the London-Australia postal service. This is the more strange because the Karachi-London air mail is embodied in the Australia-London postal service. —Mr. W. MABANE, 36, Lands-lane, Leeds.

THE LOST OASES

Air-Commodore Samson suggests that the lost oasis of Zerzura may contain the descendants of the lost army of Cambyses. It is, of course, possible that some remnants of Cambyses's expedition may be found in the lost oasis, but it is also extremely likely that survivors of his fatal expedition in the Western Desert reached the oasis of Siwa, where many of the people are fair-skinned and blue-eyed, and speak a language entirely of their own, which may be a survival of the Egyptian or Persian tongues of the times of Cambyses. These people are certainly not of the surrounding desert stock, and no good explanation of their origin or the origin of their language has been evolved. During the passing of years a certain admixture of negro and Arab blood is reducing the original purity of the stock, but many of the inhabitants show characteristics of a race which certainly did not have its origin in this part of Africa.—MAJOR W. T. BLAKE, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

SIR EDWARD BETHUNE

Sir Ian Hamilton's touching tribute to the memory of his old comrade, Sir Edward Bethune, encourages me to ask, through your columns, for the answer to a question which has long interested me. Was not Sir Edward Bethune the original of the "Column Commander" in that delightful book, "On the Heels of De Wet," which charmed us all so much when it appeared in *Blackwood* nearly 30 years ago? An old South African fighter told me so, but I have never been able to verify it.—Mr. IAN MACALISTER, The Athenaeum, S.W.1.

GUNFIRE FROM A DISTANCE

Last Saturday afternoon, approximately at the time mentioned by Admiral Purefoy, I was taking part in a golf match (four-ball foursomes) at Berkhamsted for Moor Park against Berkhamsted and distinctly heard the sound of gunfire. I called the attention of my partner and our opponents thereto and at the same time suggested it must emanate from the Fleet off Portland.—Mr. HAROLD E. HARKER, 21, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

I distinctly heard the sound of gunfire on Saturday afternoon when I was sitting in a room with windows closed. I got up and went out to see what the noise was. I am 400ft. above sea level.—Mr. S. WINCKWORTH, Jaques, Pipers-lane, Harpenden.

The sound of gunfire from the Fleet off Portland was very plainly audible here last Saturday afternoon. The distance from this house to any point off Portland is not less than 125 miles as the crow flies.—CAPTAIN N. C. CROFT-COHEN, Haroldslea, Horley, Surrey.

TAXES ON FOREIGN FOOD

The letter in your issue of November 3 from Mr. Clifford Glossop is of the utmost importance to the Conservative Party. I have myself frequently noticed how many prominent Conservatives talk and write of "food taxes" without adding the word "foreign." It is no use waiting till an election is in sight to rectify such errors, and the Conservative Central Office should at once take steps to bring Mr. Clifford Glossop's warning to the notice of every Conservative candidate.—Mr. W. W. SMITH WOOD.

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

As a footnote to the Rede Lecture, it may not be inappropriate to recall the lines about astronomers in Ovid's "Fasti":—

Quis vetat et stellas ut quaeque oriturque caditque
Dicere? Promissi pars fuit ista mei.
Felices animae quibus haec cognoscere primis
Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit.
Credibile est illos pariter vitiisque locisque
Altius humanis exseruisse caput.
Non Venus et vinum sublimia pectora fregit
Officiumve fori militiaeve labor.
Nec levis ambitio perfusaque gloria fuco
Magnarumve fames sollicitive opum.
Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris
Aetheraque ingenio supposuere suo.
Sic petitur caelum.

—DR. F. J. W. FOLLIOT, London, W.1.

OCTOBER IN DEVON

The fine weather record for the month of October in Essex is received by residents in North Devon with astonishment and envy. On only two days last month was the rain gauge here empty (10th and 13th). The total fall recorded was 7.12in., following 6.47in. in September and 4.50in. in August. On the southern spurs of Exmoor oats are still standing in some fields, black pyramids streaked with green.—REV. J. S. PAYNE, East Anstey, near Dulverton.

BRITISH COMPANIES IN CANADA

The object of my letter written from Lindsay, Ontario, was to emphasize the difference in the prospect offered to United States firms and to British firms establishing branch factories in Canada. I stated that while United States firms establish such factories—or assembly plants—to supply the British Empire under preferences, branch factories of British firms were established only to supply the Canadian market. This market is a small one; the figure of 4,000,000 of accessible customers was given to me and is accepted by Canadians in Canada and is, I believe, fair. My letter was written to remove misapprehension; it is very desirable that speakers and writers should give us the truth, nothing but the truth, and especially the whole truth.—Mr. F. W. GAMBLE, Allen and Hanburys, Limited, Bethnal Green, E.2.

LATE SWALLOWS

On Wednesday morning I noticed a solitary swallow flying about in the open. This must be exceptionally late for a district so far north. During many years' observation in Cheshire the latest date I remember seeing swallows was October 17. I may add, on Tuesday night there were 11deg. of frost, and the previous night 5deg. What becomes of these belated birds lingering in a cold climate?—Miss E. M. BULLOCK, St. Rule, Windermere, Westmorland.

THE DOLE IN THE COUNTRY

At long last we have read in the King's Speech from the throne that a Commission will sit to inquire into the "alleged" abuses of the unemployment dole. Meanwhile the countryman who has qualified for the dole is having the time of his life, for he receives as much from the dole as his neighbour, the agricultural labourer, who works hard all the week. His interests are many, especially if he is of the "sporting" type. During the summer months mushrooming is a favourite and profitable pursuit. In the autumn blackberries abound, which provide him with excellent jam when his wife fails to find customers. The cubbing season gives him access to the woods where nuts are plentiful. He, however, welcomes "employment" for partridge driving and covert shoots, because he is regaled with food and ale, in addition to a day's pay and the sport. Free to roam, excepting when he draws the dole on Fridays, he makes his appearance at all the local events. And now his face beams with the prospect of maintenance grants for the education of his family in addition to the sums he receives from the dole for them. What next?—The REV. A. R. TUCKER, Rector of Leasingham, Lincs.

THE BACKS AT CAMBRIDGE

Your correspondent's statement that the borough surveyor's operations in the Backs have been generally approved has been read in Cambridge with amazement. I have met only one person, a lady who finds the wider and straighter road more convenient for her car, who does not condemn the activities of the borough council in language of varying strength. As for the Coe Fen extravagances, including the concrete paddling pool (which no healthy-minded child will prefer to the splashing water of the old weir), I can only apply the words of your own leading article of October 29, when you urge Mr. Lansbury to turn his attention from "paddling ponds and refreshment pavilions and other spectacular monstrosities."—Mr. J. E. ALLEN, Cambridge.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

CANCER
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research. A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary:* J. Courtney Buchanan.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT
FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to "a land of boundless opportunity."
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER.
Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

FOR CHILDREN
ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1929, 102,354.
470 beds—Open Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for care.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES
The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS
KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for London-in-Essex.
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G., G.C.V.O., will preside at
Foundation Dinner, 4th December, 1930.
No so populated English area so lacking in voluntary hospital accommodation.
£100,000 desperately needed to complete.
Please SUPPORT the Prince's Dinner List.
Communications to Sir CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The Hon. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. P. B. IRWIN.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2
President: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
£250,000 required to provide:—
Increased Maternity Accommodation.
Pay Bed Unit for patients of moderate means.
New Nurses' Home.
Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by General Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Chairman, Extension Appeal Committee, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED
BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR
the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 134th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

HEART
PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
78 years of splendid work.

THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL
Total Cost £35,000—Final Appeal for £12,000 for the Extension and Completion Scheme.
The remaining old portions of this Hospital are now being re-built, enlarged, and fitted with many up-to-date improvements. Please assist the Committee by a donation to re-open free of debt.
Hon. Treasurer, F. T. LEWIS, Esq.

FOR THE POOR
£10 IS THE AVERAGE COST OF GATHERING, FEEDING, AND SHELTERING 200 HOMELESS MEN FOR ONE NIGHT.
Every night 250 to 300 homeless men are received at three C.A. Central London Homes. Similar efforts are being made all over the country. HOW MANY WILL YOU ENTERTAIN? Gifts to PREB. CARLILE, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.
THE CHURCH ARMY

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS
If you are contemplating a charitable gift or testament please consider the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road
Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000, it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

CHILDREN'S HOMES
THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

WINTER NEEDS
Food, clothing, warmth, shelter, are some of the necessities of the family of 4,771 children now in the care of the
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.
Please send a donation to the Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers, Barclays Ltd.), and so give this urgent national work
YOUR HELP

THREE POINTS
1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (*Founded by Dr. Stephenson*)
Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.
Treasurers: The Rt. Hon. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D. (SIR THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.
Chief Offices: HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
NEEDS GENEROUS HELP FOR IMPORTANT EXTENSIONS OF SEASIDE HOMES AND OF SLUM MISSION CENTRES.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1.
Report and Audited Statements sent upon request.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
290,076.
Have you not many things to be thankful for? Will you show your gratitude by helping those less fortunate than yourself? A gift of Half-a-Crown to Dr. Barnardo's Homes will help to bring happiness to one of the 8,291 destitute children supported by these Homes. 400,000 Half Crowns are required for the Children's Food during the lean season of the year.
We asked you to help us reach 290,000 last week, and you have generously sent 290,076. Thank you heartily. Please help us to reach 295,000 this week.
Cheques, etc., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

FOR SAILORS
ALL THE DAYS—IN A HUNDRED PORTS—IN A THOUSAND WAYS IN SERVICE FOR THE SAILOR
The British Sailors' Society extends a friendly hand and provides a real British Home from Home. In 1929 over 245,000 Beds were provided, and 1,400,000 visits were made by Sailors.
The BRITISH S

THE AGRICULTURE BILL

PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT

A LAND CORPORATION

The text is published of the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, presented by Dr. Addison, the purpose of which is "to promote the better utilization of agricultural land in Great Britain and the settlement of unemployed persons thereon, to amend the law relating to small-holdings and allotments, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

An Explanatory Memorandum translates the title quoted above as meaning that the three main objects of the Bill are:—

The experiment of large-scale farming;
The reconditioning of land suitable for agriculture; and
The settlement of unemployed workers on the land.

The measure is divided into three parts and has 22 clauses, with two schedules. Part I. (Clauses 1 to 5) deals with utilization of land, Part II. (Clauses 6 to 17) with small-holdings and allotments, and Part III. (Clauses 18 to 22) is supplementary, relating chiefly to financial provisions.

Clause 1 provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Land Corporation which will have power to acquire land only by agreement for the purpose of carrying out the experiment of large-scale farming, but the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, as regards land in England and Wales, and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, as regards land in Scotland, will also have power to acquire land compulsorily on behalf of the Corporation, in accordance with procedure laid down in Part II. of the First Schedule to the Bill, which provides that, in the event of objection by any person interested in the land, the land can be acquired compulsorily only by means of a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

Power is given to the Minister by Clause 2 to purchase and hold land for the purpose of demonstration farms which will be managed and controlled by local authorities, universities, agricultural colleges, or by any persons considered by the Minister as qualified to manage such farms and to give instruction. A similar power is given to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Clause 3 authorizes the Minister to acquire by agreement land on which the execution of reclamation, drainage, or other work is necessary, in order to enable it to be satisfactorily used for agricultural purposes with a view to executing such work, and thereafter letting, selling, or otherwise disposing of the land. In addition, if land is in a seriously neglected condition, in consequence of the default of the owner, Clause 3 gives the Minister power to require the owner to execute the necessary works within a period of six months, and if he fails to execute the works, and, on an appeal to an independent arbitrator, it is established that the land is seriously neglected in consequence of his default, that the Minister's requirements in regard to the works are reasonable, and that the works have not been carried out, the Minister is given power to acquire the land compulsorily. Similar power is extended to Scotland.

SMALL-HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS

The object of Part II. of the Bill is to provide small-holdings and allotments for unemployed persons and to extend the provision of small-holdings and cottage holdings for applicants of the ordinary type. The existing powers and duties of local authorities are not curtailed, but Clause 8 confers powers on the Minister to provide small-holdings for unsatisfied applicants of the ordinary type in areas where, after holding a local inquiry, the Minister is satisfied that sufficient small-holdings have not been provided.

Clause 6 empowers the Minister to provide holdings direct to suitable unemployed persons who, being without sufficient capital, are unable otherwise to obtain them. Power is also given to the Minister of Labour to make arrangements for training unemployed persons who would be otherwise suitable to take small-holdings. The holdings contemplated include, in addition to full-time holdings, the provision of bare land holdings not exceeding one acre which are technically allotments. The Department of Agriculture for Scotland are given similar powers to provide holdings and allotments for unemployed persons in Scotland. Their powers to provide small-holdings for applicants of the ordinary type apart from the provisions of this Bill are unimpaired.

Clause 7 gives power to the Minister to establish demonstration small-holdings in order to provide instruction for smallholders already established and proposed to be established in the district. For the purpose of exercising the powers of providing holdings Clause 9 gives the Minster similar powers to those exercised by a county council under the Shall Holdings and Allotments Acts.

Clause 6 authorizes the advance of loans for necessary working capital, and the provision of temporary maintenance allowances, for unemployed persons provided with small-holdings.

COTTAGE HOLDINGS

Clause 11 empowers the councils of counties and county boroughs to provide cottage holdings (that is, holdings comprising a cottage and from a quarter of an acre to an acre of land) for either sale or letting to any suitable applicant who will reside permanently in the cottage and will properly cultivate the land. The existing statutory limitation contained in section 12 of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1926, which authorizes the sale of cottage holdings only to *bona-fide* agricultural labourers or persons employed in a rural industry is repealed.

Clause 13 empowers the Minister to defray any annual loss incurred by a local authority in the provision of allotment gardens (that is, allotments not exceeding 40 poles) for persons who are not in full-time employment, and Clause 14 provides for grants or advances to allotment authorities or societies for the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for such persons for whom allotments are provided. Similar powers are extended to Scotland.

The text of the measure shows that the directors of the proposed Agricultural Land Corporation will be remunerated out of moneys belonging to the corporation. An Agricultural Land Fund is to be established into which will be paid all moneys received by or on behalf of the corporation, and from which will be paid any moneys required for the purposes of the corporation. The directors will control and administer the fund.

Subject to conditions imposed by the Minister and Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury, the directors will be empowered to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation and make provision for security upon which money may be so borrowed. The Treasury are to be paid all moneys received by or on behalf of the corporation not required for the purposes of the corporation.

COST OF THE BILL

Another memorandum attached to the text of the Bill explains its finances. This shows that for the purpose of financing the operations of the corporation the limit of expenditure laid down is £1,000,000. For the operations of the Minister in the acquisition of land for demonstration farms in England and Wales and for the purpose of improvement, the limit of capital expenditure is fixed at £5,000,000. The limit of expenditure for Scotland is fixed at £700,000.

For the purpose of financing the operations of the corporation and for providing money for expenditure of a capital nature, the Treasury are empowered to borrow by means of terminable annuities for a term not exceeding 20 years. Any sums required by the Minister for the purpose of the exercise and performance of his powers and duties under the Bill, other than the sums mentioned above, are to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament up to such an amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury. This procedure applies also *mutatis mutandis* to Scotland.

"It is impossible to foresee with any precision," says the memorandum, "what expenditure it will be necessary for the Ministry to incur on the provision of small-holdings and allotments. The extent of the Minister's provision of small-holdings for the ordinary applicant will depend on the willingness of local authorities to meet the unsatisfied demand in their respective areas.

"Where, however, the Minister finds it necessary to take action, expenditure will be incurred, the amount of which will depend on a number of factors. A small-holding varies in character from a piece of bare land of just over an acre to a holding of 50 acres, fully equipped with a house and buildings, and the capital cost of individual holdings will, therefore, vary within wide limits. It is impossible to state how many holdings it may prove necessary for the Minister to provide, and the number of the various types of holdings. This will depend on the unsatisfied demand, but it is estimated that, on an average, the capital cost of every 1,000 holdings may be £1,100,000. Against this expenditure will be set the rents charged for the holdings, and, after deducting outgoings, it is estimated that the net rents receivable will be approximately 3 per cent. on the capital expended."

HOLDINGS FOR UNEMPLOYED

It is proposed that the bulk of the holdings for unemployed persons should be specialized types of a small area devoted to poultry-keeping and market gardening. On the assumption that, wherever possible, suitable land is acquired in the vicinity of the workers' homes, it is estimated that the capital cost of every 1,000 holdings provided will be in the neighbourhood of £640,000. The net rents will approximate to about 2½ per cent. on the capital expenditure. In Scotland it will not be practicable to form bare land holdings without building equipment: the return will accordingly, in Scotland, be not more than 2 per cent.

The total amount required for advances of working capital to unemployed persons who are without it will depend on the types of holdings, but it is estimated that for every 1,000 holdings provided the amount of working capital required will be £275,000. In Scotland the average expenditure will be approximately this figure.

The maintenance allowance payable to an unemployed person is fixed by the Bill at a maximum of £50. The cost per person settled will depend on the time of the year the tenancy begins and the condition at the date of entry. The cost per 1,000 persons provided with holdings can, therefore, only be estimated, and may amount to £40,000.

EXPENSE OF TRAINING

For the training of unemployed persons otherwise suitable to take small-holdings, the cost per 100 individuals, who will, it is assumed, be married men with dependents, is estimated at £7,000. Some small capital expenditure may be required in addition in the early stages to supplement the existing facilities of the Ministry of Labour.

Not more than 50 demonstration small-holdings are contemplated. If the land is purchased, the capital cost of 50 holdings, including the erection of dwelling-houses, provision of workng capital, &c., is estimated not to exceed £125,000.

It is also stated to be impossible to estimate the liability the Ministry may incur in providing allotment gardens (the usual size of which will be 10 poles) for persons wholly or partially unemployed. In the first place, it will depend on the energy manifested by the local allotment authorities in providing land and the terms on which they are able to acquire it. Similarly, the extent to which it will be necessary to assist financially a scheme for assistance in the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and implements cannot be accurately foreseen. In order to continue existing provision, and to provide an additional 100,000 allotment gardens, comprising 6,500 acres, the land to be made available for cultivation in the coming spring, it is estimated that the expenditure will not exceed £80,000, in the present financial year, rising in subsequent years by stages following on an extension of the scheme to £200,000. The corresponding expenditure in Scotland is estimated at £10,000 rising to £25,000.

The Bill will necessitate an increase in the Ministry's administrative and technical staff, but neither the extent of the Minister's operations nor the extent to which the provision and management of small-holdings will be undertaken by local councils can be definitely foreseen. "For this reason," the memorandum concludes, "it is impossible to state any precise figure as to the cost of such additional staff, but it will clearly be large. In Scotland also an augmentation of staff will be required. Any expenditure necessary under this heading both as regards England and Scotland will not be incurred except with the sanction of the Treasury."

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

THE DEAN OF WINDSOR ON ITS FUTURE SCOPE

A choral Eucharist was celebrated at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, yesterday. Many clergy from neighbouring deaneries in the dioceses of Oxford, London, and Guildford attended.

The DEAN OF WINDSOR (Dr. Baillie) gave an address, in which he said that although a great work had been finished, and finished in a way that made them thankful, all that work was of no value from a religious point of view unless it was the foundation of what was going to be done. They were primarily looking forward. Their work would have been wasted unless that chapel could become again, in an even increased degree, a real spiritual centre, a real spiritual force, a real means of spreading the knowledge and power of the Gospel in the land. It was not their part to compete with parochial work. Buildings like that did sometimes interfere with the working of the parochial system. They were most anxious to avoid that. Nor could the chapel take the place of a cathedral. Yet a church like that could fulfil a great many functions which really belonged to a cathedral, but which it was difficult for a distant cathedral to make available for the clergy of a particular district. Especially for those of that neighbourhood who were in the Diocese of Oxford, the cathedral was very hard to get at, and it was with the full sympathy of the Bishops that they hoped to make St. George's Chapel available to the clergy of the neighbourhood for many of those spiritual and other purposes fulfilled by the cathedral.

They had not at present definite plans. They needed the cooperation of the clergy of the district, who must be ready to suggest ways in which St. George's could help them in their spiritual work. By degrees he trusted that not only might the old associations which were so strong and deep in the minds of many continue between that church and the religious life of the neighbourhood—and something more than the neighbourhood—but that they might widen and grow and deepen until it became a real power in helping them to establish the power of the Kingdom of God. St. George's could not be only local. It was national in its position and its appeal. They must consider how it could be made to give a message to the whole nation. It must be something more, even, than the cathedral of a diocese, at least something different, by virtue of its independent position and its larger appeal.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

The Queen has approved the appointment of the following to be Queen's Nurses, to date October 1, 1930:—

B. H. Franklin (training home, Bath); G. Blows, W. B. Moy, and B. Mulice (Birmingham, Central); J. Forsyth (Bolton); A. Goodman, L. L. M. Hinde, W. H. A. Judge, M. Lawton, and N. C. Morris (Brighton); A. J. Coulthard (Brixton); J. B. Spark (Burnley); R. Giersing and W. M. Robinson (Camberwell); N. J. Sage (Cheltenham); C. M. Ratcliffe (Darwen); E. Gittins and E. B. Tanswell (East London, North); E. Moore (East London, South); E. Christian (Grimsby); G. E. Callard, H. A. Fletcher, and C. A. Fly (Hackney); H. Wood (Hammersmith); I. M. Watts (Hampstead); B. A. Cholmeley (Hove); E. J. Masters (Kensington); D. Moscrop (Kilburn); R. M. Hall, A. Hallsworth, E. A. Hunter, M. W. Jackson, A. O'Farrelly, and D. M. Smith (Leeds, Central); E. M. Jackson (Leeds, Holbeck); M. H. Cross (Leicester); D. Waddington (Leicester, Aylestone); M. Furlong and M. Harrison (Liverpool, Newsham Park); O. Baker, E. E. Nicholls, and D. Rhead (Liverpool, North).

C. M. Seal (Liverpool, Lady Williamson); E. Broadley and F. E. Francis (Manchester, North); G. M. Addimall, M. E. Davies, F. C. Fletcher, L. Parkin, J. A. Riley, A. Watts, and C. Williams (Metropolitan); E. A. Cunnick and M. J. Griffiths (Newport, Mon); N. J. Green (Norwich); C. Elkins (Paddington); A. K. Davies (Portsmouth); M. Bedford (Rochdale); E. Peters and M. Rouehler (St. Helens); J. Roberts (St. Giave's); D. E. Dent, G. R. Lawrence, I. Martin, and A. Stowell (Sheffield); L. Collins (Stockport); E. A. E. Pearce and A. M. Smith (Three Towns, Plymouth); A. Cole and M. F. Molony (Worcester); R. M. Griffiths, M. F. Jellyman, and E. E. J. Langley (Cardiff); J. F. Allison (Edinburgh, Central Training Home); T. J. M. Bruce, M. Campbell, G. Cato, E. M. Don, E. Elden, L. G. Leyland, F. C. Love, M. S. Love, A. McKenzie, M. R. Macmillan, M. M. Paterson, E. Pestlie, H. M. Pexton, C. P. Robertson, M. S. Stewart, D. A. Stocks, and M. Walton (Edinburgh); R. H. Y. Black, I. O. W. Connell, H. K. Keay, and A. T. Steel (Glasgow, Central); C. MacPhee and A. D. S. McMinn (Glasgow, Dennistoun); E. A. Baird (Dundee); E. Cummings, H. R. Fanning, M. J. Gavan, E. McDonnell, M. M. O'Brien, N. O'Callaghan, and T. Stroker (Dublin, St. Lawrence's); M. E. Keenan, A. L. Ledingham, M. C. Lyne, and K. Norris (Dublin, St. Patrick's).

REFERENDUM ON FISCAL POLICY

Producers, through the Federation of British Industries, Chambers of Commerce, and the T.U.C., have recently registered their views on free trade versus protection. The consumer, as such, has not yet been questioned, though it is with consumers, as the electorate, that a decision in favour of any fiscal change must rest politically. With this in mind, the *Weekend Review* is this week, and for two subsequent weeks, conducting through its columns a referendum of its readers on this subject. The form of questions asked has been devised in consultation with a number of eminent economists, and the result ought to furnish an interesting analysis of the views of a representative section of public opinion.

'APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

IRISH ARCHBISHOPS ON MINORITY RIGHTS

The Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin issued yesterday a statement in which, in view of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, they "draw attention to the anxious position in which the Minority in the Irish Free State would be placed by the acceptance of the proposal to limit the constitutional right included in Article 66 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State." They say:—

The particular point we refer to is this:—"Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave." Both in the Imperial Conference of 1926, and subsequently, representatives of the Government of the Irish Free State have made it plain that it is intended to limit or remove this Constitutional right: and in the report of the last Imperial Conference, IV. (e)., it was stated that the right was reserved to bring up the matter again at the next Imperial Conference. . . .

We do not impute to the present Government of the Irish Free State any desire to invade our rights either of property or of religious liberty, but the present Government will not always be in office, and Ireland is a country in which religious distinctions and prejudices exercise a dominating influence of a kind of which those not living in Ireland can have little or no experience. The position of the Minority, a Minority viewed with jealous hostility by elements of the population far from negligible, needs therefore the protection of such a safeguard for its fundamental treaty rights as is provided by the portion of Article 66 which we have quoted.

The Minority in the Irish Free State has loyally accepted the new order of things in Ireland; but it must be remembered that memories in Ireland are long, and that the removal from the Constitution of the safeguard referred to, or the consent of Great Britain to its exercise only with the consent of the Supreme Court in Ireland (as has been suggested), or any similar abrogation or limitation, while it may gratify the desire of Irishmen for independence, will inevitably weaken the security enjoyed by the members of a vulnerable Minority, and as time passes lead most certainly to infringements of their liberty which they would be powerless to withstand. We protest accordingly against any proposal that Great Britain should consent to any limitation of the Constitutional rights granted by the treaty, and secured by Article 66 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State.

PRINCESS BEATRICE AND BLIND BABIES

WORK OF THE SUNSHINE HOMES

Princess Beatrice, the President of the Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies, which are associated with the National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland-street, London, visited the institute yesterday and received the purses which contained the sums collected for the Homes on the recent Flag Day. Babies from all parts of the country are admitted into the Homes from birth up to the age of five years. The first of the Homes was opened in 1918 at Chorleywood, Herts, the second in 1923 at Southport, and the third in 1924 at Leamington Spa. Last year the Chorleywood Home was destroyed by fire, and the babies were removed temporarily to Abbotskerswell, South Devon; but a new Home will soon be opened at East Grinstead, Sussex.

CAPTAIN SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., Chairman of the National Institute for the Blind, said they were pleased to have the opportunity of welcoming Princess Beatrice, who took a deep interest in their institution and had often visited the Homes. They had had great success in their work on behalf of the babies, and in two or three cases the sight had been saved. They hoped to enlarge their operations and reduce the amount of blindness in the world. The purses which were to be presented as a result of the recent Flag Day represented about £2,644. The collections in a few other districts had yet to be received, and it was hoped that the total would exceed that of last year, which was £2,800.

Princess Beatrice then received the purses from the organizers in various districts where the Flag Day collection was made.

DEFECTS IN RATING ACTS

CONSIDERATION BY ESTATE AGENTS

A paper entitled "Defects in the Rating and Valuation Acts of 1925 to 1930" was read at the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute yesterday by Mr. P. M. FARADAY. He said that one result of the Act of 1925 was that in many areas the assessment committees had become the dictating authorities on the subject of values, and so in many places they sat to hear objections to their own valuations. An element of bias could not be excluded from the committees formed by Quarter Sessions in counties, as such committees invariably included members of the county council, a body which could object to or move to vary valuation lists under the 1925 Act. Appellants to Quarter Sessions against a decision of the assessment committee were entitled to receive a written notice of the result of the committee's decision, but there was no provision which ensured against the assessment committee "either by accident or design" omitting to give notice until after the period within which an intending appellant could appeal.

Having referred to the great number of appeals under the "de-rating" Act, the paper asserted that "the de-rating of railways has completely failed in its object." Exchequer contributions to the local authorities were made on the basis of the valuation lists of October, 1929, and were not variable for three years, no matter how conditions might have changed in an area. Ratepayers had been asked to agree to high and disproportionate assessments, in at least one county, in 1929, under a promise of reductions in 1930, so that the Government grant could be obtained. The Treasury valuers had only rarely objected to high assessments, having had as much as they could do to settle the question whether property was entitled to be de-rated.

The scrapping of the de-rating Acts would be an excellent thing financially for the country. He questioned the utility of uniformity of valuation while there was a lack of uniformity in poundage for identical properties just because they happened to be in different but possibly adjoining counties. The Central Valuation Committee had no power to enforce any of its recommendations. The result was that nearly one-third of the counties in England and Wales were without either a permanent official as county valuer or any professional advice.

ARMISTICE DAY

BISHOP OF DURHAM AND ITS OBSERVANCE

The BISHOP OF DURHAM, speaking at a Primitive Methodist gathering on Wednesday night at Willington, Durham, said that he noticed with satisfaction that the character of the annual commemoration of Armistice Day was changing. It was less and less in memory and more and more an act of faith. The question was being raised as to how long the observance should continue. He added:—

"I think myself that it would probably be wise to end it before it falls into general neglect. Time is carrying away the actors in that fearful tragedy, and later generations, who never went through those four years, cannot really enter into the spirit of Armistice Day. I approve the action of the Government in making an end of the official custom, which was in danger of becoming a cast-iron rule, of depositing wreaths on the Unknown Warrior's grave, and I should welcome an announcement from the right authorities that on an appointed date in the near future the annual observance of November 11 would cease."

THE CORONATION OF HAILE SELASSIE

For the coronation of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, London, supplied all the coronation orders and decorations, and the solid gold Communion Plate for the new church at Addis Ababa. They also supplied the sterling silver centrepiece for the horse race held after the coronation ceremony.

COAL WAGES BOARD

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE HOLD ALOOF

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has informed the Secretary for Mines that it is not prepared to help in the formation of a National Industrial Board for the coalmining industry—the wages board—by making suggestions as to its *personnel*. This decision hinges on the earlier decision of the Mining Association not to cooperate in the establishment of a board to which the colliery owners have strong objection. The Federation of British Industries adopts the same attitude as the Association of the Chambers of Commerce, and it is understood that the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations—although its reply was still awaited by the Mines Department yesterday—will also decline to share in the constitution of the Board.

Writing under yesterday's date, Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, the secretary, gives the reason for the decision of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce in the following letter:—

I am desired by the President and Council of this Association to refer to your letter of August 22, inviting this Association, in conjunction with the Federation of British Industries, to submit suggestions as to the *personnel* of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board which it is proposed to appoint under the Coal Mines Act, 1930.

In reply I am to say that my Council have noted the decision of the Mining Association of Great Britain to submit no names for this board. As there appears to be opposition in the industry to the proposed board, this Association does not feel it should interfere, and therefore has no suggestions to make.

At the same time I am to point out that the Association has been glad to accede to your request to submit names jointly with the Federation of British Industries for the Local Investigation Committees which you are forming under the Act.

EMPLOYERS' UNITED REFUSAL

The refusal of all the employers' organizations named in the Act to suggest members of the National Board will make it difficult for the Department to constitute a board able to pronounce authoritatively on questions of wages and other conditions of employment which are not settled by the machinery of negotiation existing in the several coalfields. It was the intention that the National Board should serve as a court of appeal for the settlement by recommendation—for the Act does not make the findings of the Board binding—of district disputes. Only a board commanding general respect by reason of its competence and its impartiality could function satisfactorily.

Three reasons induced the Mining Association to hold aloof from the Board. They are:—(1) That every detail of any district agreement would be subject to review by a body composed, as to a majority of the industry's representatives, of owners and workmen of other and competing districts; (2) that the existence of the board would be destructive of the success of the conciliation boards in the districts in arriving at settlements; and (3) that, instead of bringing peace and harmony into the relations between employers and workpeople, it would prevent their getting close together in their own negotiations. The colliery owners suggested to the Government, when the National Board was first proposed, that in the event of failure to reach agreement in district negotiations any desirable investigation could be made by a court of inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. "To such a court (Mr. Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, has said) we could not refuse to go in case of need." At the root of the Mining Association's objection to a national wages board is the perception that in practice the proceedings would resolve into negotiations between that association and the Miners' Federation, and the association is not prepared to argue questions of wages with the national organization of the miners. It adheres firmly to the opinion that national negotiations are unsuitable for an industry carried on, as the mining industry is carried on, under widely different conditions.

CARVED ADAM PANEL STOLEN

REMOVAL FROM ENTRANCE DOOR OF OFFICE

The discovery was made yesterday morning that during the night thieves had removed from the entrance door of the offices of the National Federation of the Furniture Trades at 11, Tavistock-square, W.C., a carved panel, part of the lintel, believed to be an original example of Adam work.

The office building is of the late Georgian period, and, like other houses in the square, was formerly a private residence. There is Adam work, including a fine fireplace inside the premises. Considerable pride was taken in the lintel panel, and it had a substantial value. Investigation showed that the panel had been cut round, apparently with a chisel, and then prised out of its setting. The daring character of a curious theft suggests that the person or persons who stole the panel were aware of its special character, and Mr. A. Warne Browne, the general secretary of the National Federation of the Furniture Trades, believes that it is likely to be sent to America. The panel measured 21in. by 9in., and represented Neptune rising from the sea.

THE TARIFF TRUCE

MR. BALDWIN'S PROMISE TO MANUFACTURERS

Mr. Baldwin has replied to a letter of protest from the National Union of Manufacturers against the recent ratification by the Government of the tariff truce. The letter says:—

"Mr. Baldwin considers it essential, if the economic well-being of the country is to be restored, to institute at the earliest possible moment an emergency tariff on manufactured goods, which will give prompt and effective protection to British industry and will form the basis on which negotiations may be undertaken with other countries. In order to secure the freedom of action necessary to achieve these essential ends it is vital that this country should be unhampered by the one-sided handicap of the tariff truce. If the Government should be so ill-advised as to implement this onerous obligation the Conservative Party will offer the most strenuous opposition and, if returned to office, will take the first opportunity of regaining the freedom thus surrendered."

CUSTOMS OFFICER ARRESTED

A Customs officer, WILLIAM REGINALD WHITBURN RAWLE, 42, of Strone-road, Forest Gate, who has for some time been doing duty at Victoria Station, was arrested on a warrant yesterday and brought before Mr. McKenna at the Westminster Police Court, charged with falsification of his accounts and further with embezzlement. Mr. R. L. Fisk, for the Board of Customs, said he was only prepared to offer evidence of arrest that day. A number of other charges would be preferred. Detective-sergeant Campion then gave evidence of arrest, and said that in reply to the falsification charge Rawle said, "No, there was no fraudulent intent; they have all particulars." He denied the embezzlement charge. Rawle was remanded on bail.

ARREST ON REQUEST

The Peterborough police, receiving a telephone message from the Palace Picture House early yesterday, went there and found two men, who stated that they telephoned after tiring of trying to force the safe. Investigation revealed that a fruitless attempt had been made to blow up a safe, containing nearly £100, by gelignite. Later JOHN MCEWAN, of Glasgow, and JOSEPH GREAVES, of Bolsover, were formally remanded at Peterborough, charged with entering the Palace Picture House and stealing 11d. Police-sergeant Powell, in asking for a remand, stated that the men handed over to the police officers a box of gelignite, saying that they were so disgusted at not being able to open the safe that they decided to telephone to the police to arrest them.

UTILITY OF TAXICABS

SPECIAL SERVICES UNDERTAKEN

People in London who can remember a period when taxicabs were comparatively scarce and drivers were reluctant to take a fare who wished to make a journey to the outer suburbs, will be interested to learn that the taxicab trade to-day is seeking to stimulate a greater use by the public of its vehicles.

Passengers in London taxicabs recently have found at their disposal copies of a broadsheet called "Taxi-News," which calls attention to the fact that to serve the population of Greater London there are approximately 8,000 taxicabs, one to every 925 persons. In New York, on the other hand, the ratio is one taxicab to every 240 persons, and both Berlin and Paris, with lesser populations than London, have more taxicabs. The absolute fitness for service of every London taxicab, it is stated, is guaranteed by the police. Less than 10 per cent. are classed as "aged," and the number of new model taxicabs is increasing rapidly.

Reference is made to the character of the drivers and to the cheapness of the officially authorized fares, but more interesting is a suggestion that cabs provide a useful and expeditious medium for the dispatch of parcels or messages. "There is no need," "Taxi-News" submits, "for you to go with that urgent message or parcel. Instruct a taxi-driver to deliver it for you. His official badge and number is your guarantee of his absolute trustworthiness and reliability."

A correspondent from Buenos Aires who is at present in London has sent to *The Times* examples of the value of this form of service. He states that during his visit he has sent week-end luggage or proofs for the printers from one side of London to the other on several occasions. Wanting to send off immediately two telegrams costing approximately 6s., and having nothing smaller in currency than a £5 note, he gave this to a taxicab driver to dispatch the telegrams. He has also sent by a taxicab driver a cheque for nearly £500 to a shipping office to pay for passages. On every occasion, our correspondent observes, the drivers were courteous, ready to undertake the jobs, and carried them out to his entire satisfaction. The service, he adds, may be relatively rather expensive, but in many cases the saving of time and the simplicity are cheap at the price.

COLLIERY TRAMS MISHAP

ONE KILLED AND 36 INJURED

One man was killed and 36 men were injured, six seriously, when man-haulage trams in the Moor Green Pit, Eastwood, Notts, got out of control and ran downhill early yesterday. The following official statement was issued:—"Messrs. Barber Walker and Co., Limited, very much regret to state that at 6.40 this morning, when the day shift were travelling inbye to their work on the man haulage, the trams in which they were riding got out of control and ran down a slight incline about 300 yards before being derailed. One man was killed and six seriously and about 30 slightly injured. All the injured were immediately attended by Drs. Robey, Fletcher, and Scott, and the serious cases sent to hospital."

The name of the dead man is Thomas Bilbie, of Princess-street, Eastwood, married, with a family. The seriously injured are:—

Joseph Smith, Princess-street, Eastwood, head injuries; Wilfred Mycroft, 29, Thorne Lee, Nether Green, fractured ribs; Thomas Leverton, 55, New Thorpe Common, Hill-top, severe bodily injuries; Herbert Naylor, 20, Princess-street, Eastwood, head injuries; Thomas Briggs, 55, Awsworth, rib injuries; and Joseph Clarke, 32, Albert-street, Eastwood, cuts to head.

All six are in the Nottingham General Hospital.

The accident occurred as a train of 47 trams was carrying about 120 men to the part of the pit where they worked. The trams got out of control on a gradient and rushed along at a high speed until a centre section became derailed. The rear portion crashed into it and men were flung in all directions. Some were pinned down by timber and others buried beneath the trucks, with thick clouds of coal dust hampering men who rushed to the rescue when the front section was stopped by the safety chain.

Lady Astor, M.P., will open the new Church Army Work-aid Home at Plymouth to-day, and the Bishop of Exeter will dedicate the Chapel in the home.

GUY FAWKES DAY IN LONDON

MAGISTRATE AND STUDENTS' "RAG"

Six students who were arrested in a "rag" during Guy Fawkes celebrations were fined by Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday. The case of JOHN WILLIAMS, 21, of Torrington-square, W.C., who was charged with insulting behaviour, was taken first.

Mr. Horace Fenton, counsel for the Commissioner of Police, said that the arrests were the outcome of a "rag" which took place in the West End shortly after 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. At about that time the Warden of University College, Gower-street, telephoned to Tottenham Court-road police station and said that a big bonfire had been lit in British Museum-avenue round a lamp standard in the middle of the street. The Warden expressed the fear that some danger might arise. The fire brigade was called, and by the time they arrived there were about 200 students of both sexes present, in addition to a large crowd of the general public, and the engines had difficulty in reaching the fire. The police were only able to disperse the crowd by drawing their truncheons and threatening to use them, though in fact they did not do so. All this time fireworks were thrown by the crowd into the fire. Extra police were called, and pandemonium reigned for a considerable time. After a while the students split up into sections and dispersed. They went on to New Oxford-street and presently returned, yelling and throwing fireworks at passers-by. Williams appeared to be the leader. Some policemen lost their helmets and one was rather severely mauled, with the result that he had been placed on the sick list.

Williams denied the charge. He called as a witness one of the other accused students, Alfred George, who said that Williams, when arrested, was taking no part in the celebrations.

Williams was fined 40s., with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

A similar fine was imposed on ALFRED GEORGE, 19, a student, of Warwick-road, Earl's Court, who pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of insulting behaviour at the same place. It was alleged that he removed some hurricane lamps from scaffolding surrounding road excavations.

A charge of insulting behaviour against GEORGE PETERS, 21, traveller, of Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court, was dismissed. He said he was not a student and merely followed to see what was happening.

CYRIL WILLIAM LAWSON, 22, student, of Shrewsbury-lane, Woolwich, and NOEL BODDOE POPE, 20, student, of Maple-road, Surbiton, were each fined £3 on charges of obstructing the police and insulting behaviour. It was stated that they were linked arm in arm with others among a crowd of 200 persons in Coventry-street, W., and seized a policeman from behind after he had arrested another man.

Fines of 40s. each were imposed on FREDERICK CATOR, 21, student, of Blake-road, Fulham, and GEORGE DISCOMBE, 21, student, of Torrington-square, W.C., for insulting behaviour in the Strand. A police-constable said that they were with a crowd of about 600 students who were tearing down placards outside theatres and smashing lamps attached to road obstructions.

Fining another man 40s. for discharging fireworks in Covent Garden Market, SIR CHARTRES BIRON remarked that it was a very foolish and dangerous practice to let off fireworks in the London streets.

A young Holloway architect named PATRICK BROGAN was fined 40s. at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday for discharging fireworks in Hyde Park on Wednesday night. It was stated that Brogan threw a lighted firework into a crowd of 250 people who were singing community songs.

THE "NOT DRUNK" MOTORIST

When GEORGE HENRY SANDEMAN, 57, described as a removal estimator, appeared at the London Sessions yesterday, charged with being drunk in charge of a motor-car, the jury found that he was under the influence of drink but not drunk. The CHAIRMAN (Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.).—That is a verdict of *Not Guilty*, but after next January that will be a verdict of *Guilty*. The law then will be that a person who takes intoxicating liquor so as to be unfit to drive a car will be guilty. Sandeman was accordingly *Acquitted*, and was discharged.

News in Brief

Mr. A. F. Chance, a Classical Master at Shrewsbury School for over 50 years, has resigned owing to ill-health.

Mr. John Barker, assistant secretary of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, died suddenly yesterday at Newcastle, aged 60.

Mr. J. Ernest Jarratt, Town Clerk of Southport, will retire at the end of next month. The honorary freedom of the borough has been conferred on him.

A new motor lifeboat which the Royal National Life-Boat Institution has built for Weymouth went from the building yard at Cowes to her station yesterday.

A party of miners, led by police officers, rescued a horse which had fallen down a mountain crevasse near Mardy, Glamorgan. It had been missing since Saturday.

Seymour Mann, master shifter, and James Moss, a stoneman, at Elemore Colliery, Hetton, Co. Durham, were renewing timber when 20 tons of stone fell and killed them.

George William Cooper, 17, was sentenced at the Rochester Quarter Sessions yesterday to three years' detention at a Borstal institution on a charge of attempting to set fire to the training ship Cornwall at Gravesend on October 16.

There was no change as a result of the Glasgow municipal elections declared on Tuesday, the Moderates retaining their majority of 27 on the corporation. Thirty-four seats were contested. The Socialists attacked 22 seats and gained two, but the Moderates also won two.

The result of the by-election in Hamlet Ward for the vacancy on the Camberwell Borough Council caused by the death of Councillor Franey was declared on Tuesday night as follows:—Mr. Hugh A. Galer (Municipal Reform), 1,157; Mrs. Crossman (Labour), 163. Majority, 994. There is no change in the political representation of the ward.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The foundation-stone of the first church to be built in connexion with the Forty-Five Churches Fund will be laid to-morrow. (p. 1)

The Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington invite applications for the appointment of Town Clerk. (p. 3)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 23 locomotives with tenders, and for other material. (p. 1)

A controller of palaces is wanted for India, with furnishing and decorating experience of great houses of London or Paris. (p. 3)

Offers are invited by an unemployed ex-soldier for a map of the actions of the 6th Division during the last 100 days of the War. (p. 1)

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of material for building 15 "YD" class locomotives. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for an appointment as assistant curator in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in charge of the Herbaceous and Alpine Department. (p. 3)

Notice is given that the Port of London Authority propose to make certain bye-laws amending the Port of London Fishery Bye-Laws, 1914. (p. 3)

The Council of Reading University will shortly appoint an advisory entomologist under the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture for the provision of technical advice to farmers. (p. 3)

The Governors of Christ's Hospital invite applications for admittance under the Brodribb Trust to the Schools of the Foundation. (p. 3)

PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY BAKING

A joint committee representing the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Workers and the Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners, and Bakery Workers has adopted a resolution of protest against the increasing amount of production and sale of bread on Sunday. The joint committee "views the situation with alarm, believing Sunday work and sale of bread to be against the best interests of the baking trade and the nation." It has, therefore, decided to call upon the Government and all men and women of good will to assist in preserving the Sabbath as a day of rest.

Doctor orders GUINNESS after Influenza

"During the recent epidemic of Influenza I found Guinness invaluable. The debility and weakness caused by the disease was considerable in some cases, together with losses of appetite and tastes. It was difficult sometimes to encourage it back. After a few bottles of Guinness with a dry biscuit, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the tonic effect

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room) London.
NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

STIFF CONTROL OF EXPENSES

By CALLISTHENES

Vital in every business is the control of the expenses account.

In these days, when there is a fashion for talking about the virtue of spending, about "making money circulate," there may come to be a notion that scrutiny of every penny of expenditure is only of secondary importance. "I suppose it will help to make employment," a director will say in waiving his objection to some half-considered scheme for extending a building, and will talk of spending money as if it were a substantive economic merit like making money.

But this is all wrong. Every step towards slackness in expenditure is a step towards error and waste.

It may sometimes be necessary for the sake of a distant advantage to spend money in a way that will not show an immediate profit. There are times when spending money has a psychological value which no auditor can appraise. But never at any time is it right to relax stiff control on every penny. No matter what the nature of the return expected the amount of scrutiny and consideration can never be reduced.

In this Store we take a pride in the strictness of our control over expenses. In our expense account, which contains over 250 items, there is not one to which we do not apply a constant pressure of analysis and inquiry. The chart of our expenses with its vivid and detailed percentages is, we think, one of the most interesting pieces of typewritten economic machinery in any business. A mere glance at it would be a rebuke to extravagance, a check to carelessness.

But our control of expenses is not merely negative. We carry into it the positive spirit of progress and achievement which we hope animates every activity of this Business.

It is comparatively easy to say "No" to everything in the way of expenditure. There are firms which suffer from being too slow as there are those which suffer from being too ready to sanction the spending of money. Expenditure is essential to progress. But, for all that, it remains true that any approach to indifference to items in the expense account, any loose spending of money, is totally opposed to the first principles of intelligent business management.

We have spoken of the control of expenses in a business. But everything we have said, we believe, applies equally to the smallest business, the housewife running a home on £5 a week, and to the biggest business of all—namely, running the government of Great Britain. To this department does it apply most of all, and to some of us it seems by that department to be hardly recognised, or if recognised is quickly forgotten.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

FOUR CRUISES
to the
WEST INDIES

At the end of January, when Winter is beginning to seem endless, four ships will sail for the West Indies. The passengers on these luxurious vessels are going to drop six weeks out of the winter and bask in West Indian sunshine.

Jan. 20th. 43 days from 94 gns.
Jan. 21st. 44 days from £95.
Jan. 23rd. 45 days from 97 gns.
Jan. 24th. 46 days from 99 gns.

We can give you full information about all these cruises. You need not waste your time investigating each one separately. We are agents for all four, and can book your accommodation on whichever ship best suits your requirements

THOS. COOK & SON LTD
& WAGONS-LITS CO.
The Temple of Travel,
Berkeley Street
London,
W.1.
Over 300 Offices.

THE BIG 5
The Kulm Hotels
The Grand Hotel
The Suvretta
The Palace
The Carlton

1,000 Frs
is offered every evening from 10 p.m. till p.m.
by the
MIDGET GOLF
at the
HOTEL SCRIBE, PARIS
to every player obtaining 18 holes in not more than 50 points.
Open from 11 a.m. to 1 a.m.
Entrance Free.

Entertainments

ARTS THEATRE

"MACHINES"

By REGINALD BERKELEY

Mr. Macalister	BREMNER WILLS
Col. Willoughby	GEORGE ZUCCO
Joyce Willoughby	MARIE NEY
Blackett	CECIL CALVERT
George Templer	E. HOWARD TEMPLETON
Arry Paine	GEORGE CARR
James Mansell	EDMUND WILLARD
Two Quarrelling Women	GWLADYS EVAN-MORRIS, ESME DUFF
Lizzie Mansell	CHERRY HARDY
Henson	ROLAND CULVER
Miss Patten	URSULA BENNETT
Summerscales	J. LESLIE FRITH
Lord Bouverie	FRANK COCHRANE
Glenister	GRAHAM STUART

The way of a political enthusiast is hard, but the way of a dramatist who will represent political enthusiasm on the stage is harder, for his task is to persuade an audience to the importance of his theme while denying them all but its crudest outline. James Mansell's purpose is to make mechanics the masters, not the servants, of machines, and his means to that end is to obtain for them an equal representation with capital on the boards of industrial companies. The play is the familiar story of the ruin of a political ambition by a personal scandal. Mansell becomes the lover of Joyce Willoughby, who finances his propaganda because she believes in it and in him. She restrains him from telling stories of his past, and he is reluctant to embarrass their romance with uncomfortable details; for this reason she is never told that he is a married man. At the climax of his career the truth comes out and is made full use of by his opponents, who are able to represent him as one who deliberately seduced a rich man's daughter for the sake of the money he could obtain from her. The *Daily Tribune* publishes the story. Mansell, attempting to defend himself, is suspended from the service of the House. His own colleagues repudiate him; Joyce herself turns away from him, believing him to be a deceiver and a man of words; and, in a passion of despair that conceals his own violence from him, he murders her. In the play's last scene he is condemned to death.

Unless we are to consider Mansell as a victim of vague hysteria, which is evidently not Captain Berkeley's intention, the play greatly depends on the validity, or the seeming validity, of Mansell's argument. It is not at all necessary that we should agree with him, but it is necessary, if he is to have a martyr's stature, that we should be persuaded into receiving his doctrine as one that has enough force and originality to inspire others with a faith politically formidable. If we do not feel that the man is formidable, the consternation of the great industrialists, represented by Joyce Willoughby's father, and of those sections of the Press represented by Lord Bouverie lose a great part of their meaning. And the trouble with Mansell is that it is hard to take him, or the effects of his preaching, with the seriousness of their own claim. The man is a fanatic. Mr. Edmund Willard most skilfully suggests the integrity of his fanaticism. But that the country would have been shaken by his teaching it is impossible to believe, not because the opposition of men to machines is not a genuine opposition, but because the dramatist, compelled to extreme simplification, has given a too limited expression to Mansell's philosophy.

For this reason the play never has all the social significance that is implicitly claimed for it, but always with this reservation it is a good personal story, well told and well performed. The industrial battle is fought with reason and tenacity by Mr. Willard on one side and by Mr. Ucco and Mr. Brember Wills on the other. The study of a newspaper office, over which Mr. Frank Cochrane presides, is at once unextravagant and dramatically effective, and there are clever minor sketches by Mr. Roland Culver and Miss Cherry Hardy. But the outstanding performance of the evening, which happens to depend very little on the political theme, is Miss Marie Ney's. She plays very quietly, obtaining her influence over the audience by accurate timing and by a high personal dignity—a calm, unstrained, and delicate piece of acting. There are periods in the play when one feels that Captain Berkeley is attempting too much—notably in Mansell's speech to the workmen, which provokes a theatrical enthusiasm that is not justified by the speech itself, and in the concluding scene—the passing of the sentence of death. Here there is a shrillness of tone that is a little uncomfortable. But so long as the piece is not overreaching itself, it holds its audience by the swiftness of its movement and the perception of many of its studies of character.

A NEW WORK BY STRAVINSKY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6

The Brussels Philharmonic Society will perform next month a new composition by Igor Stravinsky, "Symphonie de Psaumes." This will be the first occasion on which a new composition by Stravinsky has been performed for the first time in a city other than Paris.

A FRENCH FILM FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES

Count Jean de Castellane, president of the Municipal Council of Paris, arrived in London last night with a film of Marshal Foch's funeral, which he will present to the Prince of Wales to-day. He said last night:—

I shall take the film in a box which I have had specially made. It was my own idea that the Prince would appreciate a copy of the film of the funeral, at which he was a distinguished mourner, but I bring it as a gift from the city of Paris. I think his Royal Highness will like the film to add to his collection. The action of the Prince in joining in our mourning for the great Marshal was greatly appreciated by the people of Paris and France.

THE STOWE SHOW

At the "Stowe Show," to be held in the Rudolf Steiner Hall on December 18, a performance will be given of the dances from Borodin's opera *Prince Igor*, which drew so much attention when produced on Speech Day at Stowe this summer.

The programme, which will be carried out entirely by members of Stowe School, will include a short play and other items. The performance is in aid of the Stowe Club for Working Boys, at 92, Carlisle-street, Marylebone, and tickets can be had from Mr. E. Hart Dyke, Stowe School, Buckingham, or from any boy at the school.

FRENCH ROTARIANS IN LONDON

The Rotary Club of London entertained a delegation from the Rotary Club of Paris at luncheon on Wednesday. The delegation, which arrived in London early in the morning, visited Guildhall and the Mansion House as guests of the Lord Mayor in the morning, and the House of Commons in the afternoon. The French Ambassador was the guest of honour at the luncheon, and Mr. F. J. S. BROAD, who presided, said that the best link of all between them was the simple link of friendship. M. MAURICE DUPERREY, speaking on behalf of the Paris Rotarians, said that they cordially invited London Rotarians to pay a return visit to Paris.

COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERT

PAUL HINDEMITH CONCERTO

The overture to Gluck's *Alceste* remains, despite all that has followed, one of the most graphic pictures of brooding gloom in all music. It made a suitable prelude last night to a concert programme which was generally dark-toned, and particularly to Mme. Sigrid Onegin's finely tragic singing of Brahms's Alto' Rhapsody. The programme did not tell us who were her male-chorus collaborators. They were an adequate body of singers, who, however, were kept too much in the position of accompanists. Brahms adds the male choir to his *finale* to dispel the bleakness of tone with which the work had opened. They were hardly allowed to have this effect in a performance which remained a solo throughout.

It fell to Mr. Paul Hindemith to banish the gloom with his Concerto No. 2 for viola and chamber orchestra, which was given for the first time in England, the composer playing the solo part. The orchestra is curiously constituted with a large group of wood wind instruments, three horns, one trumpet, and one trombone, and only the lower strings, four violoncelli and double basses. This would make still more dark tone if Hindemith ever allowed it to display itself in sustained and sonorous phrases. But throughout the tone is light and dry. Incisive rhythms cut across one another, and the solo instrument (a very elaborate part, which the composer played brilliantly) is the protagonist in nearly every situation. The work is in five movements, which we were tempted to think was one too many, and the second, labelled "Ruhig gehend," was the one which seemed to say least, for when this keyless (or multi-keyed) music becomes "ruhig" there seems to be nothing for it to rest on. But there is any amount of invention in the work and there is never any doubt that the composer says exactly what he means to say with a wit which at one moment is genial, at the next biting. Dr. Sargent produced an absolutely clear reading of the score, and the *finale* brought the effrontery to a delicious climax. The rather tempered applause at the end was surprising. One would have expected that this *finale* would have tickled the audience's sense of humour to a keener response. It may be noted here that this concerto and other works of Hindemith are issued in small scores very clearly printed in the Schott Edition. His scores repay study.

After the interval the Mahler mission was continued by Mme. Onegin's singing of the ingenuous "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen," which seemed to suit the audience's humour better than Hindemith. The programme was completed by a vivid performance of Holst's suite, "The Planets."

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS CARMEN REUBEN

In the opening group of her song recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night Miss Carmen Reuben gave the impression that she was a dramatic soprano with a voice of considerable range and power. And although she nowhere achieved the highest degree of subtlety in interpretation or delicacy in vocal control, she did bring to her French songs, and still more to her *Lieder*, greater refinement and a modification of both power and tonal colour that indicated an appreciation of style. Her articulation is clear, and in Schumann's "Der Sandmann" she enunciated the quick words without undue loss of tone-quality. In "Mondnacht," however, though the phrasing was good the tone was not pure nor homogeneous throughout the single phrase. Intelligence was applied to the interpretation of each song: what is now needed is a greater refinement. The voice, too, though a splendid instrument, is still a little unwieldy.

MR. BASIL RODGERS

Mr. Basil Rodgers, a negro singer with a pleasing tenor voice, gave a recital at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when he sang arias by Handel and negro spirituals. He was apt to allow sincerity of feeling to destroy the rhythmic shape of his phrases; this was specially noticeable in Mendelssohn's "If with all your hearts" and in the first of the spirituals. The same lack of rhythmic control, but made worse by a lack of musical perception, spoiled the piano playing of his accompanist, Mr. Bruce Wendell, who contributed two groups of piano solos. Some of Mr. Rodgers's spirituals were unfamiliar; one of them, "Hail the Crown," sounded quite unlike a spiritual, which is essentially a folk-song of popular origin. His best performance was Handel's "Total Eclipse," where simplicity and earnestness of feeling were portrayed in good round tone and well-defined phrasing. It was remarkable, however, that both singer and player were deficient in rhythm, the quality which is pre-eminently characteristic of negro music and musicians.

MR. PHILIP LEVI

In the hands of a fine violinist the Bach "Chaconne" has a characteristic which is due to the limitations of the instrument, and the expressive value of the music is enhanced by the personal overcoming of the peculiar difficulties. This characteristic is necessarily absent from Busoni's arrangement for pianoforte, a very skilful affair, with difficulties, too, of a different kind; the whole thing, however, is unquestionably effective and it helps towards emphasizing the music's power and dignity. Mr. Philip Levi's performance at Grotrian Hall on Monday night was more notable for executive display than for realization of the inherent beauty. This was owing to the dry phrasing and insensitive rhythm. Busoni was further represented by his curious "Toccata," played with a good deal of technical point and assurance. Mr. Levi has something to acquire in interpretative vision, for the playing in a Mozart sonata was scarcely more than fluent, and in his own transcription of Franck's organ Chorale in B minor the expression lacked lucidity. Otherwise the technique had surety and control of tonal shades to recommend it.

CHAMBER MUSIC AT WIGMORE HALL

At the fortnightly concert of chamber music at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday evening Sir Hamilton Harty and a band of players from the Hallé Orchestra played Mozart's Quintet in E flat for pianoforte and wind instruments, Schubert's Octet, and Brahms's Quintet in F minor for pianoforte and strings. Sir Hamilton Harty is an admirable *ensemble* player, and nothing could have been better than the way he tempered the pianoforte tone to the wind in Mozart's work, or the more authoritative command he took of the music in Brahms's Quintet. Unfortunately, his colleagues did not prove to be of the same calibre. The performances were rough, and the wryness of the hautboy, the insecurity of the horn's intonation, and the unpleasantly harsh tone of the viola contributed to an unsatisfactory result. It was not merely that many fine points were missed—especially in the Octet, from which, by the way, the Variations were omitted—but that some passages were almost unrecognizable. The first statement by the violin of the subject in the *finale* of Schubert's work was simply not there, and a similar lapse occurred just after the double bar in the first movement of Brahms's quintet.

MISS RAYA GARBOUSOVA

Miss Raya Garbousova, one of the best of the numerous young violoncellists now before the public, gave a recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday afternoon. She has an impulsive style which can be very attractive, and it will be still more so when tempered by the reserve of experience and maturity. Decorative passages and figuration need, surely enough, to be given with spirit and animation, but should at the same time avoid the feeling of meaningless display. In slow movements Miss Garbousova can be really eloquent; the middle section of Schumann's concerto was well done and there was some quiet musical phrasing in the performance of Beethoven's sonata in G minor. The *finale* of the Sammartini sonata was given with freshness and technical ease. The pianist was Miss Lydia Garbousova.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. STAITE MURRAY

In approaching Mr. Staite Murray's exhibition of pottery, paintings, and furniture at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1A, King-street, St. James's, we are disposed to borrow quite shamelessly from the anonymous "Appreciation of Pottery" in the catalogue. "Not a crystal, but a flower," for instance, is a superlatively good summing up of the dynamic harmony of Chinese as compared with the static harmony of Greek pottery, and to say that art is "movement ordained in numbers; it is mass confined in measure; it is the indetermination of matter seeking the economy of life" is as good a preparation as one could wish for looking at the work of Mr. Murray.

His great distinction as a potter is the consistency and unity with which he directs all the possibilities of his craft—form, colour, texture, and decorative comment—to the same emotional end. When he shapes a feeling he colours and surfaces it to match, and when the elastic possibilities of throwing, dipping, and firing are considered, this means a very high degree of artistic control. Plastic feelings are notoriously difficult to describe in words, but the titles of some of Mr. Murray's best pots—"Diapason," "Nude," "Moonshine," and "Purple Night"—will sufficiently indicate his general intentions, though they say nothing about the exquisite technical quality of the productions. Just occasionally, as in the immensely powerful "Also Sprach Zarathustra"—possibly his largest piece—one feels that the brush decoration, of a mask, in this case, is on the surface of the pot rather than involved in the movement of its substance, but this is to be very critical indeed, and, as a rule, there is nothing that seems to contract out of the general intention.

Mr. Murray's paintings, though they are reasonably naturalistic, may be described as exercises in the music of space. He evidently conceives of the mental excursion through a picture as a sort of point-to-point racing, with colour and the direction of brushwork contributing to the direction. What he has gained pictorially, in clearness and economy, from the more abstract art of potting is evident. "The Cove," "Shepherd's Hut," and "Meadows" are particularly successful paintings. The furniture is very simple in design, trusting to proportion and the figure of the wood and—what is almost more important—a just relation between the two. All the work of Mr. Murray, in whatever medium, seems to be done on the same principles—the principles already quoted from one of the most remarkable pieces of aesthetic writing that we have ever read.

COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN

Few foreign firms are more welcome in London than the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory, which has just had its depôt transferred from No. 2 to No. 6, Old Bond-street. The arrangement and decorative treatment of the new premises—designed by Messrs. Pilditch and Chadwick—is an apt comment upon the taste and judgment which have made the wares famous. The floor space is entirely unencumbered, the wares being arranged in wall cases, alternately glass-fronted and open, lit from above through frosted glass, and backed with grass matting. The colour scheme of the gallery runs from ivory to amber, with a very pleasing effect, the deepest note being that of Persian rugs on the floor. A new feature is the installation of heating surfaces on the underside of the drop lights in the ceiling—all the light being thus thrown sideways at an angle.

Of the Copenhagen wares it is hardly necessary to speak here. They vary in artistic quality, the most attractive being the rather sophisticated figures designed by Malinowsky, but in technical quality they are consistently fine. The habitual employment of artists in the closest cooperation with the more mechanical workers helps to explain the success of the manufactory.

B.B.C. ORCHESTRA

ADDITION TO SUNDAY PROGRAMME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Butler is entitled to express the view that many listeners who can afford only small sets would like to hear the B.B.C.'s magnificent new orchestra on Sunday nights, and that it should therefore be broadcast as widely as possible. Perhaps he is right; but, on the other hand, it may be that the majority of listeners would prefer Sunday evening concerts of the type which used to be broadcast by de Groot, and, after him, by Albert Sandler. I do not suppose anybody knows what the majority want, but in general I expect the B.B.C. can judge this matter better than most individuals.

When, however, Mr. Butler accuses the B.B.C. of "a cynically disingenuous announcement," and of oppression, injustice, and a "partial use of powers," and hints darkly at worse abuses to follow, most thoughtful listeners will, I think, agree that he is talking nonsense. If it is oppressive and unjust to deny the orchestra to a listener who wants it, it is equally wrong to give it to him who does not. The fact that all listeners pay the same licence fee does not mean that they all ought to, or want to, be provided with the same entertainment at the same time. There is no "principle" of "public concern" in this matter. It is simply a question of programme balance. Mr. Butler's high sounding phrases are entirely irrelevant.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FRASER.
St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1,
Nov. 6.

The following statement was issued by the B.B.C. yesterday:—

The National programme already provides one full-length and formal symphony concert on Wednesday which is also broadcast by all transmitters other than London and Midland Regionals. It is considered that the regular weekly broadcast of more than one full-length concert of this type per wave-length would not be good programme balance. The formal symphony concert on Sunday is, therefore, relayed primarily on the London Regional wave-length.

Beginning next Sunday, this concert will be included also in the Midland Regional programme. All relay stations will take it automatically once a fortnight. In addition, it will be available to Belfast, Manchester, Glasgow, Cardiff, Aberdeen, and Leeds when thought desirable by the local directors. It is surely disproportionate and unfair to describe these arrangements and their explanation—communicated to Mr. A. W. Butler on the 4th instant—as "oppressively unjust" and "cynically disingenuous."

CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

The list of donors and subscribers to the Cambridge Preservation Society for October, 1930, is as follows:—

Miss E. M. Arkwright, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. W. H. Parker, 10s.; Miss M. B. Thomas, 10s. 6d.; the Bishop of Nasik, £1 1s.; M. S. Pease, 10s. 6d.; Miss M. C. Barnes, 10s. 6d.; Miss E. Terry, 10s.; *Mrs. R. S. Woods, £2 2s.; C. M. Wynne, 10s. 6d.; *the Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Weston, £5; R. F. Wright, 10s. 6d.; G. A. P. Griffith, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Williamy, 10s.; the Rev. T. L. T. Hill, 10s. 6d.; F. H. Bawtle, 10s. 6d.; Miss L. M. Kerby, £1 1s.; Mrs. D. R. Moir, 10s. 6d.; the Rev. R. Copeman, 10s. 6d.; R. Brown, 10s. 6d.; Miss C. A. Wells, 10s. 6d.; the Rev. R. B. Young, 10s. 6d.; Miss M. E. Robertson, 10s. 6d.; Miss M. H. Rich, 10s.; K. Macrae Moir, 10s. 6d.; F. P. Nash, jun., £1 1s.; Sir Duncan Kerly, £2 2s.; H. Nettleship, £1 1s.; Miss K. Emery, 10s.; F. E. Thompson, £1 1s.; P. B. Davidson, £1 1s.; *the Rt. Rev. H. M. Barthet, 10s. 6d.; Professor C. P. Townley, £1 1s.; Hudson Gurney, £1 1s.; G. T. Bennett, £1 1s.; *Amber Enthrum, £5; *the Rev. E. Milner White, £10; L. L. Bircumshaw, 10s. 6d.; *Sir C. A. Harris, £1.

* Donations.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

PRINCE GEORGE'S PLEA FOR SUPPORT

Prince George, as president of University College Hospital, presided over a festival dinner held at the Mansion House last night in support of the funds of the institution.

Princess Marie Louise, vice-patron, was also present. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received the guests.

Proposing the toast of "University College Hospital," PRINCE GEORGE said:—"In submitting the claims of this hospital, there is even more to recommend it to me than any personal interest. That is, its great work in relieving the pain of the sick and in helping them to become well again so that they can enjoy life. University College Hospital has nearly completed a century of work. This has been made possible by voluntary contributions from the public. These contributions built the hospital, equipped and maintained it, and have enlarged it from time to time.

"By these contributions, the highest skill and the latest knowledge of surgery and medicine have been brought to the help of suffering humanity. The women on the nursing staff have contributed enormously to this, and it is impossible to pay too high a tribute to their lives of untiring devotion and self-sacrifice. Many well-known business men have served and are serving on the committee under the direction of its chairman, Sir Herbert Samuelson. The financial side, which is very important, is entrusted to them and has been economically looked after. The committee are always trying to keep up the annual revenue so that financial difficulties should not interfere with the work's progress. During the last 10 years, the number of beds has increased from 322 to 540. This has increased the annual expenditure by some £46,000, and although the committee has been able considerably to increase the income, I am sorry to find that there is still a deficit of £12,000 a year.

"In looking through the accounts, I see that the total annual subscriptions and donations are relatively small, compared with that of smaller London hospitals. This is due, I think, to this hospital's site being less well known than that of its sister institutions. But this does not interfere with the valuable work it is doing, which is very progressive and so should lead to additions to the annual subscriptions. I therefore submit to you that, in helping University College Hospital, we help to overcome a great deal of misery and pain. By helping other people, one hopes to attain a high standard of life."

DEBT WIPED OFF

SIR HERBERT SAMUELSON, chairman and treasurer of the hospital, responding, said that thanks to the appeal of the late president, the Duke of Bedford, and Prince George, they had been able entirely to wipe off the debt of £30,000 under which the management had laboured. They were, however, faced with an ever growing expenditure. For the current year it would amount to £112,000, and the income from fairly reliable sources would only cover 70 per cent. of that sum. For the remaining £12,000 they had to rely on voluntary contributions. The response to the appeal, he hoped, would enable them to avoid saddling the hospital with fresh debt. In outlining the scope of the hospital's work, he stated that the Ministry of Health had foreshadowed the establishment of a national maternity service. If that development took place, he could give the assurance that the Ministry would find in the new maternity and obstetric hospital an invaluable unit. Their child welfare department was one of the largest in London, and its work was only limited by its financial resources.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON proposed "The Success of the Appeal."

The LORD MAYOR, replying to the toast of his health, spoke of the wonderful support that every good cause received from the members of the Royal Family. Alluding to the fact that extension alterations are about to be made on the Mansion House, he said that he personally was exceedingly sorry that this was going to be done. He very much regretted that the Mansion House was likely to be closed for a long period and that many connexions that had existed for many years between it and great organizations must to a certain extent lapse.

£6,500 COLLECTED

PRINCE GEORGE, responding to the toast of "The Chairman," announced that the total amount collected, including the result of the dinner appeal, was £6,225. Times, he knew, were very hard, but he felt that they ought not to finish without securing round figures.

A series of additional donations were afterwards announced which augmented the total to £6,500.

Others present included:—

The American Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Lady Squires, the Greek Minister, Lady Samuelson, Florence Lady Alexander, Mr. Alec-Tweedie, Dame Ann Beadsmore Smith, the Rev. Basil Bourchier, Lady Bowron, Brigadier-General W. N. Campbell, the Rev. W. C. I. Chamberlayne, Professor E. C. Colyer, Sheriff and Mrs. Collins, Lord and Lady Congleton, Lady Crotchley, Baroness de Goldsmid, Commander and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawnay, Dr. A. H. and Mrs. Gray, the Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair, Lady Charles Kennedy, Sir Charles and Lady Parsons, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Mr. Rupert Samuelson, Sir Chunnalal Setalvad, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sir Henry Sharp, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Lady Lloyd, Sir John Lloyd, Prebendary E. T. Metcalfe, Lord Meston, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Morgan, Benjamin Shah Nawaz, Sir Thomas and Lady Neill, Lord Normanton, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Sir Edward Stern, Dame Sarah Swift, Mrs. Sykes of Dormon Castle, Colonel Sir Courtauld Thomson, Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, the Provost of University College, Colonel Sir Harold Wernher, Lady Zia Wernher, and Sir Arthur Wheeler.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH GLASS

The final portion of the well-known collection of Old English glass, the property of the late Mr. Hamilton Clements, came up for sale at Sotheby's yesterday. Many of the lots are described and illustrated in standard works on the subject, and the total of £2,610 for the 142 lots was regarded as highly satisfactory.

The highest price of the afternoon, £188, was paid by Mr. Cecil Davis for a rare covered ceremonial goblet, on a blown knop containing a Queen Anne shilling of 1714, the domed cover with a Maundy 4d. piece of 1709, 12¼in. high, from the Schreiber and Mulliner collections. The same buyer gave £155 for the Watkin glass from Oxburgh Hall, where it was discovered with 10 other glasses in 1907; it is nearly 8in. high and is inscribed "Let no deciept within your glass be found but glorious Watkins haelth go briskly round"; the "Watkin" was apparently Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, "Father" of the Cycle Club. Among the more important of the other articles were:—An armorial goblet, 10in., with the initials J.K.G. and date 1741—£58; an Anglo-Venetian serpent stem wine glass, 7¼in.—£56 (both bought by Mr. Davis); an enamelled colour twist cordial glass, 6¾in.—£70; a massive candlestick, 9in.—£49 (both bought by Mr. Churchill); an Anglo-Venetian covered goblet, 15¼in. high—£105 (Davis); a Jacobite decanter, 11¼in., with the Cycle Club's motto, "Fiat"—£60; and a Jacobite portrait glass, the bowl engraved with a nearly full-face portrait of Prince Charles Edward and the lettering "Audentior ibo," 7in.—£87 (both bought by Mr. Permain).

DOWAGER LADY SMILEY'S COLLECTION

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (23, Berkeley-square) are selling, at 44, Park-street, on Tuesday next and three following days, the contents of the house, by direction of the executors of the late Dowager Lady Smiley. The sale is noteworthy for its numerous articles of fine French and English furniture, which include two Louis XV. kingwood commodes, one signed P. Roussel, for an eighteenth-century Aubusson tapestry salon suite, two Savonnerie carpets, Chinese and English porcelain, and some pictures, among which is W. Q. Orchardson's large canvas, "The Story of a Life."

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.) Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL. THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. WINNIE MELVILLE & DEREK OLDHAM; GEORGE CLARKE & CO. in "The Tea Car"; RIGOLETTO Bros.; FIVE SPILLERS; CLAEKSON ROSE; FLYING PETLEYS; THE FIVE SONGS; GENE SHELDON; VAN DOCK; JANET JOYE; British Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30, 9. GEORGE ROBEY; 5 Mounters; Clapham & Dwyer; Lobse & Sterling; Dinkie Denton Trio; Leslie Weston; Lecorre Hurd; Olive Fox; Billy O'Connor, &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, JACK LEDAIR, EDWARD VICTOR, DE SUTER BROS., EDDIE GRAY.

PALLADIUM. Gerrard 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30. GRACIE FIELDS; Duffin & Draper; The Lime Trio; Weston & Lyons; 10 Aspards; Joyce; Julian Rose; Fred Culpitt; 4 Cleos; Max Miller, &c.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs. 8.40. Mats. Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy.
"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."
NICHOLAS HANNEN. JOYCE KENNEDY.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
"ISOBEL ELSOM'S Triumph."—*The Star.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Birth of a new Star."—*M. Post.*
"NORMAN McKINNEL was magnificent."—*S. Graphic.*

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
LUCKY DIP.
By Frank Vosper.
FRANK LAWTON, Reginald Bach, Henry Caine, Dorothy Black, Clare Greet, NORA SWINBURNE.
"Sparkling Comedy. . . . . A 'Lucky Dip' for playgoers."
—*Daily Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.40. Tues., Sat., 2.30
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.
A Comedy by J. M. Synge.
"THE FINEST OF ALL THE IRISH PLAYS."—*Observer.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) LAST WEEKS.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD, DONALD MATHER, OSCAR ASCHE, JERRY VERNO, MAI BACON, MARK DALY

DUCHESS. CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, W.C.2.
EVENINGS, 8.40. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE.
A Comedy, by Edward Percy.
JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON.
C. V. FRANCE. HORACE HODGES.
ROBERT FARQUHARSON.
GEORGE CURZON. BRIAN AHERNE.
All seats bookable (except Pit). Tem. Bar 8888.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. WED. and SAT., at 2.15
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
MASKS AND FACES.
With OLIVE SLOANE as "PEG." (Hamp. 7224.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"TRIUMPH OF STAGE REALISM."—*The Star.*

GRAFTON. Tottenham Court-road.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 7.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy
"SONS O' GUNS."
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in "BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

LYCEUM. Sat., Nov. 8, and Nightly, 8.15.
THE HOUSE OF DANGER.
MARY GLYNNE, DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY, LYN HARDING, MURIEL RONE.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30. (Riverside 3012.) MATINEE, SAT., at 2.30.
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.
GEORGE HAYES, HERBERT WARING, ATHENE SEYLER, ANGELA BADDELEY.
Transferring to Royalty Theatre Monday Eve. Next.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. WED. NEXT, at 8 (subsequently 8.30). First Mat., Sat., Nov. 15, 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR presents
THE TOY CART.
FRANKLIN DYALL and MADELEINE CARROLL, Arthur Hardy, Ronald Simpson, Margaret Yarde.
Box office now open, 10-10. Riverside 3012.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
FRANZ LEHAR'S New Musical Play.
"FREDERICA."
With LYA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. Temple Bar 8611.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street.

Imperial and Foreign News

DISARMAMENT

BRITISH AND SOVIET PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 6

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference continued here to-day its sixth session, which was suspended in 1928 for the consideration of certain naval questions. M. Loudon (Netherlands) presided. Since the Commission sat last the number of delegations has been increased from 18 to 32.

M. Loudon, having reviewed events bearing on the work of the Commission, announced that he had refused a request for the making of a talkie film, the Commission being at Geneva "for serious work and not to play to the gallery." He added that he thought it unnecessary to reopen the general discussion, and suggested that to-morrow the Commission should begin the examination of the Draft Convention, avoiding as far as possible points already settled during the second reading.

LORD CECIL said he hoped that the Convention would be taken article by article even though the articles had been already adopted. In agreeing with the chairman's proposal not to return to questions finally settled at the second reading, he used the qualifying remark —"apart from some exceptional cases."

This brought Count Bernstorff (Germany) to his feet. He wished to know the nature of the exceptions, and declared that what had already been decided excluded the possibility of reviewing all the material which composed armaments, whereas even in this first phase of the proceedings that should be possible. He hoped the German proposal for publicity in respect to those elements of armaments which could be reduced would be discussed, and expressed the opinion that much of the uneasiness in the world during the last six months was because there had been so much talk of disarmament.

LITVINOFF'S SPEECH

M. Litvinoff (Soviet Foreign Commissar) immediately followed, and read in English, with an accent that was difficult to follow, some nine foolscap pages of typescript. It was soon evident that he was violating the decision of the Commission that there should be no reopening of the general discussion, and he was called to order by the chairman. M. Litvinoff asserted that the theory "security first and then disarmament" might be boldly rejected, as the thesis of security as at present advocated militated against disarmament. The war Budgets of five of the biggest States had vastly increased during the five years in which the Preparatory Commission had existed. He enumerated various points on which he considered positive solutions to be essential if the Draft Convention was to be other than "an empty shell." The first was the substitution of the words "reduction and limitation of armaments" for "limitation of armaments"; the second, a re-examination of the possibility of including "trained reserves" within the scope of the Convention; the third, the inclusion within the Convention of reserves of military material; and, finally, a certain alteration in the membership of the Preparatory Commission. They had, he said, heard from representatives of the Governments of certain great States official speeches on the question of disarmament which were far from corresponding to the views expressed by the representatives of those States in the Preparatory Commission. They were bound to afford those Governments an opportunity for bringing the speeches and the voting of their representatives at the Preparatory Commission into line.

M. Loudon announced that there would be no oral translation of M. Litvinoff's speech into French; explaining later that this was because the speech was "out of order." The French translation would, however, be circulated with the minutes.

Lord Cecil again rose and confessed himself as depressed by the speeches which he had just heard. He recalled, however, an occasion when a British meeting had assembled to draft an address which it was proposed to begin with "Conscious as we are of our own infirmities." Certain objections were raised to this phrase as being "too humble." A solution was found by the use instead of "Conscious as we are of one another's infirmities." He (Lord Cecil) was quite willing to believe that in the opinion of the two last speakers the only two countries in favour of permanent disarmament were Germany and Russia—but they could not expect the Commission to share that conviction. He suggested that each State should send in the amendments it desired to have discussed and that the Commission itself should decide whether points already passed should be rediscussed.

BRITISH PROPOSALS

Among the documents distributed this morning were two sets of proposals by the British Government.

The first of these consists of four amendments to the text dealing with organization and procedure. Of particular interest is a proposal to set up at the seat of the League a "Permanent Disarmament Commission" which it is proposed shall consist of one representative of each of the States parties to the Convention, the members of the League represented on the Council of the League, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Speaking to the foreign journalists here this evening, Lord Cecil explained that the idea is to have at Geneva a body similar to the Mandates Commission, to watch what was happening, to gather information, and to report to the Council on doubtful points brought to its notice. This commission should not consist merely of Government representatives, but also of persons not dependent on their Governments.

The second British document provides that the articles of the present Convention shall not prevent any of the high contracting parties from increasing the peace strength of its land, naval, or air armaments beyond the agreed figures: (1) If it is faced with the menace of organized rebellion or a general uprising; or (2) if this increase is effected with the consent of and subject to any condition laid down by the Council of the League of Nations.

Lord Cecil further explained that Great Britain would submit more amendments, including one which would propose to include in the Convention the terms of the London Naval Treaty. Lord Cecil denied that it was the intention of the British delegation to ask for a discussion of the naval question in a naval subcommittee.

DO. X AT AMSTERDAM

DUTCH INTEREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 6

Large crowds to-day visited Schellingwoude, where the German flying-ship Do. X is anchored. Schellingwoude is on the north side of The Y, which forms the entrance to Amsterdam, and the narrow roads in the neighbourhood were congested with traffic. M. Burgerhout, the manager of the Dutch Dornier Works, took 700 guests in two large canal boats, and they went on board the Do. X in parties of about 20. They were much impressed by the flying-ship, with her three decks and 12 engines.

The Do. X will probably make some pleasure trips to-morrow with guests, flying over Amsterdam and The Hague, and leave for Southampton on Saturday on the next stage of her Transatlantic flight. Her average speed on the flight from Friedrichshafen to Amsterdam was 100 miles an hour, and the trip was completed in five hours and 10 minutes.

LOST OASES

Colonel F. S. Kennedy Shaw writes:—I have received a cable from my son, who is one of Major Bagnold's partners in the Libyan Desert expedition. It was sent from Wady Halfa on November 4 and states that the party reached the oasis of Owenat and thence crossed the desert to Selima oasis, but found no trace of Zerzura *en route*. So the problem is still unsolved.

NEW STEELWORKS IN PRETORIA

BIG CONTRACTS FOR BRITISH FIRMS

Three British firms have successfully tendered for the main plant of the new works which the South African Steel and Iron Industrial Corporation, Limited, backed by the Union Government, intends to build in Pretoria. The contracts, which will involve an expenditure of roughly £2,300,000, will be signed in South Africa.

The official announcement states that the most acceptable tenders for the plant in the main departments were:—(1) For the steel-melting shop and rolling mill departments, Messrs. Dorman Long-Demag; (2) for the blast-furnace plant, Messrs. Ashmore, Benson, Pease, and Co.; (3) for the coking and by-product plant, Messrs. Woodall, Duckham, and Co.

Messrs. Dorman Long, it is stated, jointly tendered with the German concern, Demag. The latter will probably build a steel furnace and two rolling mills, and Messrs. Dorman Long will supply the steel for the fabrication in South Africa of steel frame buildings. The blast furnace plant will be constructed to the design of the Freyn Engineering Corporation, of Chicago, and the work will be done partly in Britain and partly in South Africa. The coking and by-product plant will be made entirely in Britain.

Many firms tendered for the contract, and international competition was keen. Dr. H. J. van der Bijl, the chairman, and several directors and officials of the company, who are returning to South Africa by the Arundel Castle to-day, have been in London for several months examining tenders and specifications.

In a statement to *The Times* yesterday, Dr. van der Bijl said that the company, which had an authorized capital of £5,500,000, was started by the Union Government, and would be financially backed by the Government, though it would operate under commercial conditions in every respect. It was felt that South Africa, like most other countries, could not develop industrially on sound lines unless it had its own iron and steel industry, the basis of all other industries.

LARGE DEPOSITS OF ORE

As a preliminary to the erection of the new works at Pretoria, the old company, known as the South African Iron and Steel Corporation, had been purchased, and control acquired of the Union Steel Corporation, with participations also in certain subsidiary industries. These acquisitions and the erection of the new works would permit of a proper organization of the industry on rationalized lines.

Pretoria had been selected for the site of the new works because it was in close proximity to supplies of both coal and iron ore. The works, in fact, would be built on ground containing iron ore. In the vicinity were deposits of ore geologically estimated at 15,000,000 tons, containing 48 per cent. of metallic iron. The corporation also owned deposits about 100 miles distant, which were estimated at 100,000,000 tons of pure hematite containing 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

The company hoped to be operating its new works on full production in about three years, and the first parts of the plant in the contracts would probably be shipped to South Africa towards the end of 1931. The policy of the board was to confine production by the corporation to primary steel products. For example, there would be rails from 110lb. per yard down to the smallest types, sheet bars to be rolled into sheets by another company, steel railway sleepers, building sections up to 12in. in depth (including smaller sections of the ordinary merchants' requirements), and the rolling of reinforcement and wire rods for concrete construction.

THE INLAND MARKET

The works would produce only for the inland market in South Africa, and he hoped also for Southern Rhodesia. This would leave the coastal markets to other suppliers, including, of course, oversea firms. Railway freights would prevent the corporation from competing in the coastal markets for iron and steel, and similarly costs of inland transport would assure a natural protection to the inland market, which was the only protection they wanted. This would mean that the corporation would be able to provide about a third of the iron and steel requirements of the Union, and leave two-thirds to present suppliers, including Britain. Growth in the Union's iron and steel needs was so continuous that in three years existing suppliers would find the market equally as large as it was to-day.

The new works, when in full working operation, would employ from 1,500 to 1,700 people. It would only be necessary to bring technical specialists and key men in the various grades from overseas, because the majority of the workers could be recruited from among the young white men now in South Africa.

In the selections of designs for the new plant the desire had been to secure the most economical and up-to-date machinery it was possible to get anywhere. It would be run completely by electrical power, and the furnaces would be gas-fired, avoiding every form of waste heat. Though the output capacity of the plant would be only about 160,000 tons a year at the start, it would be very efficient, and other units could be added later to expand to requirements if necessary.

The blast furnaces would have a throughput capacity of 500 tons of pig iron a day, and there would be two 100-ton steel furnaces, each capable of turning out 300 tons a day. Coupled with the steel furnaces would be a very active mixer of 400 tons capacity.

The Copenhagen Municipal Lighting Department has placed an order with Messrs. C. A. Parsons and Co. for the supply of electrical plant amounting to £142,000.

THE PRAGUE RIOTS

DR. BENESH ON GERMAN FILMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, Nov. 6

In reply to a question by the spokesman of the Coalition parties, Dr. Benesh yesterday made a statement in the Foreign Committee of the Czechoslovak Senate referring to the remarks of Herr Curtius, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, last week on the effect of the Prague riots on German public opinion.

Dr. Benesh said that the performance of German talkies had been voluntarily discontinued after the demonstrations and that German exporters of films were thus affected. The German Minister in Prague had intervened at once. Herr Curtius, however, had referred to the events in question in a way which he, Dr. Benesh, greatly regretted. First of all Herr Curtius's statement was based on inaccurate and insufficient information about the causes, the effects, and the public attitude. As a matter of fact, the inferences drawn in Germany were much exaggerated. Owing to the cost of production there were only American, British and German films on the world market. Although all of these were admitted into Czechoslovakia, it was perhaps natural that German films should preponderate. Just as there had been demonstrations in Budapest the other day against an excessive number of German films, so the people in Prague had objected on the same ground. Dr. Benesh said that he had strongly disapproved of these proceedings in the Foreign Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and he had nothing to add to the view he had then expressed. Hence he could not accept Herr Curtius's interpretation which identified public and official opinion in Czechoslovakia with the riots. However, cultural and artistic productions were not in the least affected and German talkies were still being produced in the provinces. Herr Curtius was therefore incorrect in attributing the movement to the whole of Czechoslovakia and, what was more, in advocating a boycott of Czech art and sporting events. Such terms were to be deprecated, but Dr. Benesh expected no change in the political relations between the two countries and was firmly convinced that these matters would be put straight in the course of diplomatic negotiations.

R.A.F. VISIT TO SIAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGKOK, Nov. 6

Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Officer Commanding the R.A.F., India, and a party of officers and airmen in three R.A.F. aeroplanes, have arrived here from India on a good-will visit on the occasion of the King of Siam's birthday. They will leave for Singapore on Tuesday.

Archbishop Caruana, Bishop of MALTA, was received in audience yesterday by the Pope.

POLICE STONED IN BOMBAY

"GANDHI DAY" VIOLENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 6

The attempt of the Congress to hold a prohibited public meeting on the seashore last night in celebration of "Gandhi Day" led to a serious affray.

The police experienced little difficulty in dispersing the prohibited meeting, in spite of the immense crowd which had gathered. After the arrest of Harindranath Chhattopadhyaya, the Indian poet and new president of the "War Council," the police, assisted by mounted Sowars, rapidly cleared away the organizers of the meeting. It is estimated that about 60 people were slightly injured.

When the affair appeared to be over, a mob of rowdy elements, on its way from the meeting, collected outside the Maharbordi police station, some distance away. By 11 o'clock the situation became threatening, and the police were compelled to make a *lathi* charge to disperse their assailants, who replied with showers of stones and soda-water bottles. Twelve constables and six officers were injured. Repeated charges were made by the police before the street was cleared. The mob's casualties are estimated at about 150, the majority of which are only slightly injured. During the dispersal of the public meeting the police used light canes, instead of *lathis*, in order to inflict as little injury as possible.

Harindranath Chhattopadhyaya was to-day sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

CONGRESS DEFIANCE AT ALLAHABAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6

A Congress procession which last night again defied the District Magistrate's order forbidding parades in the civil lines before 10 o'clock, was declared an unlawful assembly. The demonstrators—as on Monday—squatted in the road when stopped by the police cordon at about 6 o'clock. The police were withdrawn just before 10 o'clock, and the demonstrators, who were led by Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and two daughters of Pandit Motilal Nehru, then continued their march, at one point lighting a bonfire of foreign cloth.

Two more Congress workers were arrested to-day in connexion with the incidents. Seventeen persons arrested at Allahabad under the Picketing Ordinance were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. At Handia, near Allahabad, three Congress workers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for instigating tenants not to pay rent.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

What may be termed the Procedure Committee of the British Indian Delegation to the Round-Table Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon. The Committee of Ministers appointed by the Indian States Delegation also met with a view to the completion of its report. Arrangements have been made for the States Delegation to meet to consider this document on Monday, when there will also be a meeting of the British Indian Delegation.

The Sawbwa of Mongmit and the Sawba of Yawnghive have arrived in London from the Southern Shan States to watch the possible effect of the proposed severance of Burma from India on the position of those States.

It is understood that General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., Secretary of the Military Department of the India Office, will be the Adviser of the Secretary of State for India on military questions arising at the Conference.

GOVERNORSHIP-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

THE KING'S PREROGATIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6

The comments made by *The Times* yesterday on the method of appointing Governors-General are given prominence in all the daily newspapers. The *Argus*, in a leading article on this subject, points out the importance of the personal factor when choosing the representative, not merely of the Throne but of his Majesty's person, and adds that for this reason the King's prerogative of choice should be unhampered. The newspaper adds:—

There is no reason why an Australian *per se* should not be Governor-General, but in the ordinary course of events an Australian citizen could not be the confidant of his Sovereign on the other side of the world. There is a further difficulty, that distinguished Australians who have had the necessary political and constitutional experience for the post must have been at one time actively identified with Australian party politics, and this cannot be regarded as other than a disability.

A petition from Victoria, containing 30,000 signatures, protesting against the appointment of an Australian as Governor-General, is being forwarded to the Dominions Office.

NEW REGIME IN BRAZIL

DEPOSED PRESIDENT STILL A PRISONER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 6

The writ of *habeas corpus* asked for on Monday in favour of Dr. Washington Luiz [the deposed President of Brazil, who has been held prisoner in Copacabana Fortress since October 25] has been refused by the Supreme Tribunal.

Senhor Mario Brant has been appointed president of the Banco de Brazil. Senhor Erasmo Assumpção, director of the Banco Commercial d'Estado de São Paulo, will succeed Senhor Whitacker [who is the new Federal Minister of Finance] as Minister of Finance to the São Paulo Government.

The existing contracts with the French Military Mission and the United States Naval Mission will not be renewed.

Following the example of Portugal, Italy, Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay have recognized the new Government. The directorate of the Rio de Janeiro Associação Commercial has resigned *en bloc* owing to the political situation created by the victorious revolutionary movement.

RUSSIAN DUMPING

At the monthly meeting of the executive council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday the following resolution was adopted:—"The executive council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce is of the opinion that the dumping of products on this country by the Soviet Government is contrary to the spirit of international fair dealing, and is injurious to the interests of our workers." The resolution is being transmitted to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade.

GERMANY AND HER FRONTIERS

M. FRANKLIN-BOUILLON'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 6

The Chamber this afternoon resumed the debate on the interpellations on the Government's foreign policy. The resumption was heralded by a scrimmage in the lobbies between some of the more militant Socialist Deputies and M. Camille Aymard, editor of *La Liberté*. A few days ago M. Aymard criticized the attitude of their leader, M. Léon Blum, on the subject of disarmament, accompanying his comments with epithets calling Socialist loyalty into question. "Blum," he had written, "the word almost sounds like the noise made by the bullets of the firing squad." The Socialists chose to interpret this not from the standpoint of taste, but as an incitement to assassination. Montagues and Capulets, after the exchange of some innocuous blows, were separated by the ushers.

In the debate M. Franklin Bouillon, who at once captured the close attention of the House, began by a profession of faith in the cause of peace. There was, he said, not a single Frenchman, not a single party in France, not passionately attached to the cause of peace, but they were determined that both peace and France should be respected. One of the methods of promoting peace was said to be a Franco-German *rapprochement*. For this good faith on both sides was essential or it would be a mere fraud. It was said that there were two Germanies. There was the prudent Germany, which was in power or desired to be in power, and there was that other cynical Germany, preparing for the military restoration of the Reich by every kind of means. It might be so, but both were united in their will to go back on their obligations under the Young Plan, to revise frontiers and treaties, to demand the disarmament of France, to remilitarize the Rhineland, and to deny any responsibility for the War.

For the past two months (M. Franklin Bouillon declared) a campaign had been in progress in Germany against the fulfilment of the Young Plan, at first by way of a moratorium, although France was definitely promised in passing the Young Plan that it constituted a definite and final settlement of debts. If the French budget was balanced on the basis of the Plan, about which Germany so plainly made known her intentions, then the French Government had deceived the country, or it had itself been the victim of deception. Both Dr. Wirth and President von Hindenburg had declared that Germany would not stop at the liberation of the occupied Rhineland, and all Germany, including the Government and the Reichstag, shared these views, that there would be no peace in Europe till Germany had regained her territorial integrity and liberty.

M. Franklin Bouillon asserted that Germany, so far from being disarmed, spent more on military preparations than did France. He claimed that there was a close *liason* between the German and the Soviet Armies, and that special instructional courses were being held at Dresden for Soviet officers. The object of the whole military movement was the revision of the existing frontiers, the Polish Corridor, Upper Silesia, Eupen and Malmédy and Alsace-Lorraine. The moratorium for the Young Plan payments was a mere pretext, and it ought to be refused so long as Germany continued to squander money as she has done hitherto.

France ought never to have evacuated the Rhineland five years before evacuation was due, and the League of Nations should be required to prohibit such demonstrations as the parade of 60,000 Stahlhelmers at Coblenz. The French Government must formally declare that in no circumstances would it allow the frontiers of Europe, as laid down by the Treaty of Versailles, to be modified. To yield a square inch would be to yield the whole Treaty.

The real frontier of France was not on the Rhine, but on the Vistula, and to misunderstand this was to jeopardize the security of the Rhine. The German elections had rendered at least one service—they had opened the eyes of Europe.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN ITALY

EX-MINISTER SENT TO CONVICT ISLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 6

Signor Bortolo Belotti, a former Conservative Minister, who was arrested here a few days ago, has been condemned by the Provincial Commission, composed of the Prefect and other officials, to be relegated to the convict island. Although no official information is available it is said that this measure has been taken because of a private letter in which Signor Belotti used expressions offensive to Fascism.

There have been several other political arrests lately here and in other cities, all among professors and professional men. One of these, Signor Ernesto Rossi, Professor of Economics, made a dramatic attempt at escape, described in to-day's *Corriere della Sera*. While being taken from Bergamo to Rome, Professor Rossi succeeded during the night in eluding the vigilance of his guard and threw himself from the train, which was travelling at full speed, just before it reached the station of Viareggio (Pisa). He was unhurt and wandered about all night in the hope of keeping out of the way of the police. But the authorities, advised of what had happened, made a wide search of the country around Viareggio with Carabinieri, police, and Fascist Militia, and in the early morning Professor Rossi was recaptured.

THE ABYSSINIAN FESTIVITIES

EMPEROR'S PICNIC PARTY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 6

Early this morning the Emperor took the Duke of Gloucester and other visitors, and the great nobles, for a picnic to enable the foreigners to get an impression of the country and rural conditions. The party went by car along the only motor road outside Addis Ababa to Addisalem.

In the evening his Majesty dined at the British Legation, and was present at the reception which followed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 6

The principal item in yesterday's celebrations at Addis Ababa was a race meeting at which there was both flat and steeplechase racing in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince of Udine, and other guests.

The King of Italy, through the Prince of Udine, yesterday presented to the Emperor a touring aeroplane, in which an Italian pilot gave an exhibition of flying. To the Empress and the Princesses the Italian Legation gave mantles of old Venetian lace.

SHEFFIELD MISSION IN CHILE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 5

Mr. Wilson, the Master Cutler, and other members of the Sheffield Industrial Mission to South America to-day gave a farewell luncheon to numerous guests here, including the British Ambassador and the Governor of Santiago, before leaving for Valparaiso.

Mr. Wilson said that the British Government and Sheffield in particular were following the Mission's work with keen interest. Sheffield was busy in making bonfires of antiquated ideas and plants, and looked forward in due time to a successful issue of the spade work now being undertaken throughout South America. Mr. Hodgson spoke in support.

MEAT SCARCITY IN RUSSIA

A NEW COMPLICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 6

The Soviet of People's Commissars have conferred in Moscow with the representatives of the Workmen and Peasants' Inspectorate to devise further means "to stimulate activity on the meat-front," as supplies have not improved since the shooting, without trial, of 48 directors, managers, and specialists of the meat, fish, and vegetable trusts at the end of September for alleged "slackness" and counter-revolutionary sabotage. The conference established the fact that after the public announcement of the fate of these specialists a period of greater activity did indeed set in among the meat organizations, but this produced disorder at provincial slaughtering centres.

During October, after the new collectivization campaign had begun, the slaughtering centres collected a great number of breeding cattle intended for the collective farms, and the conference ordered a special three-day campaign to save these animals from the slaughterers and allow of their redistribution. Slaughtering centres received instructions to introduce three slaughtering shifts wherever possible after the three-day sorting campaign. Many cattle, sheep, and pigs died while waiting their turn, as the slaughterers had omitted to provide fodder and feeding facilities. After the conference Comrade Schmidt, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars, issued urgent orders to meat and cattle-breeding organizations to take immediate steps to prevent the continuance of this wastage, and threatened with punishment those directors whose carelessness might be responsible for cattle starving in transit in railway trucks.

This congestion at the provincial slaughtering centres has not relieved the meat scarcity in the towns, and rations in the big centres have been further reduced. The new rations for the first category workers in Leningrad, for example, consist of 60 grammes (about 2oz.) of meat or bacon daily, for the second category 30 grammes, and for the other four categories also 30 grammes, if meat is available for them. Owing to the smallness of these portions, meat is not distributed daily, but twice or three times a month.

SOCIALIST ARMS IN AUSTRIA

A RIGOROUS SEARCH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 6

The search for arms in the possession of Socialists has continued all day in Vienna and in numerous towns in lower Austria and Styria. The finds have been small, and the greater part of the munitions seized in Tirol yesterday is now credibly reported to have been distributed among the Socialists by the present Chancellor in 1926, following upon Signor Mussolini's threat to carry the Italian flag over the Brenner. There are suspicions, however, that much larger stores are still hidden. Gardens attached to Socialist rural cooperative societies are being ploughed up everywhere with the object of gathering in as many weapons as possible.

Reports of a fantastic character were current this evening of a projected *Putsch* to-morrow night which is to place Upper and Eastern Styria in possession of the Heimwehr of that province, and render the general elections on Sunday abortive.

Socialist newspapers and the Democratic Press are daily being issued with large blank spaces, which goes to show that the demands of these journals for equal treatment of Heimwehr and Socialist semi-military organizations in the matter of confiscation of arms is embarrassing the censor.

STRUGGLE IN NORTH CHINA

YEN'S RESIGNATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, Nov. 6

Yen Hsi-shan, "the model Tuchan," announces in a circular telegram his retirement from the Governorship of Shansi Province, which he has held since the 1911 Revolution. His action clears somewhat the political situation, which since the cessation of hostilities in North China had been most obscure.

There remains the problem of Feng Yu-hsiang, a large part of whose army is still intact, and this, it is expected, will be one of the chief questions to be discussed at the coming conference in North China between Chiang Kai-shek, the Nanking leader, and Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria.

*** Yen Hsi-shan's decision—if, indeed, it be not a manœuvre of the kind of which he has shown himself a master—marks the elimination of one of the outstanding figures of Chinese affairs. His able administration of Shansi earned him the title of "Model Tuchan," and his control of a comparatively well-equipped army made him a force always to be reckoned with in the quick changes of the Chinese struggle. In the war which, with Feng, he has waged on Nanking for many months he won some successes in the field and set up a Government in Peking, which did not last overnight. His bid for power in North China definitely failed when the Governor of Manchuria intervened on the side of Nanking. He then promised to leave the country, and when he failed to do so Nanking some days ago ordered the disarming of his troops.

EGYPT AND THE TREATY

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Nov. 6

Mr. Henderson's statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday about the resumption of negotiations for the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty with a freely-elected Egyptian Parliament has caused comment here, although there is nothing new in the British Government's attitude; but the Wafdists, with the Liberals, see an opportunity for returning to power by means of signing the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, arguing that Ismail Pasha Sidky in order to form his new Parliament on the basis of the new Constitution must "make" the elections, which would result in the formation of a Government with which Great Britain could not negotiate the Treaty.

Actually, however, no one knows the meaning of "freely-elected." *As Syassa*, the Liberal Party's organ, even goes so far in this morning's leading article as to maintain that the present Cabinet with its new Constitution are the only obstacles to the immediate signature of the Treaty, but the Wafdist organ is more guarded.

The Prime Minister informed the Press this afternoon that the Government wholeheartedly welcomed Mr. Henderson's statement as, after the next General Election, the Egyptian Government would fully represent the Egyptian people, and would be prepared to resume negotiations for the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty at the first possible moment. He explained that the object of the new electoral law was only to put an end to the intimidation which had characterized Wafdist methods during former elections, and were particularly prevalent during the latest elections for the Senate, and asserted that there was no question that the present Government would resort to the Wafdist electoral methods, as its main object was to secure that the country should be fairly represented.

The reply of Mustafa Pasha Nahas, the leader of the Opposition, to Sidky Pasha's statement that he intended to negotiate the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was to ask how a Prime Minister who did not consider that Egypt was fit for her Constitution could negotiate for her independence.

Telegrams in Brief

The new building of the Pontifical Gregorian University in ROME under the direction of the Jesuits was formally opened yesterday by Cardinal Bisleti.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who is flying to Tokyo, reached HANOI, French Indo-China, yesterday. She had had a difficult passage over the Annamite mountains.—*Reuter.*

Our LISBON Correspondent telegraphs that the Portuguese Government has refused permission for Professor Kern, of Leningrad, to visit Portugal to study cork culture.

It is officially announced that Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is returning home early in the new year at the close of his governorship.

It is stated that Air Commodore Kingsford Smith and Miss Powell, who arrived in MELBOURNE on Wednesday by separate aeroplanes from Sydney, will be married on Monday.—*Reuter.*

Having finished consideration of the reports on British Cameroons and Togoland the Permanent Mandates Commission yesterday examined the report on SAMOA under the mandate of New Zealand.

Two men were shot dead on Wednesday evening in the garden of the Alhambra apartments, NEW YORK. The murderers had rented an apartment overlooking the garden and shot through the glass windows.—*Reuter.*

Captain T. Campbell Black, in a Puss Moth, yesterday flew from NAIROBI to Dar-es-Salaam, and returned to Nairobi *via* Zanzibar and Mombasa, the total distance, about 1,000 miles, being covered in under 12 hours.

An earthquake of some violence is reported to have occurred on Wednesday night in the Department of Vratza, BULGARIA. It was particularly strong in the region of Berkovitza and along the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, especially at Petrohan and Godetch, where many houses were damaged.

Mr. Oscar Garden, who flew from Croydon to Wyndham in a Gipsy Moth in 20 days, on Wednesday flew from Wyndham to Alice Springs, 775 miles. He arrived at BROKEN HILL yesterday afternoon on his way to Sydney. He equalled Mr. Hinkler's and Air Commodore Kingsford Smith's records from Singapore onwards.

THE IRON VIRGIN OF NUREMBERG

A LOST REPUTATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 6

The many visitors who in the course of years have gazed with feelings of horror at the Iron Virgin of Nuremberg, will be relieved to learn that this sinister lady is a hollow sham, and that no unhappy victims were done to death in her spiked interior in the dark days of the fifteenth century, for she herself first saw the light of day in a local smithy in 1867.

The Iron Virgin is the show piece of that astonishing collection of instruments of torture stored in the famous pentagonal tower of the castle which dominates the town. Among them are rolling pins with spikes with which victims were wont to be vigorously massaged, a cradle with a spiked interior in which they were rocked, and other terrifying contrivances. Most terrifying of all is the Iron Virgin, a placid medieval citizeness whose flowing cloak opens to show an interior armed with murderous iron spikes. The hapless victim, as the guides would tell the tourists, was placed within the cloak, the two halves of which slowly closed upon him. It was rumoured that there had once been a trap door underneath the Iron Virgin which opened to let the body fall into a stream far below.

The Iron Virgin was in private ownership, and the owner recently died, leaving his collection to the town. It was then found, according to the *Deutsche Zeitung*, that his father-in-law, from whom he inherited the collection, had had a wooden figure made by a carpenter at Eibach, a village near Nuremberg. The carpenter's son still lives and remembers the making of the figure. The story was also entrusted to him, with strict injunctions to secrecy, by his mother. Afterwards a blacksmith of Eibach and other helpers covered the figure with iron plates, and thus the Iron Virgin took shape in 1867. The original owner, an antiquary, had difficulty in paying for her, and raised the money by a puppet peepshow.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Spectator

THE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY

The CHALLENGE *to* RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY

This week Canon Pym answers Mrs. A. Williams-Ellis' article in this series, on "Children and Religion." Next week Mr. Bertrand Russell will write on "Religion and Happiness."

SCIENCE: YESTERDAY & TO-DAY

Professor William McDougall writes for this series on "Psychology." Next week Professor A. M. Carr Saunders writes on "Sociology."

OTHER FEATURES WILL BE

Humbert Wolfe	Sir William Watson
J. B. Morton	A Noble Experiment
Hamish Maclaren	Peace Wayward Bairn
V. Sackville-West	War Poems
E. S. P. Haynes	Marriage and Divorce
James Laver	Rabelais
Richard Law	Edwin Montagu
Stephen Gwynn	The Sea Trout
Bonamy Dobrée	The Basques

The Spectator

WITH LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

ON SALE TO-DAY

Price Sixpence

SCHOOL AGE

THE GOVERNMENT BILL

SECOND READING CARRIED

MAJORITY OF 67

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House was given details of the compensation to be awarded to dependents of the victims of the disaster to R 101. Those of Air Force *personnel* would receive pensions according to the usual scale. Those of civilians not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act would receive the pensions fixed by an existing Treasury Warrant for the dependents of persons killed on Government service, and those of civilians covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act would receive compensation brought up to the same scale, if and where they were entitled to less.

The School Attendance Bill attracted a large audience, which heard SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN strike a pleasant note of courage and an unpleasant note of class consciousness. The Bill, he declared, would be passed before Christmas; it would give 500,000 children another year at school; and it might throw open 300,000 jobs to older children and adults. He claimed that new school accommodation would be universally ready, if not universally perfect, and that there would be plenty of teachers to keep classes small. The cost would not really be heavy, because it would be counterbalanced by the creation of fresh intellectual capital and a saving in the cost of unemployment.

He asserted that Conservatives were pledged by their election manifesto to support the principle of educational reorganization, of which raising the school age was an essential part; and also the principle of maintenance grants. He saw no reason to restrict grants to parents of clever children. The Bill would be the charter of the average child without being the penalization of the poor parent. Grants would be given on a simple declaration of income, which would, however, be challengeable in Court. The Liberals could not fail to support this evidence of the energy for which they clamoured; and the Socialists should be attracted by this further attempt to establish equality between children of the working classes and children of the upper classes.

LORD E. PERCY'S REPLY

LORD EUSTACE PERCY moved the rejection of the Bill. He said it would lower the purchasing power of the people by reducing family incomes, and the employing power of industry by increasing taxation. It would therefore cancel more jobs than it made. It would accentuate the recent increase in juvenile unemployment by increasing the fluctuations in the supply, and therefore the growing reluctance of industry to employ juveniles at all. At a time when economics clamoured for vocational education of a new kind, the Bill would stereotype general education of the old kind. A year would be cut off the time, and millions of pounds off the resources, available for technical education. Schools would become inferior shelters instead of places of instruction. Maintenance grants, the cost of which had been grossly underestimated, would for the first time be associated with compulsory education.

The passage of the second reading was then assured by MR HARRIS, who promised Liberal support, modified by some qualms lest the operation of the Bill was timed to begin too early; and MR. EDE bettered its prospects by an amusing criticism of the Conservative attitude. Lord Eustace Percy, he declared, had repeated the fears of a century ago that education would make the working classes insolent and immoral, and his suggestion that the function of education was the canalization of careers was utterly rejected by the Socialist Party.

MR. BUCHAN, with all the force of a former supporter of the Bill, put the real point simply. It there was not economy first, there could be no real social progress, either now or later, because both social services and wage rates would collapse. The Bill was therefore untimely because it was expensive. If it relieved unemployment at all, it could not do so for more than a year, and at a wholly disproportionate cost.

The omission from the present Bill of any provision for denominational schools caused MR. SCURR and SIR JAMES REYNOLDS to express the grievances of Roman Catholics compelled to spend £1,000,000 more on their schools without any State assistance. Mr. Scurr, however, decided to risk supporting the Government in the hope of justice to come. SIR CYRIL COBB reported that the London Education Authority did not know where to find the extra teachers and did not see why they should have to provide 38,000 extra places now when in six years' time the present number would be 11,000 too many. Further debate was mainly repetitive.

ESTIMATES CRITICIZED

In the closing stages, SIR E. HILTON YOUNG ridiculed the estimates both for new buildings and for maintenance grants. Even if they were accurate, a Government which proposed to pile £9,000,000 more on an annual expenditure of £365,000,000 in a harassed and struggling country was a public danger. Sir Charles Trevelyan had completely forgotten the extra cost to industry of employing older labour—if it did and could employ such labour. If the country recovered from that coincidence of calamities, the present Government and the present trade depression, it would be the greatest achievement in its history.

In reply to this brilliant philippic, MR. MORGAN JONES promised renewed efforts to secure a concordat between the denominational schools. As for the Bill, it was sheer social prejudice to limit to a certain age the right of working-class children to education. There should, on the contrary, be no economic pressure on them to stop education at 14. The educational reorganization promoted by Lord Eustace Percy himself had made possible for every one the academic or practical education most suitable in every case. There was a strong body of business opinion in favour of laying a stronger foundation for technical education, as the Bill did. On the long view, the Bill would pay for itself, and on the short view, if it was too expensive now it would be too expensive for 20 years, and therefore should be passed now, when it would provide some new employment and stop the demoralization of idleness.

The House then voted on the issue whether the Bill was timely or not, and it decided it was by 294 votes to 227.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the resignation of Sir Robert Hutchison, M.P., the Chief Liberal Whip. The following letters have been exchanged:—

21, Abingdon-street, S.W.1,
5th November, 1930.

My dear Mr. Lloyd George,—Please accept my resignation as Chief Whip. Thank you for your continued kindness, consideration, and friendship during my very difficult tour of office, during which the most pleasing part to me was the association with yourself.

Very sincerely yours,
R. HUTCHISON.

25, Old Queen-street, S.W.1,
6th November, 1930.

My dear Hutchison,—I received your letter with deep regret, but after what happened on Tuesday I fully realize there is no other course open to you. My association with you has been a very pleasant one for me, and I am deeply grateful for the assistance which you have given me during the last six trying years for our party, and I shall never forget the still more valuable help you rendered in the great national crisis we passed through in the spring of 1918.

The position of a middle party in a Parliament where their votes decide the fate of the Government must always be exceedingly responsible and difficult. We cannot always vote on an immediate issue without taking into account wider considerations of vast national importance.

I trust and expect that the difference of opinion about the present emergency will not prevent our continued cooperation in the future.

Ever sincerely,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

LAST NIGHT'S DIVISION

The Liberals were divided last night in their attitude towards the Education Bill. Thirty-three members of the party, including Sir John Simon and Sir Robert Hutchison, voted with the Government, and three Liberals, Mr. George Lambert, Mr. R. J. Russell, and Mr. J. Blindell, voted with the Conservatives for the rejection of the Bill. Twenty-one Liberals abstained from voting, of whom three, Mr. R. M. Kedward, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. J. de Rothschild, were present at the House.

The Government may have a more anxious time on Tuesday, when the money resolution will be submitted to the House of Commons. Some of the Liberal members who voted for the Bill last night did so on the ground that they were in favour of the principle of raising the school leaving age, though they are opposed to the payment of maintenance grants in present conditions.

SIR HARRY HOPE

RETIREMENT AT NEXT ELECTION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Sir Harry Hope, who represents Forfar as a Unionist in the House of Commons, has announced that he proposes to retire from Parliament at the General Election.

In a letter to Mr. Geoffrey Cox, chairman of the Forfarshire Unionist Association, Sir Harry Hope says:—

It is with very great regret that I write to say that I will have to retire from Parliamentary work at the next General Election. This is only and solely from health reasons. I now find that the weekly railway travelling up and down to London is too much of a strain.

It is fully 27 years ago since I was first adopted as a prospective Unionist candidate, and I have fought in every General Election—eight of them—which has taken place in that period. I have been a member of the House of Commons for about 20 years, travelling the double journey nearly weekly when the House was sitting. I would have liked to have continued, but I like to have my home in Scotland, and especially at Kinnettles—hence the difficulty. No matter how willing the spirit, the flesh is weak, and we have to defer to its limitations.

It is with deep regret that I come to this decision, as I feel that the Unionist Party's policy of protecting British agriculture and our home industries is more needed than ever, and that the indiscriminate dumping of imports from abroad—where conditions are unequal—if allowed to continue can only result in national bankruptcy and destruction.

RYE LIFEBOAT DISASTER

PLANS FOR MEMORIAL

The Public Trustee, after consultation with the Royal Society of British Sculptors, the local committee, and the dependents, has arranged to take immediate steps to have a concrete platform erected over the grave of the 16 men who lost their lives nearly two years ago in the Rye Harbour lifeboat disaster.

On completion of this platform advertisements will be issued inviting sculptors to submit, competitively, suitable designs for a memorial. The competition will be open to all and the conditions and judging will be supervised by the Royal Society of British Sculptors. At the wish of the dependents, it is asked that the figure of a lifeboatman in relief be part of the design. Under the terms of the Trust Deed, the limit of cost for the whole work (including the concrete platform) is £400.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET

At the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet at Guildhall on Monday next the new Lord Mayor (Sir Phené Neal) will propose the loyal toasts, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will give "The health of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers," and the Spanish Ambassador will reply. The Lord Mayor will submit the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," to which the Prime Minister will respond. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Maurice Jenks will propose "The Imperial Forces of the Crown," and Mr. Shaw, Secretary of State for War, will reply. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Solicitor-General will speak to the combined toast of "The Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and the Bar," proposed by Mr. Sheriff Collins. The Archbishop of Canterbury will give the toast of "The late Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen," to which Alderman Sir William Waterlow will respond. The toast of "The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs—the Hosts," proposed by the Prime Minister, will close the proceedings.

INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that Sir John Lavery, who had an operation about 10 days ago, had a rather better night on Wednesday. He is doing as well as can be expected at present, and is to have another operation next week. He has got rid of the pleurisy which has been troubling him during the week.

Lady Bridport was stated to have had a fair day yesterday.

The condition of the Dean of Rochester showed a decided improvement last night.

The Hon. Thomas Mitford is going on well after his flying accident of last week. He is in Burford Hospital suffering from concussion.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., who is in the Hospital for Tropical Diseases undergoing treatment for bacillary dysentery, which he acquired on his recent tour, was stated yesterday to be progressing favourably. He expects to leave the hospital in a few days.

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

LABOUR CAUCUS AND DEBTS

MINISTER'S THREAT TO RESIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 6

Dramatic developments occurred at a meeting of the Labour Caucus to-night.

After a majority of the Caucus had outvoted Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, and Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, on questions arising out of a discussion of means of meeting the internal commitments falling due shortly, Mr. Lyons informed the Caucus that he would have to consider his position. He declared that he intended to communicate with Mr Scullin in England immediately. After the party meeting he left for Melbourne, and did not attend to-night's sitting of Parliament. Later, Mr. Fenton spoke to Mr. Scullin on the telephone. Unless Mr. Lyons changes his intentions, he is likely to resign from the Government.

The dispute arose during a discussion of steps to meet the £27,000,000 of indebtedness maturing next month. Mr. Lyons proposed to raise a loan in Australia, but a motion directing the Ministry to ask the Commonwealth Bank to meet the payments to bondholders was agreed to by a substantial majority. The motion contemplated the issue to the Bank of Government securities for the amount. The Caucus instructed the Ministry, if the Bank refused to agree, to introduce legislation to compel the Board to accept the proposed course and to legalize the transaction. Supporters of the motion included Mr. Anstey and Mr. Beasley, both members of the Ministry, and among its opponents was Mr. Theodore, the late Treasurer.

In the House of Representatives earlier in the day Mr. Lyons submitted his proposal for a supertax of 7½ per cent. on incomes from property.

Examination of the details of the Bill reveals startling results. The tax is an extra levy of 8d. in the £ on all incomes from property exceeding £100. Thus, a person with a net income of £300 from rent who paid four guineas income-tax last year is now called on to pay £39, including Federal and State taxes. A person drawing £600 is called on to pay £114, compared with £41 last year, the new Federal tax accounting for £45 of the increase. Higher incomes are affected proportionately. In addition to the new tax, net incomes from property exceeding £500 are subject to an increase of 15 per cent. on last year's Federal rate. The effect on earned incomes is not nearly so marked.

Parliament adjourned till Wednesday. The Loan Council will meet on Tuesday.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6

The Federal Budget proposals adversely affected the Stock Exchange to-day, where business was described as very weak.

The *Argus*, in a leading article, criticizes the Ministry for entirely losing sight of British preference in rearranging the tariff. It also severely criticizes the exemption of practically the whole of the Federal public service from taxation, pointing out that the special tax on salaries of £725 and over affects only 535 out of the 33,000 members of the service.

The *Age* says:—"The Budget is a humiliating and disappointing confession of failure after Mr. Scullin's repeated assurances that the Government would most certainly balance the Budget this year." The newspaper describes the public service exemptions as a "crying outrage and sheer effrontery to men and women in every other walk of life who are making sacrifices."

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, and other members are withholding their comments till the resumption of the debate on Wednesday.

POLLING AT SHIPLEY

DECLARATION TO-DAY

Polling took place yesterday, in fine and frosty weather, in the Shipley Division of Yorkshire in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. William Mackinder. The candidates are:—

Mr. J. H. Lockwood (U.).
Mr. A. Davy (L.).
Mr. W. A. Robinson (Lab.).
Mr. W. Gallacher (Comm.).

The following were the figures at the last election:—

Mr. W. Mackinder (Lab.)	.. ..	18,654
Sir R. Clough (U.)	.. ..	13,693
Mr. F. W. Hirst (L.)	.. ..	11,712
Labour majority	.. ..	4,961

The oldest elector in the division, Mrs. Dean, of Bingley, who will be 100 in January, walked to the poll unaided. Two other aged voters—Mrs. Leonard (95) and Mrs. Stirk (94)—were among the first to vote at Baildon.

The result will be declared between noon and 1 o'clock to-day.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL EGYPTIAN TRAIN

PRIME MINISTER A PASSENGER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Nov. 6

The Department of Public Security in the Ministry of the Interior after investigation, announces that there was a definite attempt to derail the train in which the Prime Minister was travelling yesterday. It was found that 36 bolts fastening the rails to the sleepers had been loosened over a distance of 12 yards just before the arrival of the Prime Minister's train.

The authorities have found the blacksmith who made the spanner to fit the bolts. He says that he sold it to two effendis in the presence of his wife and daughter; but although several effendis have been detained, the blacksmith and his family have so far been unable to identify the purchasers. The Government has offered a reward of £E500 for anyone giving information leading to the arrest of those responsible.

There have been one or two cases of telephone wires being cut. Although much prominence was given to these in the Press owing to the political tension, I understand that they were only cases of thefts of wire. Some false information has been published of late and *Al Misr*, a Wafdist newspaper, is to be suppressed because this afternoon it announced that there had been serious troubles at Damanhour, which the King is to visit on Saturday, whereas the authorities maintain that the town has been quiet.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

U.S. ELECTIONS

CLOSE FINISH

BALANCE OF POWER IN DOUBT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6

The control of the Senate and of the House of Representatives is still undecided, for a reversal of trend in the late returns from Minnesota now makes it appear likely that the Republicans have re-elected Senator Thomas D. Schall from that State. If that is a fact, and the only other still undecided contest for the Senate—that in Kentucky—is won by the Democrat Mr. Logan, who seems to have a safe lead, the Republicans will have 48 votes in the new Senate and the Democrats 47, the remaining vote belonging to the Farmer-Labour candidate, Mr. Shipstead, of Minnesota. Even if Mr. Shipstead can be persuaded to vote with the Democrats, the Republicans can retain control of the Senate organization and break a tie with the vote of the presiding officer, the Vice-President of the Republic, Mr. Curtis.

The outcome of the struggle for control of the House of Representatives seems to depend upon the results of the Congressional elections in the two States of Minnesota and Kentucky. Late to-day the Republicans appeared to have secured 217 of the 218 seats needed for a majority, with another seat going to an Independent Republican. In the same compilation the Democrats were given 213 seats, and the Farmer-Labour Party one, that of Representative Kvale, of North Dakota. Three seats in Kentucky and one in Minnesota were tabulated as still in doubt. If the Democrats win all the still undecided contests, there will be a situation in the House, therefore, similar to that in the Senate, with a lone Farmer-Labour representative in a position to produce a tie or a Republican majority. The Independent Republican, however, cannot be counted upon to vote inevitably with the regular Republicans, so that if the latter do get control of the Lower House it will not be a secure control. Moreover, there is still a faint chance that the Democrats may triumph after all, as they have declared that they will insist upon recounts of the votes in all closely-contested districts.

MR. HOOVER'S "FAULTY LEADERSHIP"

PROHIBITION AND TARIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6

Now that practically all the pieces of the vast jigsaw puzzle of a national election are in place, the design can be studied with profit. The picture as a whole is a visible representation of what the New York *World* justly describes as a "disastrous defeat" of the Hoover Administration. The President, according to the same authority, "ruined himself by his handling of the tariff and of prohibition." The Tariff Bill "was not merely an abomination imposed upon the consumer, but it was the ruin of Mr. Hoover's reputation as an economic statesman"; for to sign a measure of this character "in the midst of a world-wide depression of trade lost him the good opinion of the very business men who have hitherto been the most influential Republicans." On the other hand, "had Mr. Hoover vetoed the tariff, or, better still, had he stepped in at the outset and held his Republicans to a tariff which conformed to his own pledges, informed opinion of this country would never have abandoned him so completely as it has now abandoned him to the battering of popular discontent."

As for prohibition, this same critic declares that the only real impression Mr. Hoover has made on the country is that he is afraid to deal with the question—"that whatever is to be done about it, be it enforcement, modification, or repeal, he will not take command and lead." The people looked to their Chief Executive "for wise guidance on prohibition, and they got evasion of the issue." They asked "for leadership in the economic crisis, and they got the tariff." In fine, "Mr. Hoover's faulty leadership on major issues of policy deprived him of the prestige to offset in any degree the political reaction due to the depression"—a verdict which seems to fit the facts of the election and the present mood of the people to a nicety.

But the New York *World* has not told the whole story when it mentions the tariff and prohibition. Another issue was tremendously alive in what are called the Mountain States—the issue of the "power trust"; the choice between the public development and the private exploitation of the vast power resources of the country. The victory of Mr. Gifford Pinchot in his fight for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, the re-election of Senator Thomas Walsh in Montana, and the fact that Colorado will send Mr. Edward Costigan to the Senate—to name only these—are eloquent of the great struggle to come; eloquent, too, of a popular belief that the Hoover Administration inclines overmuch to the side of the power trust.

PROHIBITIONISTS AGHAST

As for the "wet" cause, it has made gains larger than even its fanatical adherents had hoped. These gains were made in the densely populated industrial States of the North and East rather than in the South and West, and they leave a big "dry" majority in Congress, but they have struck prohibitionists aghast. When the traditionally Republican and "dry" State of Illinois sends a "wet" Democrat to the Senate by a plurality of more than 600,000; when Ohio, the home of the Anti-Saloon League, elects another "wet" Democrat by 160,000; when State Enforcement Acts are repealed by popular vote, and resort to the referendum here and there shows a large majority for the repeal or revision of the present law, the wise politician pauses for reflection.

It has been calculated that the 11 States of the North and East which have, so to speak, gone "wet" contain approximately half the population of the country. What is more, they will send 446 of the 1,098 delegates to the next Democratic National Convention and 473 of the 1,089 delegates to the Republican. Considered together, they are a force without which neither party can win a Presidential election. If, for State offices, they demand candidates pledged unequivocally to the repeal of the present law, will they in 1932 insist that the platforms of their parties and the candidates they choose for the country's highest office shall subscribe to the same pledge? And, if so, what will Mr. Hoover do?

"EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT"

This week's issue of *The Times Educational Supplement*, which is now on sale, was published a few hours later than usual in order that it might contain news of last night's educational debate.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

PREPARATION OF REPORTS

THE WHEAT QUOTA

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference will not meet again until Monday, but in the meantime the drafting of reports for consideration, both by the Heads and at a plenary sitting of the Conference, continues. One of the most important of all these reports is that of Mr. Graham's Committee on Economic Cooperation which will come before the Heads of Delegations when outstanding constitutional matters have been disposed of.

The report of the committee will pay special attention to the question of a quota for wheat imported from the Dominions. It has not been asked to report on the question of principle, which is a matter of high policy which the Heads of Delegations will be called upon to decide. Its instructions were to consider whether such a system is feasible if the Conference should decide in favour of it. It is understood that, in the view of the committee, the introduction of a quota system for wheat would present no insuperable difficulty if it were designed to secure that a guaranteed, and, if possible, increasing, proportion of the total quantity of wheat milled in the United Kingdom is grown within the Empire. The question of a guaranteed price has not been discussed, as it has been assumed that a quota would be based on world prices, irrespective of what may be arranged with regard to wheat grown in this country. The question of fixing a quota for home-grown wheat was outside the terms of reference, but the committee has noted the fact that there have been discussions on the possibility of a quota scheme for the United Kingdom. No proposal for a separate quota for each of the Dominions has been considered, as this was felt to be impracticable from an administrative point of view. The quota would merely provide that a certain proportion of the wheat imported into this country must come from other parts of the Empire.

The quantity of wheat milled in this country, the committee was informed, is approximately 120,000,000cwt. a year, of which about 15,000,000cwt., or 13 per cent., is grown in this country. Of the imported wheat, during the six years ended 1929 the proportion consigned from other parts of the Empire amounted to about 48 per cent. of the whole. The actual figure of Empire wheat imported into this country is a little higher than this, because a certain amount of wheat grown in Canada reaches this country by way of the United States. On the other hand, a certain amount of wheat from the United States comes through Canadian ports, but it is calculated that on the balance there is a further 5 per cent. of Empire wheat, making the total of Empire wheat consigned to this country about 53 per cent. of the total imports.

Some 335,000 tons of flour are imported yearly, of which a very large proportion comes from the Dominions. In view of these figures the representatives of the Dominions have urged that the quota should guarantee that not less than 55 per cent. of the wheat imported into this country is of Empire origin, but this would not prevent the Dominions trying to secure a still larger proportion of the home market provided that they are able to compete with foreign countries at world prices. The Graham Committee, it is understood, does not put any definite quota figure forward in its report.

THE OHIO MINE EXPLOSION

76 LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6

Seventy-six bodies have been brought up from the gas-choked galleries of the Sunday Creek Coal Company's mine at Millhead, Ohio, which was devastated by two explosions of gas yesterday afternoon. The bodies, so horribly discoloured by gas that many of them are still unidentified, are lying on shelves in the store-room near the pithead. Eighteen out of 20 other men brought up alive after the explosion are badly gassed and in a grave condition as the result of the shock of the explosion.

Among the dead are the president of the company, the field manager, the chief engineer, and five other members of an inspection party which went down the mine a short time before the first explosion. The entire party was killed. They had reached a place in the workings about a mile from the foot of the shaft and the bodies were found early this morning huddled together against the wall of the mine. They had gone to inspect the mine's ventilation system.

Immediately after the explosion, when the 150 men who had been working near the shaft came to the surface and told of the shattering effects of the disaster, rescue cars were brought from neighbouring mines and a special train was sent with rescue equipment and first aid supplies from California. A Pennsylvania Railroad express train from New York was kept in the station at Columbus until doctors and nurses could be got on board. Long before any attempt could be made to enter the mine a second explosion sent clouds of gas up the shaft which had already taken fire from the first explosion. The first rescue workers who went down, equipped with gas masks, were forced back by defects in the masks which allowed the gas to penetrate. It was midnight before any effective progress could be made. Rescuers could not use the electric cars for fear of igniting further gas pockets, so Shetland ponies had to be lowered into the shaft.

In the wrecked workings the rescuers found plenty of evidence of the violence of the explosion. Quantities of slate rock had crumbled under the force of the blast. A 10-ton mine locomotive had been blown to pieces, and fragments had been thrown 50ft. from where it had been standing. Twenty men who were still alive, and had barricaded themselves in a corner of the workings, were dragged out in the last stages of exhaustion. One was saved by his wife's apron. The air in the mine had been so bad lately that he had taken it with him to wrap round his face. When the explosion happened he dipped it in cold coffee he had brought with him for dinner, tied the wet apron round his head, and managed to avoid asphyxiation.

The State and Federal authorities have opened simultaneous inquiries into the causes of the disaster.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Atlas Electric and General Trust.
Burberrys, Limited.
Goldfields Rhodesian Development.
Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings.

THIRD PARTY RISKS

MOTORISTS FORCED TO INSURE

The part of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, relating to the provision to be made against third party risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles, will come into force on January 1 next, and as from that date it will be an offence for any person to drive a motor vehicle on a road unless he is covered against the third party risks specified in the Act.

The Minister of Transport, in issuing the draft regulations yesterday, pointed out that in the case of the ordinary motorist this cover will usually take the form of a policy of insurance. As evidence of compliance with the Act, the motorist when driving will need to have in his possession a certificate of insurance which will be supplied by the insurers and which must be produced to a police constable on demand, or, in the event of an accident involving a third party, either to a police constable or to any person who has reasonable grounds for requiring to see it. Evidence of compliance with this part of the Act will have to be produced when a Road Fund licence is applied for, so that motorists when applying either to a licensing authority or to a post office for their Road Fund licences for 1931 will at the same time have to produce their certificate of insurance.

The Minister is informed that the insurance companies and underwriters have in hand the preparation of the necessary certificates in connexion with all insured vehicles, and that these certificates will be forwarded to policyholders without application as soon as possible before the close of the year.

In all cases where the existing policy does not give all the cover required by the Act by reason of a limitation of liability in respect of injury to third parties the necessary additional cover will have to be arranged for. It will be of assistance to insurance companies and underwriters if, for the present, policyholders will refrain from approaching them in respect of specific insurance policies.

In the case of employed drivers the necessary cover will normally be obtained by the employer, as the Act provides that no person may cause or permit another to drive unless when so driving he has the necessary cover against third party risks.

The Act provides alternatives to insurance in the case of persons or organizations who have substantial financial resources and are in a position either to deposit £15,000 with the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court or to obtain a "security" given by a company or body of persons authorized to do so by the Act guaranteeing to meet any default in the satisfaction of third party claims. Appropriate certificates are provided for in the Act and in the Draft Regulations made thereunder in these cases, and also in the case of the local and police authorities who are not required by the Act to be covered against third party risks.

The Minister of Transport has published notice of his intention to make regulations under Part II. of the Act, and copies of the draft regulations can be obtained by any public or representative body on application to the Roads Department of the Ministry of Transport. This part of the Act does not apply to invalid carriages or to tramcars.

R101 INQUIRY

"RUSH" AND THE SHORTENED TRIAL

Air Ministry witnesses before the Court of Inquiry into the loss of R 101 agreed yesterday that there was a definite urge towards starting for India on a definite date, and that this led to an acceleration of work on the airship; but they spoke also of the atmosphere of confidence among the officials at Cardington, and defended the shortened trial by stating that if there had been anything unsatisfactory in it the Secretary of State could have been told that the airship could not go to India.

Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, Air Member of Council for Supply and Research, said that at the last conference between himself, the Secretary of State, and Wing Commander Colmore he pointed out that the airship had not done her full-speed trials, and added that he proposed to give instructions that these should be carried out as soon as possible after she left the mooring mast on the India flight. Those instructions were given to Wing Commander Colmore, and in explanation of the fact that no mention was made of this in the flying instructions drawn up by him for the flight the witness reminded the Court that Wing Commander Colmore was on board and could have given oral instructions.

SIR JOHN SIMON drew attention to the fact that on the trial flight it was impossible, because of the failure of one engine, to do full-speed tests, and that the weather conditions were perfect. Air Vice-Marshal Dowding agreed that this was a very limited basis on which to found the first expedition ever made by an airship to British India, but he denied that Wing Commander Colmore's request for permission to shorten the trial flight from 24 hours to 12 hours was "an indication of rush." He held with Wing Commander Colmore that if Major Scott was satisfied with the behaviour of the ship in 12 hours there would not be much point in going on for 24 hours.

On the subject of the airship's fitness for the flight, Air Marshal Sir John Higgins said that on what he heard from Wing Commander Colmore and Major Scott about the trial flight, he would have been perfectly satisfied in his own mind that the airship was safe to go to India. The mention made, at an earlier hearing, of Flight Lieutenant Irwin's suspicion that flapping fabric on a flight in June had affected the gas valves gave special interest to the evidence of Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, that on the trial flight there was no flapping and that pneumatic mattresses wedged between roofing boom girders and the envelope at vital points had tightened up the fabric so that there was practically no movement in it.

A detailed report of the inquiry is given on p. 9.

THE RETURN OF EROS

QUESTION OF POSITION IN PICCADILLY-CIRCUS

Representatives of all the interested bodies met at Piccadilly-circus yesterday to determine the exact position which Eros is to occupy. The Shaftesbury memorial, to give the statue its official name, for years stood in the centre of Piccadilly-circus, and five years ago was taken away while the new underground station was constructed. The meeting yesterday was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the Underground Railway, and the L.C.C., together with a full committee of Westminster City Council.

RAILWAY CONFERENCES

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen decided yesterday to accept the invitation of the railway managers to a conference next Thursday to consider the position of the railways. On the following day there will be a similar meeting between representatives of the union and of the Irish railways. The meeting between the British railway managers and the Shopmen's Council (on which the N.U.R. is represented) has been fixed for November 17.

POLITICAL NOTES

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

QUESTION OF TACTICS

Sir George Penny will ask the Prime Minister on Tuesday whether, owing to the congestion of business in the House of Commons, the Government propose to introduce the Trade Disputes Bill in the House of Lords. The reply is being awaited with considerable interest. There are persistent rumours that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that Sir John Simon's letter to Mr. Lloyd George makes the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons doubtful, and that Ministers are wondering whether it would not be better for them to have the Bill rejected by the Lords rather than by the Commons. They argue that it would be a good electioneering point to be able to state that the Bill had been rejected by the Peers before the House of Commons had even had an opportunity of considering it. There certainly seems no special desire to bring the Bill forward in the House of Commons. At the beginning of last Session the Government placed on the Order Paper an intimation that they would present the Bill at "an early day," but the Bill never saw the light. This Session no such announcement has been made.

The operation of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulations) Act will come to an end on January 14, and Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, is now consulting the various interests affected about the future position. Yesterday he saw the dye manufacturers, who urged that the operation of the Act should be continued, in view of the report of the Committee which inquired into the position. It stated that as a result of the protection afforded to the industry the dyemakers were now well established, but they did not yet provide for the full need of the colour-using industries, which were still dependent upon foreign supplies for special colours and novelties. On the other hand representatives of the cotton industry, who also saw Mr. Graham, urged that the Act, which was passed for 10 years "and no more," should not be renewed.

During the debate on the Address Mr. Hartshorn, the Lord Privy Seal, stated that there were at present 150,000 workmen "employed in this country on schemes which have been approved and set in motion by the Government in addition to those schemes promoted under the Development Act." It was assumed that these men were directly employed, but it became known yesterday that this total includes persons indirectly employed. Miss Bondfield informed Mr. Shakespeare that the number of men directly employed on schemes approved since June 1, 1929, is 62,000, while the number of men employed on work authorized under the Development Act, the Colonial Development Act, and under emergency programmes put in hand by other Departments probably amounts to another 10,000. She stated that in addition there were about an equal number of persons indirectly employed as a result of these schemes. During the "slump" at the beginning of 1922 the number of persons directly employed on works put in hand by the Government and by local authorities was 126,000.

At a meeting in London yesterday an Association of Safeguarded Industries was established with Mr. A. C. Radford, president of the Federation of Lace and Embroidery Associations, as chairman, and Mr. Leslie Pinkham, of the Association of Fabric Glove Manufacturers, as honorary secretary. The Association decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation which would place before him the position of the industries whose duties will shortly come to an end.

Sir John Simon will address his constituents at Cleckheaton on the afternoon of to-morrow week, when he will deal with his letter to Mr. Lloyd George and the vote which he gave against the Government on the Conservative amendment to the Address.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Duchess	AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE	8.40
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Everyman	MASKS AND FACES	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE ONLY WAY	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	THE JEALOUS WIFE	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS GRACE McKNIGHT KAUFFER	8.30
Queen's Hall	COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERT	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Royal Agricultural Hall	BREWERS' &c. EXHIBITION	10 to 8
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	DAWN PATROL	1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30
Astoria	HOLIDAY	1 to 11
Capitol	THE SEA WOLF	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	HOLD EVERYTHING	1 to 11
Empire	OUR BLUSHING BRIDES	12 to 12
Kensington	LOVE COMES ALONG	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	OLD ENGLISH	2 to 11
New Gallery	ON APPROVAL	2 to 11
New Victoria	COMMON CLAY	2 to 11
Plaza	GIRL OF GOLDEN WEST	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	A LADY SURRENDERS	1 to 11
Rialto	FRENCH LE

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light north or north-west wind, backing west and freshening somewhat later ; bright at first, cloud increasing later : local morning fog ; rather cold, sharp frost early.

Week-end Forecast for England, S.E.—Unsettled and milder. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Draft regulations under that part of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, relating to provision against third party risks by motorists were issued yesterday by the Minister of Transport, accompanied by an explanatory announcement. (p. 14)

The text of the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill was issued yesterday. (p. 11)

Three British firms have successfully tendered for the main plant of the new works which the South African Steel and Iron Industrial Corporation, Limited, intend to build in Pretoria. The expenditure involved is about £2,300,000. (p. 13)

The Archbishop of Armagh and the Archbishop of Dublin, in a statement issued yesterday, in view of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, called attention to the anxious position in which the minority in the Irish Free State would be placed by the acceptance of the proposal to limit the constitutional right to appeal from the Free State Supreme Court to the Privy Council. (p. 11)

An exhibition of books and memorabilia of the Oxford University Press was opened yesterday at the Old Court House, Marylebone. (p. 21)

A number of delegates to the Imperial Conference, including Mr. Scullin and Mr. Forbes, visited Birmingham yesterday. (p. 16)

General Hertzog yesterday was made an honorary freeman of Stoke-on-Trent and Mr. Bennett one of Sheffield. (p. 16)

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has informed the Secretary for Mines that it is not prepared to make suggestions as to the *personnel* of a National Industrial Board for the coalmining industry. (p. 11)

Awards of pensions, gratuities, &c., to widows, children, and dependents of the victims of the R 101 were announced yesterday by the Air Ministry. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday a statement was made on behalf of the Air Ministry as to the pensions to be given to dependents of the victims of the disaster to R 101. (p. 8)

Mr. Lloyd George has accepted Sir Robert Hutchison's resignation of the office of Chief Liberal Whip, at the same time expressing the hope that their present difference of opinion will not prevent their continued cooperation. (p. 14)

Sir Harry Hope, who has been a member of Parliament for about 20 years, and now represents Forfar, has announced that he intends to retire at the General Election. (p. 14)

Sir Charles Trevelyan explained the provisions of the Education (School Attendance) Bill in the House of Commons yesterday in moving the second reading of the measure. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference will not meet again until Monday, but the interim will be occupied with the drafting of reports for consideration at a plenary sitting of the Conference. (p. 14)

Following a dispute in the Australian Federal caucus last night, Mr. Lyons, Acting Treasurer, is considering resignation. Mr. Lyons proposed to raise a loan in Australia to meet the £27,000,000 of indebtedness maturing next month. The caucus, by a majority, passed a motion directing the Ministry to ask the Commonwealth Bank to meet the payments to bondholders. (p. 14)

The control of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives as a result of the elections on Tuesday is still undecided. It appears likely, however, that the Republicans will have 48 seats in the Senate and the Democrats 47, the other seat going to the Farmer-Labour Party. The latest return gives the Republicans 217 of the 218 seats needed for a majority in the House and the Democrats 213. Four seats are in doubt. (p. 14)

Yen Hsi-shan, who, with Feng Yu-hsiang, led the revolt against Nanking in North China, has resigned the governorship of Shansi, which he has held since 1911. (p. 13)

At the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference yesterday discussion took place on procedure, speeches being made by Lord Cecil, Count Bernstorff, and M. Litvinoff. Various British amendments to the Draft Convention have been circulated. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Liverpool Autumn Meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

Cambridge University beat a team of golf professionals of the Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire Alliance at Biddenham yesterday by eight games to two. (p. 7)

The Army beat a Football Association Amateur Eleven at Shorncliffe yesterday by one goal to none ; Arsenal beat Cambridge at Cambridge by seven goals to one ; Nottingham Forest beat Oxford University at Oxford by four goals to none ; and Repton beat Charterhouse at Godalming by four goals to three. (p. 7)

The semi-final pools of the Alfred Hutton Memorial Cup Fencing Tournament were decided yesterday. (p. 7)

Lord Aberdare beat E. J. G. Johnson in a tennis match at Brighton yesterday by three sets to two. (p. 7)

The South of England Club's coursing meeting was begun at Mentmore yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Guest, Keen Dividend Decision ; Rationalization of the Steel Industry ; Canada and Telephones ; Profits of Hay's Wharf ; Gold Exports to France ; Two Private Placings ; Dalgety's Reduced Earnings ; and the Shipping Conventions. (p. 23)

In the Money Market money was again in keen demand. Discount rates advanced sharply on the news of large gold engagements for France, of which £295,000 was taken out of the Bank of England yesterday. The French and German exchanges were slightly lower, but the New York rate again advanced. Gold rose ½d. to 85s. 0½d. per ounce, and silver 1-16d. to 16½d. (p. 24)

In Stock Markets yesterday a sharp setback took place in British Government stocks. Foreign bonds were firm. Industrials moved irregularly. South African Mining shares were heavy on sales from Paris. (p. 23)

THE NEW CONGRESS

In the final result Tuesday's elections in the United States have not given the Democrats a majority in either the Senate or the House of Representatives, though they have deprived the Republicans of the substantial majorities they enjoyed in both. So closely balanced are the parties in the new Congress that neither will be able to exercise responsible control, and the small group of Progressive Republicans, who have frequently shown themselves rebellious to party discipline, will become more important than ever. The Republicans went to the polls with a majority of seventeen in the Senate of ninety-six members and of 104 in the House of 563. Considerable Democrat gains were expected, but the extent of the turnover has exceeded the worst fears of the Republicans, even if it has not bettered the best hopes of the Democrats by giving them the actual control of the Legislature. The result is everywhere in the United States regarded as an overwhelming defeat of the Administration—so strong is the tradition of a big Republican majority—and there is everywhere substantial agreement as to its causes. Business depression and the widespread unemployment had most to do with it, while discontent with the handling of the tariff and prohibition questions played a large part in contributing to the defeat. By the curious American system the present Congress continues to function for another Session, and that just elected will not meet until the end of next year. The effect of the elections on the Legislature, therefore, will not be apparent for some time. Their effect in lowering the prestige and authority of the Federal Administration will be felt immediately.

More than anything else the result is a rebuff for PRESIDENT HOOVER, who has steadily lost in both influence and popularity since his election two years ago. At that time he was lauded as the apostle, almost the personification, of "efficiency" and of the "scientific method." He would, the people were assured, bring the "engineering mind" to bear on the problems of politics, and with him as President—so they were promised from every Republican platform—they could be certain of another four years of ever-increasing prosperity. In the last Presidential election "Hoover for Prosperity" was the favourite motto of the Republican Party, and there was in wide circulation a gilt coin with "Hoover Lucky Piece" stamped on one side and on the other "Good for Four More Years of Prosperity." No President elected on campaign cries of this sort could expect his popularity to survive a prolonged period of intense depression and unemployment such as the United States has experienced during the past few months. Even among his enemies no rational critic really thinks that he is any more responsible for the present wave of depression than his predecessor as President and leader of the Republican Party was responsible for the wave of prosperity on the crest of which he was carried into the White House. But the people are disillusioned. They feel with some soreness that, if he had been the man he was cried up to be, he would have found some way of averting, or at any rate of mitigating, the hardships they are now called upon to endure. Promises were made on his behalf which were more than any man could fulfil, and he and his party have had to pay for his failure to fulfil them. The Republican assurance, "We can maintain prosperity," has proved as dangerous a boomerang in American politics as the Labour assurance "We can cure unemployment" is proving in English politics. But in MR. HOOVER'S case disillusionment had already set in before the Wall Street smash that marked the beginning of the economic slump. The claim that he was "no politician," that his abilities were outside and above politics, made him unpopular with the Old Guard of the party machine, to whom the party political game counted more than everything else. They found it distasteful to work with him and soon found means of working against him. If he had boldly met their challenge and relied on public opinion to back him against them—as he might confidently have done—there would have been a different story to tell. But, whether from miscalculation or from lack of courage, he preferred to avoid a break and to try to outplay them at their own game. They played that game better than he did, with the result that his most cherished schemes were brought to naught, and he suffered correspondingly in reputation.

In his dealings with Congress and with politicians generally he has shown an excess of caution, almost a timidity, which was the last thing the general public expected from the successful engineer and business man whom they had elected as the executive head of the nation. Possibly his judgment was weakened and the native hue of his resolution sicklied o'er by his very natural anxiety not to jeopardize his re-nomination as the Republican candidate in the Presidential election of 1932. That re-nomination, for which in any case he would have had to fight hard against hostile influences in the party, is now more than ever in question. Apart from the decline in his own personal prestige, which would seem to make it safe to jettison him, there is the handicap of his association with Prohibition. Prohibition was not a main general issue of the election. There were both "dry" and "wet" candidates among both Republicans and Democrats, so that one cannot say broadly that the great advance won by the Democrats is a victory for the "wets." But, wherever Prohibition was made an issue, the "wets" seem to have carried the day. In Massachusetts, traditionally Republican, not only did the "wet" Democrats win remarkable victories over "dry" Republicans, but the State voted by a tremendous majority to repeal its Prohibition Enforcement Act ; and similar results are reported from other States where a referendum was held. Almost the only impressive victory which the Republicans are able to set against the long roll of Democrat successes was won by MR. DWIGHT MORROW, who was elected Senator by a 200,000 majority. But MR. DWIGHT MORROW is a "wet," has declared himself in favour of the repeal of the 18th (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution, and is freely described as MR. HOOVER'S most dangerous rival for the party nomination as Presidential candidate. The striking growth of the movement against Prohibition, which is undoubtedly one of the lessons of the election, must strengthen his chances and weaken those of the PRESIDENT. Still, there are many months to go before that issue has to be decided. A revival of prosperity, which of course is not impossible, however unlikely in the near future, would tell in favour of the PRESIDENT. There is also the possibility that, fighting with his back to the wall and confronted with a Congress which has escaped altogether from his control, he may give greater evidence of the qualities on the strength of which he was elected two years ago and may recapture the prestige he has lost. But it will be an uphill struggle.

For the Third Time of Asking

By a substantial majority the House of Commons decided last night not to forbid the banns, but to give a tentative blessing to the third attempt of the present Government to pass an Education Bill into law. The debate followed its normal course, and the figures will cause little surprise. To have refused a second reading to one of the principal measures of the Session, and the first to be introduced, would have put the Government into a quandary which for a variety of different reasons is not desired at this moment. But the figures are no proof that the opposition to the Bill has abated, and the debate showed clearly enough that substantial amendments in Committee will be necessary if the Bill is to become law. Although the Bill was printed only a week ago, so that the opinions of interested parties have had little time to find expression, it had already become clear that the opposition which killed the old Bills had not been placated by the alterations made in the new. That opposition comes from so many quarters, and on so many different grounds, that the old hopes of an agreed Bill faded away very early in the controversy ; but the main obstacle in front of SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN is the insistence of his own nominal supporters that maintenance grants should be large, automatic, and universal. On this point he could not give way even if he wanted to do so. Not only is the whole Conservative Party opposed to universal grants, but it is supported by whatever following MR. LLOYD GEORGE may have and by that more moderate section of the Labour Party who take cognizance of the state of the country's finances. If there are to be maintenance grants at all, there must be a means test, and the opposition to a test has little force behind it.

But the objection to maintenance grants as a dangerous innovation remains, and appears to have gained strength since the first Bill was introduced. There is some confusion of thought on this point. There is nothing new in allowances by the State towards the expenses of family life. Ever since income-tax was first graduated, the burden has been eased from the shoulders of those who for one reason or another are thought to deserve well of the State. There is even a special allowance for a child over sixteen if at school ; and, as LORD EUSTACE PERCY explained last night, maintenance grants are now paid by local authorities to parents of children over fourteen. In both these cases attendance at school is voluntary. No one is compelled to provide education for a child over sixteen ; and even in the few places where the compulsory age-limit is fifteen parents are not compelled to live in those particular areas. But under the Bill every child in the land must attend school up to the age of fifteen, and, provided they can qualify under the means test, parents are entitled to a maintenance grant. In other words they are to be paid to obey the law of the land. The innovation lies in the fact of compulsion. Payment for doing what every law-abiding citizen is bound to do is a new thing in our public life, and when once the principle is accepted it is clearly capable of dangerous extensions. The only sound principle of maintenance grants is that they should be placed in the same class as the supply of meals and boots and other discretionary allowances. These are supplied at the discretion of the local authority in order that the State should not waste its money in trying to teach a child who is unfit to profit. If in the opinion of the local authority hardship is inflicted by compelling a child to attend school after fourteen, let the authority exercise the discretion it now exercises to prevent a child from coming hungry to school. It has powers under the present law, and the necessary organization to exercise them wisely. If this view were accepted by Parliament, the grants clause could be dropped, and those who object to a new means-test would have their grievance removed.

This substantial revision of the Bill would meet the objections of those who point out the inherent danger of the proposed maintenance grants, which were never even suggested at any of the many previous alterations of the school-age ; but it would not affect the main object of the Bill. This object is to facilitate the reorganization of our national system of education, which is now being carried out in accordance with what is known as the Hadow scheme. Under this scheme every child will receive a primary education from the age of five to eleven, and a secondary education from eleven onwards. Under the Bill the latter period will be one of four years, which is agreed to be the shortest time in which full benefit can be obtained from a secondary course as a preparation for life and good citizenship. A four-year secondary course is an essential part of the system ; and, although there are always some opponents of any reform, the increase in the school-age limit is almost universally accepted. The Bill proposes April 1, 1931, as the appointed day. This is the day appointed under the previous Bills, and if the first Bill had been passed local authorities would have had adequate notice of what was required of them. But now, if the Bill becomes law by Christmas, there will be a bare three months to prepare. No doubt many authorities have thought out their plans, but none has been legally justified in incurring expenditure on the assumption that the Bill would become law. The opposition of the London Education Committee is a serious matter, for a majority holds that the necessary teachers and accommodation cannot be ready by April. SIR CYRIL COBB argued last night that insistence on the proposed date would cause dislocation and confusion over a long period ; and if this is so, it would clearly be wise to allow an extension of time.

Land and the Unemployed

DR. ADDISON'S new Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill has two main objects, both of which will be very expensive. It provides first for the financing of an Agricultural Land Corporation and the acquisition of land—by agreement or, if necessary, by compulsion—for demonstration farms, for demonstration small holdings, and for purposes of improvement, at a cost of nearly £7,000,000. The rest of the Bill is almost entirely a measure for settling unemployed workers on the land in small holdings and allotment gardens. It is impossible, we are told, to foresee the exact amount which will be required for this part of the scheme. But the estimated cost of providing 2,000 small holdings and 100,000 allotments works out at just under £2,000,000, while the combined cost of supplying maintenance allowances, training, and advances of capital for working and equipment is put down at a further sum of £385,000 for every thousand holdings or persons in receipt of these special forms of assistance. The amount of the bill which the country will have to foot will depend, therefore, largely on the number of thousands of the unemployed that take advantage of the scheme and are unable to provide for themselves. The precise figure which the necessary increase in the staff of the Ministry will entail cannot, it is said again, be definitely foreseen, but, in the frank words of the explanatory memorandum, it will clearly be large. Neither DR. ADDISON nor anyone else can, in fact, form any idea of the sum total of the expenditure to which the country will be committed if the Bill becomes law.

It is also at best extremely doubtful whether the institution of demonstration farms to be managed and controlled by local authorities, universities, and agricultural colleges, the formation of an Agricultural Land Corporation, and the multiplication of departmental officials are either good in themselves or likely to produce satisfactory results. Even if the scheme is successful to any appreciable extent in providing work for the unemployed, and so reducing their numbers, it is not the kind of work for which many of them are likely to be fitted. Nor, to judge from the experiments and failures of the past, is there any ground for hoping that untrained workers and amateur boards of management will be able to make a living out of an industry which to a very large number of farmers and small holders of life-long experience is a losing concern. If only a fraction of the unknown quantity of money for which the Bill will ask were to be spent in helping existing farmers to make both ends meet, so as to enable them to take on again the skilled workers with whom they have been obliged to dispense, there might be some prospect of reducing the volume of unemployment.

Oxford Books

In the last few years there have been a good many very admirable exhibitions of printed books. The British Museum, the Bibliographical Society, and others have been able to call attention to the accomplished and beautiful results of the new talent and energy which have poured into printing since the War. But it is safe to say that never before has there been in this country an exhibition like that of the Oxford University Press which was opened yesterday in the latest addition to the bookshop of MESSRS. BUMPUS in Oxford-street. It is an exhibition, not only of printed matter, but of printing ; and it is an exhibition of printing by a printing-house which has been continuously at work for three centuries and a half. At one end of it, so to speak, are the finished articles : books "built," as we are learning to call it, with the best of art and the best of mechanical skill. At the other end are scraps of metal, grubby wooden boxes, old stools, ink-rollers, mallets, bits of paper with scribbles on them, a pencilled round-robin from some boys who want more wages, a child's effort at hand-printing, prospectuses, estimates, account-books, rules for spelling and stops, specimens of all the queer black marks which man has ever invented and tried to make others read, and lovely engravings, and photographs of a fire-brigade and an ambulance-brigade. There is no side of the art and the business of printing which the Oxford University Press is not able to illustrate out of its own resources and experience ; and it is all here so clearly arranged, so carefully documented, and so concisely explained that the spectator may feel himself drawn into the very printing-house itself.

Modern Shakespearian study has discovered that there is not a little of moment to be learned from the personality and habits of the compositor and the pressman ; and in general it may be said that, the more a reader knows about what went to the making of the book which he is reading, the more interesting he is likely to find it. And this exhibition shows how much there is to learn about a hundred subjects besides the mechanics and the art of the printer. Much may be learned, too, of the men who made the Oxford University Press what it was : in particular of DR. FELL, who may be seen here, not as a grand patron content to give lordly orders for founts of type, but as a man who knew the crafts and business of printing, publishing, and marketing through and through ; of HORACE HART, whom Oxford is now disposed to recognize as one of the greatest of printers ; and of ROBERT BRIDGES, who, with and without DR. DANIEL, was a pure and inexhaustible spring of ideas and energy. But the effect of this exhibition will not be confined to spreading a knowledge of Oxford printers and Oxford printing. In his little opening speech SIR HENRY HADOW went straight to the point. Behind the libraries, which readers nowadays take so easily for granted, lies all the labour and thought, the initiative and risk which such an exhibition as this reveals. The news of it, and the lesson of it, may help readers in future not to take books and printing quite so much for granted. And it is a pleasant thought that this spirit is being spread abroad from a spot which used to be the last resting-place of the condemned before reaching Tyburn, and the scene of many a dreadful tale of crime and its punishment. The more of this kind of light, the fewer of such dark places.

A UNITED INDIA

STAGES STILL TO BE TRAVELLED

DEPENDENCE ON WESTERN HELP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since my retirement I have avoided public discussion of controversial Indian questions. I have no desire, I do not presume, to anticipate the work of the Round-Table Conference. But it may be useful to draw attention to some fixed and fundamental considerations which are apt to be forgotten and are likely to become obtrusive. I read and listen to statements which suggest that India is spinning for ever down the ringing grooves of change, whereas she is revolting against the recent Child Marriage Act, on the ground that it interferes with her ancient customs and religions. The old oracles are by no means dumb. In some respects they are more vocal and influential than ever before.

The *intelligentsia* are an important class, the creation of British rule, entitled to much consideration, but they do not represent more than a fraction of the people. Nearly ninety per cent. of the population are illiterate. Of a thousand males only 16 are literate in English, of a thousand females only two. When Mr. Sastri, a very distinguished member and leader of the *intelligentsia*, said the other day "to flout the *intelligentsia* while satisfying the Princes, the British, the minority communities, and the services, is to involve Britain and India in strife of which no one can see the end," he put forward a claim that is out of touch with reality. Incidentally it may be said that the minority communities of India represent about half of the total population. To be guided by the *intelligentsia* only would be as if the Germans had won the War, occupied this country and consulted only those Englishmen who could read and write German fluently.

There is nothing singular in recent discontents. They have been better organized and far more successfully financed than previous agitations, and they have been given much longer rope, but they are more on the surface than those of 1920-1. Then, for a time, the people believed that Mr. Gandhi was a Mahatma and, as such, had supernatural powers. When he was put in prison and did not escape miraculously the whole atmosphere changed within a month. There is no doubt about this. I was in a great centre of excitement at the time. India cares little about politics, much about religion. The dangerous man is not the politician, but the Faqir with genius. For a time Mr. Gandhi seemed to be a Faqir with genius, then he became a politician. His general influence became comparatively small again except in his own country. It has been revived no doubt to some extent by the treatment of him.

The forces of disorder are always near the surface in India and can be mobilized cheaply. The history of the East is the history of autocracy tempered by revolution. Revolution is in the blood of the East. The procedure is always the same. The agitators start the rumour that the British are going to leave India and the disorderly elements lift up their heads. That has happened not only now and in 1921 but on three other occasions in my experience during the last 40 years—in 1893-4 at the time of the anti-cow-killing agitation, in 1898-9 when there was trouble on the North-West Frontier, and in 1908-9. In 1893-4 in the Eastern districts of the United Provinces the agitators took charge for about a fortnight, appointed their own local officers with the British titles, Collector, Superintendent of Police, &c., just as was done recently, I am informed, in India. One regiment was marched through the district and the agitation subsided. In 1908 when I was Foreign Secretary two Indian Princes asked me for .303 rifles for their troops, explaining that they would be in difficulties if the British left India. On all occasions, though rumours were wild and widespread, actual outbreaks were few. Even in the recent troubles the great mass of the people outside certain towns and certain affected areas have gone on quietly living their simple lives.

The strength of the Government is quite irresistible when put forth. Communications are now highly developed. Armed forces can be thrown anywhere at short notice. Aeroplanes, armoured cars, mechanical transport are new factors on the side of order. And the Indian Police has a magnificent record for devotion and bravery. Our splendid Indian Army is always ready.

For the first time in her history India has the beginnings of a sense of unity. She owes it to the British Parliament alone. There is no word for "India" in any Indian vernacular. Weaken the control of Parliament and that sense of unity will disappear, as Lord Bryce said, like a morning mist. Mr. Sastri referred only the other day to "the notoriously fissiparous tendencies of the Indian character." Are not the periods of history to which modern Indians look back with most pride, apart from their local traditions, the Mauriya and Gupta Dynasties and the Mogul Empire ? Then too there was some semblance of unity. India can only be great if united, and at present unity depends on Parliamentary control.

Parliament anticipates the day when it will divest itself of its responsibility, when the sense of unity in India has developed beyond its present elementary stages. I hope that I am neither a pessimist nor a reactionary when I ask my Indian friends to reflect on the realities of the position. Can they expect in 10 years to achieve on unfamiliar lines what it has taken us centuries to attain in our own way ? Can they expect to travel in 10 years the road which our own stock in the Dominions took in many years by long stages ? Two things are quite clear. India cannot yet govern herself on Western lines without Western assistance. And we cannot leave India. "How could you leave India even if you wanted to do so ?" said M. Clemenceau to me some years ago at Allahabad. Let alone any consideration of what India owes to us, we could not leave India to the chaos that would follow our departure and which would require us to return or allow the entrance of another Great Power. Responsible Indians do not demand this, but unwittingly they go perilously near it in some of their proposals. One of the greatest living Englishmen, Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, told us the other day in connexion with the prevailing economic depression to have patience and hold fast. I beg my Indian friends to have patience and hold fast. I would commend to them the old fable of the dog who saw the reflection of the bone in the water and in trying to get it lost the real bone.

My old friend H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir was rather scornful yesterday of those who were out of date. But is India out of date ? To this question Volume I. of the Simon Commission's Report gives a rather convincing reply.

Yours,
November 4. HARCOURT BUTLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Like many others, I imagine, I am strongly in agreement with the general tenor of your admirable leading article on the "Urgent Problem of India" in to-day's paper. Is it not conceivable that the three political parties might agree to a truce (that is, to the postponement of contentious matters) during the sittings of the Round-Table Conference ? For those who realize how great are the issues that are pending no argument is necessary to endorse this suggestion and plea. Cannot British statesmanship rise to the height of this great occasion ? "Time is." I need not finish the quotation. I am yours faithfully.

P. J. HARTOG.

5, Inverness-gardens, W.8, Nov. 6.

FRANCE AND ITALY

THE BALKAN BALANCE

SERBIAN FEARS

(From Our Balkans Correspondent)

Pessimists who see no hope for improvement in the relations between France and Italy are fond of pointing out that the rivalry has some of its roots in the Balkans. It will be long before the Balkans lose their sinister reputation as a seed-bed for European quarrels, but it is only fair to recall (with M. Briand) that the one war which has been successfully stopped by the League of Nations was a Balkan affair, and that the Near Eastern question, which was mainly responsible for that sinister reputation, was solved, for the time being at any rate, by the collapse of the Turkish Empire and the extinction of the old rivalry between Austria and Russia. France and Italy have to some extent taken the place of Austria and Russia, and the clash of their respective diplomacies was apparent in Sofia and Belgrade long before the seriousness of their differences elsewhere was revealed at the Naval Conference. But their role in the Balkans is very different from that of Austria and Russia before the War. Both those Powers had very pronounced Imperialist and acquisitive aims. France and Italy are each striving, by different methods and with a different conception of their ultimate goal, after the stabilization of Europe. The main object of their dispute lies in Africa.

France's interest in Balkan politics arises from her wish to encourage associations of smaller States which will support her efforts to maintain the frontiers established by the treaties of peace. The Little Entente was a creation very much to her purpose, and she has worked consistently to induce other States with similar interests, such as Poland and Greece, to co-ordinate their policies with that of the Little Entente group, and to persuade those which were losers by the peace treaties, such as Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, to resign themselves for reasons of economic expediency to their conditions. The various more or less vague schemes which have been propounded for a closer association of the States of South-Eastern Europe, a Danube federation or a Balkan Locarno, have always had the strong support of the Quai d'Orsay, and M. Briand's present proposal for an economic league of all the countries of Europe is merely a restatement of the same ideal on a larger scale. The idea is to fix the present political status of Europe by the cement of economic agreements.

FRENCH POLICY

Among the Balkan States Yugoslavia has been the pivot of French policy. Having gained her present frontiers at the expense of three of her neighbours (or five if the aspirations of Italy and Albania are taken into account), she has the strongest possible grounds for maintaining the peace treaties intact. The Yugoslavs are a progressive and virile people with great potential military and economic strength. These characteristics recommended them to French interest, and the financial and military support given by France to Serbia before and during the War constituted a link which France has been careful to strengthen since the peace by fresh credits and constant diplomatic backing. During the last two years French capital, which was already actively engaged in banks and mining property in Yugoslavia, has taken up other important concessions, one (retroceded by an Italian company) for the development of water power in Dalmatia, another for land reclamation in the bend of the Danube opposite Belgrade.

The Quai d'Orsay has worked assiduously to smooth out difficulties between Yugoslavia and her Balkan neighbours and has stood godfather to every treaty which tended to strengthen her position. The fondest aspiration of Serbian politicians is to extend the Yugoslav union by the inclusion of Bulgaria. That is an idea which fits in completely with the aims of French policy, for a large Slav *bloc* in South-Eastern Europe would be the best safeguard against Teutonic expansion to the south. Accordingly French diplomacy has done everything possible to foster it and to prepare the way for its realization.

Italy sees things quite differently. Her hereditary enemy before the War was the Hapsburg Monarchy. Ever since it has been relieved of this menace Italian statesmanship has been on guard against the formation of any new *bloc* of States to the east which might take its place. The idea of a Danube federation or a union of the West Balkan States is odious to the Italians, and any association, like the Little Entente, which might serve as the nucleus of such a union, is suspect in Rome.

A study of Italian foreign policy in South-Eastern Europe since the establishment of Fascist government shows a series of attempts to oppose any such union or coalition. The Treaty of Rome, concluded with Yugoslavia in 1924, was an encouragement to the Belgrade Government to look to Italy rather than to France and the Little Entente for support against her potential enemies on the north and east. The moment that Yugoslavia made it clear that she did not intend to abandon her old associations the treaty lost all value for Italy, and she set about to make difficulties for Yugoslavia with her other neighbours. The beginnings of a *rapprochement* between Yugoslavia and Hungary in 1925 were nipped through Italian influence. An attempt to detach Rumania from her associations with France and the Little Entente was based on the pro-Italian sentiments of General Averescu, but did not survive his government. An attempt was also made, and with some success, to bring Albania into Italy's sphere of influence in order to prevent her from becoming dependent on any other neighbour.

FASCIST DESIRES

More recently Signor Mussolini attempted to step between Greece and Yugoslavia, but M. Venizelos's skilful diplomacy enabled him to sign a treaty of friendship with Italy and at the same time to conclude satisfactorily his negotiations with Yugoslavia for the use of the port of Salonika by the latter. Bulgaria and Hungary have received particular attention from Italy, as being the two countries in this quarter of Europe most likely to resist absorption into any league. Signor Mussolini's desire to influence them has led him to pronounce publicly in favour of revision of the peace treaties.

The antithesis between French and Italian policy in this area is thus complete. It finds its expression most clearly in the antagonism between Italy and Yugoslavia and in the extra strain imparted by it to the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It is too commonly believed that the main causes of the enmity between Italy and Yugoslavia are the Italian pretensions to the Dalmatian coast and the treatment by the Italian Government of the Slovenes of Istria. This may be true so far as the relations between the Italians on the one hand and the Croats and Slovenes on the other are concerned, but there are far more dangerous seeds of trouble in the Italian conviction that the Yugoslav army would be at the service of France in the event of a war between France and Italy, and in the effect on the Serbs of the moves which have been made by Italian diplomacy in the light of this conviction. In other words, the danger of war between Italy and Yugoslavia depends on the relations of

Italy to France, and this is only the beginning of the penetration of the Franco-Italian rivalry into the affairs of the peninsula.

What to the Italians are obvious precautions in self-defence constitute for the Serbs a provocative policy of aggression. The Serbs regard the hold which the Italians have obtained on Albania as a direct threat to Yugoslavia, and are just as sure that the Albanian army is being trained and equipped to fight them as the Italians are sure that the Yugoslav army is being equipped by the French against them. They see the persistent attempts of the Italian Government to establish itself as the paramount influence at Sofia and they look upon King Boris's marriage with an Italian Princess as their culmination. They deduce from the frequent visits of the leaders of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (I.M.R.O.) to Italy that its action is supported with Italian money. They also note the friendship shown by Italy to Hungary and the encouragement given by Signor Mussolini to Hungarian hopes for a revision of the frontiers. All this makes them nervous and jumpy and does not tend to create a peaceful atmosphere.

When the Belgrade Government adopts a somewhat hectoring tone towards Sofia, it is sometimes asked by well-meaning people what Yugoslavia can possibly fear from a reduced and disarmed Bulgaria. What the Serbs fear is that, in the event of a war with Italy, they might find their southward communications towards Salonika threatened simultaneously by an Albano-Italian force from the west and by raiding bands of Bulgarian *komitajis* from the east, while, in addition to meeting an Italian army in the north and guarding their coastline, they would have to detach troops to watch the Hungarian frontier.

These fears are no doubt exaggerated. The Serbs probably do not take sufficient account of the unwillingness of the Albanian army to serve as Italian auxiliaries. They probably over-estimate the responsiveness of Bulgaria to Italian influence. Though Italy has done everything possible to win Bulgarian sympathies, and though many Bulgarians look to Italy as their best friend against a hostile Yugoslavia, the Bulgarian Government itself has been careful to decline an exclusive patronage. It has listened so far to suggestions from Rome only when they were in full accord with the advice received from London and Paris. M. Buroff, the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has pro-French leanings, and is in favour of an *entente* with Yugoslavia. This being so one might think that the Serbs could sleep soundly so far as their south-eastern frontier is concerned.

They remain vigilant and anxious. They consider that, in spite of the constant pressure which has been brought to bear at Sofia by the French and British Governments, nothing effective has yet been done by the Bulgarian Government to suppress the I.M.R.O. Leading members of it, they allege, have been arrested only to be released some weeks later, and it remains to be seen whether the orders for the prosecution of Ivan Mihailoff for the murder of a Macedonian journalist will be effective. The organization remains intact on Bulgarian soil, whence it can prepare its plans for action against Yugoslavia. The bomb outrages which took place in various parts of Southern Serbia earlier in the year suggested that its activities had not then been seriously hindered by M. Liaptcheff's measures against it. The Serbs fear that in wartime its action might become a factor of serious military importance. The Serbian General Staff certainly writes down Bulgaria as enemy territory in the event of war with Italy, and would without doubt treat it as such the moment hostilities were threatened. It maintains in Yugoslavia a certain number of Bulgarian Agrarians, hostile to the present régime in Sofia, who might on occasion serve as filibusters in the Yugoslav interest, and who are permitted from time to time to make raids into Bulgaria by way of reprisals for the exploits of the I.M.R.O.

This year the Belgrade Government has remained quiet under great provocation from the Macedonian dynamiters, and allowed the French and British Governments to use their influence at Sofia. Dr. Marinkovitch hinted, however, in a statement made at Geneva last May, that he did not think their efforts had been effective. He said that the Yugoslav Government considered itself to be practically at war with an organization existing on the territory of a neighbour, and added that if this form of aggression continued his Government intended to refer the matter to the League under Article 12 of the Covenant. This article foresees the possibility of war if the League's mediation is not effective. Yugoslavia has been busy strengthening her military relations with Czechoslovakia, a fact which was publicly confirmed by the Czechoslovak Minister of War, Dr. Vyshovsky, at the time of the Sokol Congress at Belgrade. The two countries were then plainly spoken of for the first time as "allies," and there is some reason for believing that the commitments of the Czechoslovak Government towards its ally provide not only for the event of trouble with Hungary, but also with Bulgaria.

There has been no serious trouble on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier for some months, and for the time being relations between the two countries are tranquil. But the Yugoslavs feel nevertheless that a net is slowly being drawn around them by Italian diplomacy, and the temptation to break through it at the weakest point is always latent in their minds.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE

SUPPORT FOR MR. BALDWIN

LORD STRATHCONA (Chancellor) presided at a meeting of the Grand Council of the Primrose League held at the Head Offices, 64, Victoria-street, S.W., yesterday. There were also present:—

Mr. Gerald W. E. Loder, Mr. S. R. Wells, M.P., Lady Jersey, Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Houghton-Gastrell, Sir George Hume, Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., Lady Roberts, Lady Watson, the Hon. Mary Pakington, Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Oliver-Bellasis, Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Callender, Mr. W. H. Collins, Mrs. Crouch, Miss C. Davis, Mr. A. E. Davies, Mr. J. Dronsfield, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Du Pre, Mrs. W. J. Firth, Mrs. T. Hanson, Mr. J. W. D. Harrison, Mrs. Legh, Mr. H. D. Lorimer, Mrs. Ernest Makins, Mr. H. Marriott, Mrs. L. G. Matthews, Mrs. Mumford, Mr. W. J. Murdoch, Mrs. Privett, Miss E. Riding, Mr. G. H. Solsbury, Coun. Miss Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Warren, Mrs. C. Williams, and Sir Reginald Bennett (secretary).

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This meeting of Grand Council of the Primrose League desires to express its staunch allegiance to the Leader of the Conservative Party, Mr. Baldwin, and his policy as recently approved at the Caxton Hall, and calls upon all habitations to work loyally together with a view to securing the early return of a Conservative Administration."

MOTORIST DISQUALIFIED FOR 30 YEARS

CAPTAIN WILLIAM RODNEY WINTERBOTTOM, 35, of Dames Stream House, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, was found *Guilty* at the Nottingham Assizes yesterday of the manslaughter of Henry Brooks, 56, an engine-driver. The prosecution alleged that while Brooks was repairing a wheel of his motor-car at Sutton-on-Trent, Notts, on July 23, he was struck by a car driven by Winterbottom, who was travelling at 50 miles an hour. MR. JUSTICE MACKINNON passed sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division, cancelled Winterbottom's present licence, and disqualified him for holding another for 30 years. Winterbottom was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. It was stated that he was formerly in the R.A.F. He had previous convictions for motoring offences, and his licence had been suspended on three occasions.

EMPIRE DELEGATES AT BIRMINGHAM

VISIT TO FACTORIES

MR. SCULLIN ON EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 6

A party of members of the Imperial Conference visited Birmingham to-day and were shown over two representative industrial undertakings in the city. They arrived from London shortly after 11 o'clock. The Lord Mayor (Alderman M. L. Lancaster) and the Town Clerk (Mr. F. H. C. Wiltshire), with other members of the City Council and the principal officers of the Chamber of Commerce, attended at New-street Station to receive the party, which numbered between 20 and 30, and included the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand.

After the Lord Mayor had greeted the visitors they went by motor to Fort Dunlop, the works of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited. Here the managing director, Sir George Beharrell, offered them a welcome. In small parties the delegates were escorted through the shops and shown many of the processes of manufacture. They were particularly interested in the production of golf and tennis balls, and also in the methods of motor tire manufacture. Huge aeroplane tires, to be used in the Capetown air service, were among the objects which attracted their attention.

On leaving Fort Dunlop the party was driven to the Council House, where at the invitation of the Lord Mayor the visitors took luncheon. Afterwards a visit was paid to the Austin Motor Company's works at Longbridge. Here several of the machine shops were inspected, and obvious interest was taken in the production of the "baby" Austin car. Sir Herbert Austin, chairman of the company, and Mr. Engelbach, works manager, guided the visitors on their tour.

THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET

In an interview Mr. Scullin expressed his pleasure at visiting Birmingham for the first time and said that Australia provided one of the most important markets for the city's manufactures of metal and machinery. Since his Government had been in power the heavy fall in the price which the Australian producer received for wool, wheat, butter, and fruit had caused so serious an economic position that it had been necessary to bring in temporary emergency measures to restrict or prohibit certain imports.

Mr. Scullin made it clear that these measures had nothing to do with the policy of protection as such, and that they would be revised or withdrawn as soon as the exchange position had been corrected. At the same time he realized that these emergency measures had in some cases borne hardly on exporters. The Commonwealth Government had been anxious to preserve the real value of the preference which it afforded to British trade, and to ensure that in so far as hardship was caused that hardship should bear less severely on the British manufacturer than on his foreign rivals.

So far as the Imperial Conference was concerned, Mr. Scullin said he was convinced that, whatever the definite and tangible result of the discussions might be on the economic side, there would at least have been a very definite impetus given to the ideal of the closer economic cooperation of the various parts of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Scullin added that, while they were prepared to examine every possible avenue by which the preferential treatment of British goods could be extended, the market in Australia for British goods was capable of wide expansion only if they themselves were able to expand the oversea markets for their primary products, and thus increase the general purchasing power of their people.

PROMOTION OF EMPIRE TRADE

MR. FORBES ON KEENER COMPETITION

The delegates to the Imperial Conference were entertained last night at a dinner by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

MR. G. W. FORBES, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said that subjects of mutual trade were before the Conference. The name Imperial Conference was coined in Birmingham—(a voice: "Good Old Joe!")—and even that phrase was known in New Zealand. They had the principle of the Imperial Conference established in New Zealand a good many years ago. They felt that their own kith and kin had the first claim on them. In future both in regard to British trade and in regard to Dominion trade there was going to be far keener competition. In those circumstances it seemed that the only sensible thing for them to do was to get together to meet the conditions that were going to arise.

The LORD MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM said the difficulty there was to find orders to keep the plants working at full capacity. All manufacturers had been looking forward to the Conference with hopefulness.

MR. R. C. RODGERS, past-president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that the first thing for Great Britain to do was to adjust the great trade barriers which existed between Empire people, and that meant that she had to give up her old ideas of free trade.

MR. SCULLIN said that the people of Australia were a reflex of the people in the Strand, for they were 97 per cent. British, so that there was something in the talk about keeping the money in the family. It was easy for Cobden and Bright to talk about "Let trade go free," when Britain was the only people who had the trade, but in 1930 there was a different story. There were other countries ready to work at lower standards than he hoped this country would ever have. He had noticed that in the canteens of some of the big firms of this country the consumption of Australian products was being encouraged. That was what they wanted. The more markets they got, the more markets they could offer.

Mr. SCULLIN, continuing, said that they were determined that they were not going to buy any goods they could not pay for. The emergency measures would be lifted just as soon as they could be and not one hour before. It had been suggested by twisting some words of his that if this country could not show consideration they would go elsewhere. What he had said was that there were countries which bought five times as much from them as they bought from those countries, who were asking them to enter into trade treaties, but he had answered "No," and had come to the Imperial Conference to make arrangements with Great Britain, Canada, and New Zealand.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

SIR PANDAMJI GINWALA (India) said he had listened to many speeches in this country, particularly those of Mr. J. H. Thomas, but had not heard the faintest hint of reference to the trade relations of India and this country. He had also heard speeches of other distinguished visitors, but he had never heard any reference to what India meant to the Empire. India's consumption of British imports was less than a farthing a head a day. If India increased her consumption of British goods to a penny a head a day, British exports would go up by £500,000,000 a year.

Referring to the constitutional question in India, he said that if it were not solved satisfactorily from the point of view of India there was real peril for the trade and industry of this country. He was not an alarmist—he was giving his honest opinion. They had had commissions appointed examining conditions in India, and if they believed them they would be believing something Indians were not able to support. The only solution he could suggest was that the government of India should be in the hands of Indians. Good will and friendship were necessary for trade, and he regretted to say that the foundations of that good will and friendship had been sapped by the developments that had taken place in India recently.

Mr. JOHN BELLIS, president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said it was beyond the understanding of business people that, having invited the Empire representatives here to consider trade relationship, certain politicians without any training or knowledge of business, who only hindered negotiations, could not see that the conditions of the world were entirely different from what they were 20 years ago. The purpose of the Conference was being burked for far less important matters, and this was because their so-called leaders refused to realize the fact of present-day conditions.

The Freedom of Edinburgh is to be conferred on the Prime Ministers of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, on Wednesday, November 19.

The National Savings Committee announces that sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended October 25 were 1,227,437, making a grand total sold of 989,269,792.

GENERAL HERTZOG AT STOKE

A DELAYED FREEDOM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Nov. 6

General Hertzog came to Stoke-on-Trent to-day to receive the freedom of the city originally offered to him when he visited this country for the Imperial Conference of 1926, and to be the guest at luncheon of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation and the North Staffs Chamber of Commerce.

He was unable to receive the freedom in 1926, when it was conferred on the other Prime Ministers of the Dominions present at the Conference. Since that year all the Dominion Prime Ministers have changed except himself, and Stoke-on-Trent seized the opportunity provided by his "weathering of the storms of politics" to renew its invitation to him alone during the present Conference, thus indicating a personal interest in him which he was to-day modest enough to disclaim, preferring to suppose that the honorary freedom was conferred solely on the holder of his office. It is perhaps in accordance with that feeling that he has decided to destine for the use of the occupant of the South African Prime Minister's official residence at Capetown the handsome service of Staffordshire china presented to him to-day by the Staffs pottery manufacturers.

The most important passage in General Hertzog's two speeches at the Town Hall to-day was perhaps his reference at the honorary freedom ceremony to the work of the Imperial Conference of 1930. A point had been made by Alderman W. T. Leason, the Deputy Lord Mayor of Stoke, that it was particularly pleasing that the ceremony should have coincided with the return from South Africa of Sir Francis Joseph, President of the North Staffs Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Government Economic Mission to South Africa.

Responding to this, General Hertzog said:—"As to South Africa and trade, we are already in London at the moment doing whatever we can to foster a closer relationship between this country and the country I represent. Though at times it may look as though things did not go quite smoothly, yet there is one thing that will always remain and that will eventually be decisive—namely, the good feeling which lies at the bottom of all our endeavours, no matter how unsuccessful they may seem to be. If at this moment the Imperial Conference does not show that all the results are immediately to be obtained which we wish for, I think that we are entitled to say that, in view of the fundamental feeling underlying it all, the results hoped for will be realized in the future."

This, the only direct reference to inter-Imperial relations in the two speeches, was taken by those who heard it to hint at least at a holding over to a future day, when political circumstances in Great Britain are perhaps more favourable, of the Dominions' offer of closer economic relations between the different parts of the Empire. General Hertzog confessed that he did not comply with Stoke's invitation four years ago because he felt that the time then was not as propitious as the present for visiting the city.

THE ECONOMIC MISSION

At the luncheon, where the company included, besides members of the City Council, the leaders of the pottery industry and the commercial life of North Staffs, the toast of "Our Guest" was proposed by SIR FRANCIS JOSEPH. Sir Francis said the Economic Mission to South Africa received from members of General Hertzog's Cabinet and from all sections of the people the kindness and welcome which were reserved for friends. In his opinion it was absolutely untrue that a section of the people in South Africa was not favourable to trading with Great Britain. Everywhere the mission found a real desire to trade with this country, but it was not common sense to suggest that orders for goods should be placed here when they were offered at cheaper rates by our competitors. Both in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal every information as to prices, credit, public taste, &c., was given them. In the Transvaal they found that firms had circulated a bilingual advertisement concluding, "South African farmers should buy British Goods because Great Britain is the South African farmer's best customer."

General Hertzog, in his reply, said that Stoke, through its pottery, had probably done more for the real education and civilization of the English people than the English were consciously aware of. In renewing his thanks to Stoke he said that if there was anything for which he appreciated these occasions it was that they brought them into that closer personal contact which removed an estrangement. It was for that reason that he appreciated his coming to England, and for the same reason he advised English friends, before they believed all that appeared in the newspapers concerning South Africa, to go and see for themselves.

After luncheon General Hertzog paid a visit to Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons' pottery works at Etruria.

SHEFFIELD AND CANADA

The honorary freedom of the City of Sheffield was conferred on Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, yesterday. The Lord Mayor of Sheffield (Alderman C. W. Beardsley) in performing the ceremony said that seven years ago the honorary freedom was conferred on a former Prime Minister of Canada, and he was glad that this association was to be continued.

In returning thanks, Mr. Bennett, said that the name of Sheffield was honoured wherever good craftsmanship and integrity were respected throughout the world. He had come to the Imperial Conference to discuss problems of Empire. A solution to the problems could not be brought about in a single day or year, but unless the characteristics of the people through long centuries had become lost it was hoped that some scheme would be worked out to ensure the solidarity of this great Empire.

NEW CUNARD LINERS

MERSEY SHIPBUILDERS' HOPE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6

Sir Thomas Royden, director and ex-chairman of the Cunard Company, was present at the launch at the Birkenhead yard of Cammell Laird and Co., Limited, to-day, of the Blyth, the second of three vessels being built for the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company's goods and Continental service. The vessel was named by Miss Nancy Royden, a niece of Sir Thomas Royden.

Speaking at the luncheon which followed the launch, Mr. R. S. JOHNSON, managing director of Cammell Laird and Co., said he was sorry Sir Thomas Royden had to leave before the luncheon, because he might have had something to say that would have been interesting to workers and others in Birkenhead. This was interpreted as an oblique reference to the hope which is entertained locally that the second of the two new giant Cunard liners which are to be built will be built at Birkenhead. Seen later in the day on this matter, Sir Thomas Royden declined to make any statement.

There are 89 vessels laid up in the Tyne, and it was stated at the River Commissioners' meeting yesterday that the position was so serious that no more vessels could be accommodated.

Tyne coal and coke shipments in the past 10 months were 14,424,078 tons less than in the corresponding period last year.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

WAGES TO BE INCREASED

As a result of a meeting in London yesterday of the National Joint Industrial Council for the electrical contracting industry a settlement was reached for a variation of the national wages agreement between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union, and the rate of wages will be increased on the first pay day in January, 1931, to the following:—Grade A, 1s. 10½d. an hour; grade B, 1s. 7½d. an hour; grade C, 1s. 6d.; grade D, 1s. 4½d.

The respective parties accepted the joint recommendations of their national executives, and the terms of settlement stated:—"There shall be variations of the April (1921) rates of all grades, which variations shall be ascertained by a small committee of both sides in October, 1930, and March, 1931, and thereafter at 12-monthly intervals. Such variations to be 1 per cent. for each complete three points variation in the Board of Trade cost-of-living figure ("all items") from 150 per cent. above July, 1914, taking the average of the figures published on or about the 18th of the month in which the committee sits, and of the 35 preceding months."

During the Guy Fawkes celebrations at Oxford on Wednesday night an undergraduate climbed 73ft. up the Martyrs' Memorial and fixed a handkerchief on top. The police waited at the bottom, but he managed to evade capture in the crowd.

HIGH COSTS OF LITIGATION

DEPUTATION TO LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor yesterday received at the House of Lords a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce on the question of the high costs of litigation in this country. A copy of the memorandum on the subject, which was drawn up by the Parliamentary and Commercial Law Committee of the Chamber, had been sent to Lord Sankey in advance, and the purpose of the deputation was to discuss points raised in it. A summary of the memorandum, of which copies have been sent by request to many parts of the world, appeared in *The Times* on April 25.

Lord Herbert Scott, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, headed the deputation, and other members of it were:—

Sir James Martin, Mr. E. G. Roscoe, Mr. G. R. Freeman, Mr. Sydney Leader, Mr. K. G. R. Vaizey, and Mr. A. de V. Leigh (secretary). With the Lord Chancellor were Lord Hanworth (Master of the Rolls); Lord Merrivale, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division; Mr. Justice Avory, King's Bench Division; Mr. Justice Eve, Chancery Division; Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General; Sir Thomas Hughes, chairman of the General Council of the Bar; Sir Roger Gregory, president of the Law Society; Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C.; and Sir Claud Schuster, Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

The discussion lasted nearly two hours, and it is understood that the legal procedure in foreign countries came under review in comparing costs with British procedure. The Lord Chancellor promised to give the views of the deputation very careful consideration.

BODY IN BLAZING CAR

YOUNG MEN'S DISCOVERY NEAR NORTHAMPTON

Early yesterday two young men returning from a dance at Northampton to their home at Hardingstone, a village two miles away, discovered a car blazing on the roadside.

They ran half a mile for help, and a policeman and villagers got water in buckets from a pond and near by cottages and subdued the flames. Then in the wreckage was found a charred body, so badly burned that it was impossible to say at first whether it was that of a man or woman.

Last night, however, Dr. Eric Shaw, pathologist at Northampton General Hospital, examined the body in the presence of Superintendent Brumby, of the Northampton Division of the County Constabulary. Afterwards it was stated that it had been definitely established that the body was that of a man. Metal parts of what are said to be a man's braces were found in the wreckage.

The two men who found the burning car, Alfred Brown and William Bailey, say that shortly before they reached it a well-dressed man walked past them. Bailey asked him, "What's the blaze?" and the man replied, "It looks as if somebody has had a bonfire." The two men left the stranger and went on to the car, but were unable to get near it owing to the intense heat, the flames rising to a height of 15ft.

The police last night stated that they were anxious to get in touch with a man, who is described as being about 5ft. 10in. in height, with black curly hair, well dressed, and wearing a light mackintosh with a belt.

Last night it was officially stated that the car bore a Middlesex registration number, and was registered in the name of a resident of North Finchley, who is reported to have left home on Wednesday evening in his car.

ENGINEERING UNIONS AND MINISTRY

JOINT INQUIRY REJECTED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committee of the unions in the engineering industry met yesterday in London to consider the reply of the Government, sent through the Minister of Labour, to the request for an inquiry into the industry similar to the inquiries into the cotton and the iron and steel industries. The unions appealed to the Government early this year after failing to secure an advance of wages. Dissatisfaction with the working of the negotiating machinery and desire for information concerning the circumstances of various sections of the industry were the principal reasons for an inquiry which the unions advanced at a meeting with the Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Labour as long ago as last June.

Miss Bondfield's reply was sent a fortnight ago. It gave as the grounds for refusing an inquiry that, in fact, there would have to be not one but several inquiries in the case of an industry as diverse as the engineering industry; that such inquiries would take a very long time, and would, in the meantime, affect the functioning of the ordinary negotiating machinery; and that the inquiries into the cotton and iron and steel industries were really of quite a different character, as they did not arise out of wage negotiations but were designed to throw light on the economic problems of those industries from a somewhat different angle.

The Government therefore suggested that the most desirable and useful course was for the employers' organization and the unions in the engineering industry themselves to investigate the circumstances and problems of the industry. Should there be a desire for information not otherwise available the Government would place the resources of the various Departments at the disposal of a joint investigating committee.

Thirty unions were represented. It was decided not to accept the suggestion of a joint committee of inquiry, but to remit the question of future policy in regard to the wage claim to the individual executive committees for independent consideration.

Mr. J. T. Brownlie, who was in the chair, intimated that as he was no longer an official of the Amalgamated Engineering Union it would be necessary to appoint another chairman of the joint wages movement. The conference adopted a resolution of deep appreciation of Mr. Brownlie's services, and referred the question of a suitable presentation to a committee.

A SERIES OF FIRES

TWO BOYS BURNED TO DEATH

Two boys were burned to death yesterday afternoon in a fire in the napping shed of the Daisy Works of W. and H. Pownall, Limited, hosiery and underwear manufacturers, Longsight, Manchester. One of the boys was John Stringer, 16, of Clarendon-street, Manchester. The other, who was not identified till late last night, was John Henry Jones, 18, of Collyhurst, Manchester. It was learned that the fire broke out in the napping room, a detached building, and blazed so fiercely that when Mr. Wood, of Macclesfield, the departmental manager, rushed across to try to rescue the boys he was overcome and was found lying unconscious near the door.

A fire, which broke out in a timber-yard in Broad-street, Northampton, yesterday, blazed for hours, and involved an adjoining boot factory. A constable was injured when, overcome by the smoke, he fell from a window ledge.

Bromley (Kent) firemen were twice called to deal with outbreaks at The Old House, a farmhouse on Lord Derby's estate at Leaves Green. Late on Wednesday night it was discovered that two stacks of undressed corn in the farmyard were on fire. The firemen returned to headquarters at 2 a.m., but a few hours later were again called, and found that several outbuildings were on fire. It is thought that the first outbreak was caused by a firework. Considerable damage was done.

Loud explosions occurred in a Folkestone toy shop last night when fire broke out among the stock of fireworks. So dense was the smoke that the firemen were forced to wear gas-masks.

Extensive damage was done by a fire which broke out on the premises of Besway, Limited, table wagon manufacturers, of The Green, Stratford, last night. No one was injured. The building consists largely of storerooms and polishing and varnishing rooms, but the firemen were able to prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining premises. Fortunately the employees had left the premises five minutes before the fire began.

Obituary

MR. EDGE-PARTINGTON

ETHNOLOGY OF THE PACIFIC

Mr. James Edge-Partington, who died at his home at Beaconsfield on Tuesday, at the age of 76, was for the last quarter of the nineteenth century perhaps the leading private collector of objects from the South Seas, and a foremost authority on the vanishing Pacific cultures.

The very large ethnological collection which he made was dispersed in his lifetime, much of it going by purchase and gift to the British Museum, where for a long period he worked annually for some 50 days of the year, while the bulk of the remainder passed after the War to the Auckland Museum. More recently he had disposed to an Australian public museum of a second collection, equally comprehensive, consisting of books and coloured prints relating to life in Australasia. His own contributions to the various anthropological journals showed him to be a valuable critical writer quite as much as a connoisseur, and he published a series of works for private circulation which have in recent years commanded remarkable prices.

The first of these books was modestly entitled "Random Rot," and issued in 1883; it told in an easy but informative fashion the result of his observations during three years of wandering round the scene of his main interest, amassing specimens for his collections. It gave a most interesting picture of what may be called the later-early period of British expansion in the Pacific. In 1890 he issued four unusual volumes, lithographed from his own manuscript and drawings, which formed an album of all the weapons, tools, ornaments, and representations of the South Sea natives which were to be found in European collections, including particularly that of the British Museum and his own. A second series of albums uniform with these volumes appeared in 1895, and a further series three years later.

His interests were not confined to the area which he had made his own, for he took a keen interest in the disappearing customs and industries of Europe, and his friendship with Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, of the British Museum, led to his giving to Bloomsbury many European objects, notably "byegones" of this country, which will, it is hoped, form a part of the projected National Folk Museum. After he had ceased to travel he continued to make investigations into such local industries as the chair-making of the Chilterns, as well as excavations for stone age material, and he was for a long period an active Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute, as well as of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Edge-Partington was twice married, and had three sons by his first wife. The eldest died in Ceylon after an adventurous career in the Navy and as an administrator in the Solomon Islands.

THE BISHOP OF KOREA

The Right Rev. Mark Napier Trollope, Bishop of Korea, died of heart failure yesterday, when the Japanese liner Hakusan Maru, in which he was a passenger, was in collision with the cargo steamer Ben MacDhui in Kobe harbour. The Bishop was 68.

Born in London on March 28, 1862, the second son of Mr. R. Trollope, of Westminster, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. David Napier, of Glenshellish, Argyllshire, he went to Lancing in 1874, where he became a prefect and played in the football eleven. For his old school he had a strong affection, and in 1885 began the *Lancing Register*, but was reluctantly obliged to hand it over to another editor when he first went out to Korea. From Lancing Trollope went up to New College, Oxford, and took a second class in Moderations and a third in *Lit. Hum.* He rowed in his college eight, and also gained his Trials cap. After preparation at Cuddesdon he was ordained in 1887 to the curacy of Great Yarmouth.

In 1890 he went to Korea as chaplain to Bishop Corfe and senior S.P.G. missionary, and was made vicar-general in 1896. In 1902 he returned home, having been appointed to succeed Father Dolling at St. Saviour's, Poplar, and in 1910 the patronage trustees of Keble College nominated him vicar of St. Alban's, Bordesley. In the following year, however, he yielded to the urgent request of Archbishop Davidson that he should accept the missionary Bishopric of Korea, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on July 25. There could hardly have been a better choice. He had already spent 12 years in the country, had mastered the difficult language, and, as commissary in England for Bishop Turner, had kept in touch with the progress of the mission. Moreover, his type of Churchmanship made him acceptable in the diocese. Bishop Trollope devoted himself to increasing the number of missionaries, and was able to ordain a number of native clergy. In 1926 Mr. H. J. Embling was consecrated as his Assistant Bishop.

MR. E. R. MATTHEWS

Mr. Ernest Romney Matthews, M.Inst.C.E., chief drainage engineer to H.M. Office of Works, and formerly Chadwick Professor of Municipal Engineering in the University of London, died on Thursday at the age of 57.

His father, chief officer of Coastguards at Hastings, was one of the few survivors of the troopship Birkenhead. He entered the office of the borough engineer of Hastings in 1890, and was appointed borough engineer of Bridlington in 1898. There he carried out extensive sea defence and other works, and specialized in harbour and foreshore protection and the use of reinforced concrete. He addressed the British Association on coast erosion, and gave evidence before the Royal Commission, accompanying them at their request when they inspected the Yorkshire coast. He also supplied the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways with data on the silting of estuaries. He was Bessemer and Nursey prizeman of the Society of Engineers, a medallist of the Royal Society of Arts, and a former member of the councils of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and the Royal Sanitary Institute. In 1914 he was appointed to the chair in the University of London. In the War he served in France and Belgium as specialist sanitary officer with the rank of captain, R.A.M.C., from November, 1915, to January, 1919, being in command of the 34th and 57th Sanitary Sections, B.E.F. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received the 1914 Star. Mr. Matthews wrote much on his special subjects, and also collaborated with T. G. Howes Thomas in a work on logarithms and trigonometry.

MISS MAUDE ANNESLEY

Mrs. Brownlow, who died yesterday, was known to the public by her pen-name of Maude Annesley. She was the author of a number of novels which found many appreciative readers, including "The Wine of Life," "The Door of Darkness," a study of the occult, and "Wind Along the Waste." She also contributed to the *Fortnightly* and other reviews. She was Maude Gertrude Annesley, fifth daughter of Major George Webster-Wedderburn and granddaughter of Sir James Webster-Wedderburn. She married first, in 1892, Mr. H. A. Hadden; secondly, in 1902, Mr. W. H. Rider; and, thirdly, in 1915, Major H. B. Brownlow, late R.A. Mrs. Brownlow lived for some years in Paris, where she was well known in literary circles. She published "My Parisian Year" in 1914.

MR. ROBERT LINDSAY

Mr. Robert Lindsay, who died in a London nursing home on Tuesday, had been for the past 11 years the dental secretary of the British Dental Association. Up to the time of his appointment he carried on a successful practice in Edinburgh with his wife, who was one of the first women to qualify and practise dentistry in Scotland, and he served on the staff of the Edinburgh Dental School as dental surgeon and lecturer. For the British Dental Association he did remarkable work after the War, when, in consequence of the Dentists Act of 1921, large numbers were placed on the register without qualification but with a legal title to practise. It was largely due to him that a split in the association was avoided. He also took a leading part in the delicate negotiations which led to the provision of panel dentistry, a great boon to the industrial classes. The full story of all that he accomplished, both for the association and for the dental profession as a whole, is known only to a few. Though never robust, he put his whole heart into his work, even when he was overtired and ill. In his public speeches, of which he had to make many, he was clear and persuasive, and he seemed always able to produce the relevant facts from memory.

The Hon. Diana Skeffington, who had been seriously ill for some days, died shortly after noon yesterday, at the age of 21. She was the only daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, and was born on February 12, 1909. Miss Skeffington will be much missed in social circles, where her beauty and charm had made her a notable figure. The interment will take place on Monday at Antrim at 3 o'clock, and a memorial service will be held at the same hour at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens.

MR. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

DEFEATISM TO BE AVOIDED

MR. CHURCHILL, addressing his constituents at Woodford Bridge, in the Epping Division, last night, said that we were a generation which lived on its newspapers just as the caterpillars seeded on the green leaves in St. James's Park. It was not always possible to provide big headlines for the newspapers, but the first issue of real consequence to this country was its relations to India.

"The great danger we have to face in regard to India is not in India itself," he said, "it is here. The nature of the relations between Britain and India depends almost entirely on the decisions taken in the minds of the British nation. There is a spirit of defeatism which, without any foundation in fact, without any real backing of circumstances, has affected a large and important element in the British Government and the governing classes in India, and which is represented here to an extent which is positively alarming among persons of consequence.

"Let me explain the form this spirit takes. It says, 'Unless you give the Hindus of India whatever they ask for they will make it impossible for you to carry on the administration of India.' But that is not the sort of language that ought to be used to us. Supposing when the general strike broke out it was said, as indeed it was, 'All the trade unions are coming out on strike to-morrow morning, the railways, the miners, the docks, and all the industries that can be controlled, unless you give up your Parliamentary rights and liberties, the Parliamentary system and Constitution grown up by centuries or rugged tradition.' What answer could we have given? We were not going to admit for one moment that resistance or obstruction would lead us to agree to terms which injured the strength of the institutions which protect British liberties.

"However we may view these matters, I am inclined to think that it will be a long time before another general strike is tried in the British Isles. (Cheers.) Do not let us be shifted by threats or pressure from doing our duty in India. Let us make quite sure that in the situation that is developing the Conservative Party takes a clear, firm course and stands by the circumstances whatever they may be."

Mr. Churchill said that if the destinies and fortunes of the Indian people were handed over to the politically minded, highly educated Hindus, once they had obtained power and control of India, they would produce that country to the deepest depths of Oriental tyranny and despotism equal only to the anarchy now prevailing in China.

"The Indian conference," he continued, "will be meeting in a few days. We have our representatives. They are few but gifted men and men of the highest patriotism. We look to them to make certain and sure that the resolve of Britain to do her duty unflinchingly to the masses of the Indian people will be fully and firmly expressed."

Dealing with the home situation, Mr. Churchill said that it was true that there was world depression, but that depression was aggravated by the feeling of anxiety which had been caused by the Socialist Government.

"There is the uncertainty of a General Election which may occur at any moment, or may not occur for many months. No one knows, and it is evil for a community to live in such a state of uncertainty. You cannot make plans in advance, nor can investors risk their savings when they do not know what is coming. In addition, there is the uncertainty about the next Budget. We know the cruel, petty spite which animated Mr. Snowden in framing his last Budget and the blow he struck at national thrift and productive industry. Now we have to prepare for a second blow. Can you wonder that people are reducing their ventures in industries and trade? At a thousand board meetings every one is saying this is the time to take in sails. No one knows what gales are going to blow. There is an evil and real depression and lack of enterprise spreading throughout the whole world. There is world depression, but it is economic world depression. Here there is economic depression and also psychological, which strikes home to men's hearts and aggravates the world depression."

Mr. Churchill was questioned at some length by two or three people, including a woman who asked about the Education Bill. "I am going back to the House to-night to vote against it," said Mr. Churchill. "Why stop at the age of 15? You may just as well keep people at school until they are 21 or 22.

THE WEATHER

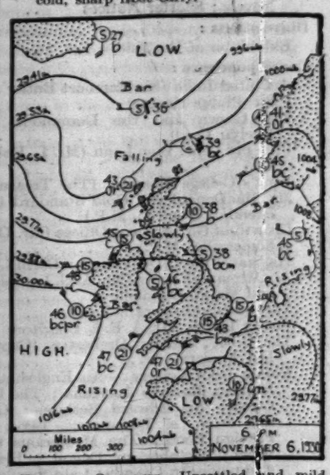
BRIGHT AT FIRST

Meteorological Office, Nov. 6

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A wedge of high pressure is moving southward over England and depressions are approaching our north-west coasts. Less settled weather will spread southward to all districts except Southern England.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Light north or north-west wind, backing west and freshening somewhat later; bright at first, cloud increasing later; local morning fog; rather cold, sharp frost early.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and mild, strong winds at times.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.—Unsettled and milder.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate northerly wind, falling light and backing; fine; visibility good; sea rather rough

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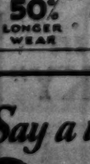

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Say a whisky and **Perrier** *No comparison.*

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 6

Mr. Charles Harper (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena) had an audience of The King this morning, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

Mr. John Hayes, M.P. (Vice-Chamberlain) was also received in audience by The King and presented an Address from the House of Commons, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The King received the Bishop of Rochester (the Right Revd. Martin Linton Smith, D.D.), who was introduced into His Majesty's presence by the Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Lord President of the Council administered the Oath.

The Lord Parmoor subsequently had an audience of The King.

The Bishop of Oxford (Clerk of the Closet to The King) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, visited the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, to-day, and was present at the unpacking and arranging of the garments for the Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, presided at the Annual Festival Dinner of University College Hospital, which was held at the Mansion House, this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 6

The Prince of Wales received this morning Sir Abe Bailey, Bt., Captain Erroll Boyd and Lieut. H. Connor.

The Queen of Spain and the Infanta Maria Christina and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at a special *matinée* performance of *Eldorado* at Daly's Theatre yesterday, in aid of the Reconstruction Fund of the Middlesex Hospital.

The Marchioness of Titchfield has returned to 16, Portman-square from Scotland.

The Earl of Clarendon, who has been staying in the country, will return to Pitt House to-morrow.

The Countess of Lisburne, who has been in a nursing home for the last five weeks, has returned to 5, Upper Berkeley-street.

Viscount and Viscountess Hereford have arrived at 48, Park-street, W.1, which they have taken till the end of April.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh will leave Southampton to-day in the Arundel Castle for South Africa.

Lord and Lady Berwick have left Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, for the winter. Their address for the next few weeks will be 6, Somerset-place, Bath.

Lord and Lady Glentanar have gone to the Forest of Glen Tanar, Aberdeenshire, for the covert-shooting season.

Lady Cable, who is returning to London to-morrow from Bournemouth, expects to leave again on November 16 to stay at Lyndridge, Bishop's Teignton, Devon.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Akers-Douglas have arrived at 41, Portman-square (Telephone, Welbeck 7133), where they will be until the end of March.

The Hon. Robert and Mrs. Vereker arrived on Wednesday in the Berengaria from New York.

Sir William and Lady Waterlow are leaving the Mansion House on November 10, and their permanent address will be 5, Balfour-place, Park-lane, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 4288.)

Lady (Frederick) Lewis arrives at 11, Charles-street to-day from Sweden.

Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Moncreiffe, who have given up their house in Eaton-square, left London on Wednesday to take up residence at Moncreiffe House, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

Mrs. E. Stracey-Clitherow's new address is The Manor House, Willersey, Broadway, Worcestershire. (Telephone, Broadway 125.)

Prince George will preside at the Bedford College (University of London) Festival Dinner to raise funds for the Extension and Endowment Fund Appeal to be held at Lincoln's Inn Hall on Wednesday, December 10, instead of Friday, December 12. Lady Cynthia Colville is chairman of the dinner committee. The Marquess of Crewe will be chairman at the dinner.

The Marchioness of Cambridge will be hostess at the annual Peter Pan Party at Claridge's on Wednesday, January 14, in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. The cast of *Peter Pan* will be at the party.

The Young Conservatives Union ball will be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Thursday, December 11, when an ice hockey match will be played between Oxford and Cambridge Esquimaux and London Lions. Lady Diana Cooper will receive the guests. Tickets, 35s. each or £9 9s. for six, can be obtained from the chairman, Lady Blanche Girouard, Young Conservatives Union, Palace-chambers, S.W.1.

A lantern lecture on "India," which will be open to the public, will be given at the Ladies' Carlton Club on Thursday next by the Marquess of Zetland. The lecture is in aid of the funds of the Guild of Blind Gardeners, and tickets can be obtained at the National Institute for the Blind.

Wreaths will be laid on the Cenotaph, Whitehall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in memory of the fallen of the 53rd Welsh Division, by Major-General S. F. Mott, President of the Division Club, and General der Artillerie a D. Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein, late G.O.C., Turkish Army in Palestine. The latter will be the principal guest at the twelfth annual dinner of the Club, which will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant this evening.

DINNER

LADY SIMON

Sir John and Lady Simon gave a small dinner party at the Waldorf Hotel last night, before the High Commissioner's reception at India House. The guests were:—

Lord and Lady Meston, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Ameepa Patro, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., and Lady Hamilton, Kunwar and Kunwarani Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Sardar and Sardani Ujjal Singh, Mr. A. K. Pait-ul-Hind, Mrs. Subbarayan, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmed Khan, U. Aung Thin, Mr. Hidayat Hussin, Mr. Zafrulla Khan, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Miss Stopford, Mr. R. J. Stopford, and Mr. G. Simon.

BALL

EX-SERVICES WELFARE SOCIETY

The Marchioness of Londonderry received the guests at a ball which was held yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel in aid of the Ex-Services Welfare Society. During the evening boys of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich danced the hornpipe, pipers and dancers of the Scots Guards gave an entertainment, and the Royal Hawaiian band from Honolulu played. Among those who took tickets were:—

The Marchioness of Carisbrooke, Marquess Camden, Lord Riddell, Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, Sir Albert Levy, Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Lady Daresbury, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Geddes, Lady Noble, Lady Dance, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Viscountess Leverhulme (Chairman), and Lady Blydon Bland (Vice-Chairman).

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. J. MAHLER AND MISS H. F. WRIGHT

The engagement is announced between Harold John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mahler, of The Old Hills, Beoley, Worcestershire, and Hilda Florence, second daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Fitz Herbert Wright, of Wootton Court, Warwick, and Aldercar Hall, Derby.

MR. E. W. KENNEDY AND MISS R. BRUCE

The engagement is announced between Eric William Kennedy, The East Surrey Regiment, son of the late Major J. N. C. Kennedy, Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Kennedy, and Rachel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bruce, of The Knoll, Yeovil.

MR. G. V. PERRY AND MISS R. C. TOPPIN

The engagement is announced between George Vivian Perry, of Ferndale, Pedmore, Stourbridge, and Ruth Cecily, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Toppin, of Malvern College, and of Mrs. Toppin, Musgrave, Malvern.

MR. G. H. EVERITT AND MISS G. M. ALLEN

The engagement is announced between George Henry, second son of the late Nevill Henry Everitt and Mrs. Everitt, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, and Grayshott, Surrey, and Gwynedd Mary, second daughter of the late George Arthur Allen and the late Mrs. Allen, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

MR. N. FOWNES RIGDEN AND MISS WINGRAVE

The engagement is announced between Noel Fownes Rigden, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fownes Rigden, of Wilmhurst, Weybridge, and Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wingrave, of Wythenshaw, Castle-road, Weybridge.

MR. A. C. GROVER AND MISS DAVIES

The engagement is announced between Anthony Charles, eldest son of Mr. F. J. Grover and the late Mrs. Grover, of Northwood, and Marguerite Beatrice, only daughter of the late S. Everard Davies, of Radlett, and Mrs. Davies, of Northwood.

MR. J. R. SIMPSON AND MISS F. E. RICHARDS

The engagement is announced between John Rideout, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, of West Bromwich, Staffs, and Florence Edith Richards, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richards, of Beaulieu, Cannock, Stafford.

MR. L. H. WRIGHT AND MISS BUCKNALL

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early next year, between Leonard Hector, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wright, of Salisbury, and Cicely Frances, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bucknall, Casal dos Pinheiros, Monte Estoril, Portugal.

CHRISTENING

The baptism of the infant daughter of Captain Sir Henry and Lady Floyd took place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. A. H. Thompson officiated, and the child received the names Bridget Mary. The sponsors were Mr. Charles Floyd, Miss Molly Gretton, and Mrs. Humphrey Nicholson.

SERVICE DINNERS

THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

The twelfth annual general meeting and reunion dinner of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regimental Association took place on "Locre Day," yesterday, at the Connaught Rooms. In the unavoidable absence of General the Earl of Cavan (Colonel of the regiment) Colonel Lord Ampthill (chairman of the association) presided. Among those present were:—

Brigadier-General E. J. de S. Thorpe; Colonels W. R. H. Dann, E. Hammond, J. F. Leader, J. P. Trelenick; Lieutenant-Colonels H. J. Barnard, C. M. Bell, G. E. Fitzgerald, C. C. Foss, C. H. Miskin, H. Hild-Nicholl; Majors L. F. Beal, W. S. Chirnside, J. S. Davenport, W. H. George, R. E. Lemon, S. D. Mills, C. E. G. Shearman, W. W. Wagstaff, R. H. Willans; Captains G. A. Anstee, A. H. Collyer, R. B. L. Hatch, H. W. Jenks, J. P. Kingdon, H. H. Lake, G. J. Leathem, F. H. Osborne, D. Rhys-Thomas, W. Russell-Smith, W. A. Shaw, A. Shuan, J. W. Sullivan, N. Tyrer, C. G. Whitfield; Messrs. G. P. D. Adams, A. W. Brawn, A. E. B. Brown, F. Edmonds, J. S. Falkner, F. Plastelle, T. Gee, S. W. Goble, H. S. Grainger, W. Headland, A. B. Martin-Rivett, M. Hunter, R. H. H. Osborne, G. L. Spruntt, C. Verner, A. C. Young, R. White Cooper, and Major D. M. Hawkins and Captain B. L. Pavey (hon. secretaries).

1ST CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT (R.F.)

Colonel the Earl of Harewood was present at the regimental dinner of the 1st City of London Regiment (R.F.), which was held yesterday evening at Handel-street, W.C. Among others present were:—

Major-General H. Isacke, Sir Basil Clarke, Colonels F. Alston, G. M. Giles, A. F. Marchment; Lieutenant-Colonels R. Howlett, M. K. Matthews, E. H. Newton, H. J. P. Oakley; Majors C. H. D. Bonnett, G. P. Guyer, J. H. Jerman; Captains R. C. H. Baker, C. H. W. Clarke, J. T. C. Clarke, J. C. Harrison, H. M. Shurlock, H. Spencer, W. G. G. Stevens, H. Oakes Jones; the Rev. A. E. Shooter; Messrs. E. J. Anderson, J. P. Anderson, R. S. M. Calder, A. N. Chester, B. C. Clarke, E. G. Duffett, D. Gleed, W. N. L. Hayne, B. Jacobs, A. W. Jobbins, W. Jobbins, E. G. Lewis, R. C. Rawlinson, C. Marshall Reynolds, C. F. Sarsby, A. J. Sloan, Milford Stevenson, L. Walford, and E. Warrington-Lloyd.

LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., gave a lecture at the Ladies' Carlton Club on Tuesday evening on "The Economic Relationship between the Dominions and the Mother Country." Lady Huntingfield presided, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Lady Worthington-Evans. Among those present were:—

Lord Huntingfield, Mrs. Douglas Hacking, Mrs. Asheton, Lady Buckingham, Mrs. Travers Blackley, Mrs. F. L. Barker, Mrs. Balston, Mrs. Grassett Baldwin, Mrs. Harold Bostock, Mrs. Ronald Baker, Miss Baily, Mrs. Gough Cook, Miss Eleanor Campbell, Miss Cairns, Miss J. K. Colquhoun, Mrs. Norman Clegg, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Dewar Durie, Miss Ruth Dent, Miss Davey, Miss Elliot, Mrs. Craven-Ellis, Mrs. Wilfrith Green, Mrs. Hankey, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Hope, Miss Hope, Mrs. Jones, Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Conyers Lang, Mrs. Russell Lewis, Lady Peel, Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Miss C. M. Porter, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Sandham, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Songhurst, Miss E. Sanders, Miss Saurer, Miss Thornewill, Miss Wade, Mrs. Wortham, Mrs. Yate, and Miss Yates.

ITALIAN RIVIERA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BORDIGHERA, Nov. 1

The Union Club of Bordighera, having outgrown its premises, has moved into a fine building, belonging to Mr. Charles Mee Power, of the former Bordighera Club, which was closed about a year ago. Major the Hon. Ralph Pomeroy supervised all the necessary alterations to the building. Since Sir George Forbes, who has been president of the club since its inauguration in 1920, was absent, there was no ceremonial opening, though several members entertained guests, among them the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Pomeroy, Mrs. Crawford Conybeare, and Mrs. Mayne Campbell.

Negotiations are taking place that may result in the addition to the Tennis Club of seven courts on adjacent ground, which belonged to the late Bordighera Club. Since the club already has nine courts, it should thus become one of the largest on the Italian Riviera.

Sir Robert and Lady Roden have returned to Bordighera and are again at the Hôtel Bristol.

Major-General Sir William Western has this year taken Villa Graziella, and arrived there recently.

Lady Thackeray is again at the Villa Pozzoforte.

MEMORIAL TO DICKENS AT BLUNDESTON

The BISHOP OF NORWICH dedicated yesterday afternoon a reconstructed school at Blundeston, near Lowestoft, as a memorial to Charles Dickens, who made the village famous in "David Copperfield" under the name of Blunderstone. The Rector of Blundeston, the Rev. C. Willoughby Bean, conceived the idea and with the aid of a zealous committee over £2,400 was raised out of £2,600 required. The Bishop, before the dedication, spoke of Virgil in connexion with Charles Dickens, and said that in both there were found an affectionate love for small things and a power of depicting the little things and the little people of the world. If we walked with Dickens through the country or the town we should find new things of interest springing up on all sides. The Ven. A. R. Buckland, Archdeacon of Norfolk, who acted for Sir Alfred Robbins, President of the Dickens Fellowship, unveiled a handsome memorial tablet.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

MARRIAGES

MR. F. E. S. BOWLBY AND MISS TROTTER

The marriage took place yesterday at Christ Church, Duns, of Mr. Francis E. S. Bowlby, Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Salvin Bowlby and Mrs. Bowlby, of Gilston Park, Hertfordshire, and Knoydart, Inverness-shire, and Miss Joan Catherine Trotter, only daughter of Colonel Trotter, D.S.O., M.V.O., and Lady Edith Trotter, of Mortonhall, Mid Lothian, and Charterhall, Berwickshire. The Bishop of Edinburgh officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Beale.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted crêpe satin with a court train of old Brussels lace. Her tulle veil was held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a white prayer-book. Master James McEwen, in a blue jacket over a white georgette shirt and long white satin trousers, was the train-bearer, and there were also four other child attendants, Lady Elizabeth Scott, Miss Mariot Hay, Lady Alice Egerton, and Miss Kitty Machin. They wore long frocks of white chiffon with blue silk bonnets, and muffs and scarves of quilted chiffon. Mr. R. Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Royal Scots Greys, was the best man, and Girl Guides formed a guard of honour as the bride and bridegroom left the church. A reception was afterwards held at Charterhall, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. Askew Robertson, Mr. J. Askew, Mr. Alan Arthur, Captain and Mrs. Allenby, Colonel and Mrs. A. Baillie, Miss F. Baillie, Lieutenant-General Sir James and Lady Babbington, Captain J. Babbington, Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Captain and Mrs. Hunter Blair, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Beale, Major and Mrs. Hunter Blair, Mrs. Salvin Bowlby, Mrs. Barstow, Major and Lady Hersey Baird, the Hon. Mrs. Bowlby, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Angela Scott, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, Captain and Mrs. Hugh Bowlby, Miss Brown, Colonel and Mrs. Brown, Sir William and Lady Burrell, Mrs. G. Bowlby, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Baillie.

Captain and Mrs. Cowan, Captain and Mrs. Cox, Major and Mrs. Stirling Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Currie, Miss Jean Campbell, Colonel and Mrs. Crossman, the Hon. Gavin Campbell, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Campbell Renton, Mrs. Calvert, Captain and Mrs. Collingwood, Major and Mrs. Montague Douglas-Scott, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell Douglas, Lady Laura Douglas, Colonel and Mrs. Davie, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dawes, Major and Mrs. E. Dorrien Smith, Miss A. Darling, Beatrice, Countess of Eglinton and Winton, General and Mrs. Erskine, Mr. Malcolm Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere.

Mrs. H. Frost, Mr. R. T. W. Fiennes, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. and Miss Evelyn Graham, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham, Mr. and Mrs. D. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie Smith, Captain and Mrs. Goodson, General Sir Robert and Lady Sueen Gilmour, Mrs. C. Grant, Major and Mrs. Houston, Miss S. Milne Home, the Countess of Home, Lady Bridget and Lady Rachel Douglas-Home, Mrs. Hunter, the Earl and Countess of Haddington, Mrs. and Miss Milne Home, Mrs. and Miss Hesketh, Miss Hardy, the Rev. J. C. T. Hunter, Brigadier-General Sir Brodie and Lady Henderson, Major and Mrs. Logan Home, Lord and Lady Edward Hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Bel Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Lady Keyes, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. and Miss Kitson, Captain the Hon. Claud and Mrs. Lambton, Captain and Mrs. Llewellyn Llewellyn-Jones, Mrs. Laidlaw, Kippilaw; Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, Wellfield; Lady Georgina Mure, Captain the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Montgomerie, Mrs. W. Mure, Miss M. Marrow, Miss H. Heron Maxwell, Mrs. Machin, Colonel and Mrs. Menzies, Mr. Charles Menzies, Captain and Mrs. Mitchell-Innes, Miss Marjoribanks, Colonel and Mrs. Mitchell, Captain and Mrs. McKewen, Captain and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Menzies.

Lady Francis Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paton, Captain and Mrs. Remmington Wilson, Miss Ramsay, Mrs. and the Misses Ritchie, Miss Riddell Carre, Mrs. Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Readman, Miss Rose, Mrs. Reid, Colonel and Mrs. Guy Speir, Marie Lady Stewart-Clark, Commander and Mrs. Sprague, Lord George Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Scott Plumner, Misses Swinton, Sir Stewart and Lady Stewart Clark, jnr., and Miss Stewart, General Scott Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stephenson, Mrs. Steel.

Lady Trenchard, Miss J. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Teacher, Miss Tempiar, Miss D. Thompson, Miss Rena Trotter, Colonel and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Thomson, Major and Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Veiten.

The bride and bridegroom left later for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a green and white tweed dress under a green coat with a velvet hat to match.

MR. C. FELLOWES AND MISS COOKSON

The marriage took place yesterday at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. Charles Fellowes, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fellowes, of Shoteshara Park, Norfolk, and Ranger's Lodge, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, and Miss Rosemary Cookson, only daughter of the late Colonel P. B. Cookson, of Meldon Park, Northumberland, and of Mrs. Cookson. The Rev. A. R. Fuller, rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain to the King, and the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. John Cookson, wore a gown of old Brussels dentelle with long loose sleeves, and a train of the same lace lined with tinted tulle. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom buds, and she carried a bouquet of pale pink roses. Master Michael Cookson was the train-bearer, and he wore short knickers and a frilled shirt of apricot coloured crêpe de Chine. There were also three little girl attendants—Miss Marigold Gibbs, Miss Angela Stacey, and Miss Rachel Phipps Hornby—who wore short frocks of apricot organdie muslin, with wreaths of berries in their hair. They carried small bouquets of mixed flowers. Mr. William Fellowes was best man to his brother. Mrs. Cookson afterwards held a reception at 42, Upper Grosvenor-street (lent by Sir Leonard Brassey), and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fellowes, Mrs. Kenneth Cookson, Mr Peter Cookson, Miss Annie and Miss Emily Fellowes, Mrs. J. Cookson, Mrs. Clive Cookson, Miss Fellowes, Miss Gwendolen Fellowes, Mrs. Hubert Rutter, the Hon. Mrs. Wingfield, Miss Jocelyn Wingfield, Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brassey, Colonel Edwin Brassey, Sir Leonard and Lady Fowler, the Dowager Lady Lennard, Lady Lennard, Mrs. Ronald Campbell, the Hon. Agatha Beaumont, the Hon. Mrs. George Fraser, Major Sir Leonard and Lady Hon. Mrs. George Fraser, Major Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey, Miss J. Brassey, the Hon. Everard and Mrs. Pepys, Lady Norah Graham, Miss Keith Fraser, Miss Nancy Brassey, the Hon. Lady O'Neill, the Hon. Mrs. Lyell, Miss Lyell, Lady Victor Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leveson-Gower, Mr. P. E. Brassey, Captain and Mrs. Guy Gibbs, Lady Talbot, Colonel and Mrs. William Gibbs, the Hon. Mrs. Albert Brassey.

The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Lady Helen Murray, Sybil Countess Brassey, the Hon. Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Lady Amy Coats, the Countess of March, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. W. Bigsby, Miss M. Ricardo, General and Mrs. Calley, Miss Calley, Captain Snaid, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mrs. C. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Partridge, Major and Mrs. Conway Seymour, Mrs. Robert Miclem, Captain and Mrs. R. Shennan, Miss Olive Chetwynd, Colonel and Mrs. Schofield, Commander and Mrs. Bury, Mrs. Deeble, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hollinsworth, Mrs. Miles Kenyon, Miss C. Fenwick, Mrs. Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Audley Willis, Mrs. Hall Watt, Miss Mill Vane, Captain and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Canon Payne, Mr. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. Jack Scheffer, Miss Mary Collins, Mrs. A. Mure, Miss Spencer Stanhope, Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Egerton, Captain J. Hampden Waller, Mr. Phillip Forte, Mrs. Willes, Mr. Barlow, Colonel and Mrs. James Forbes, Mrs. John Giffard, Colonel and Mrs. H. B. Wilkinson, Mrs. D'Arcy Preston, Mrs. Eccles, Captain and Mrs. Loyd, Mrs. T. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Colonel and Mrs. Wingfield, Miss Kerrison, Mr. T. Stacey, Major Wilberforce, Mrs. Eustace Shearman, Colonel and Mme. Woevodsky, Mrs. F. Morley, Miss Cecily Fenwick, Mrs. J. Hambro, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. F. Straker, Mrs. R. Bell, Miss R. Allgood, Miss L. Ferrar, Miss Straker, Miss Allgood, Mrs. Randal Smith, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Russell, Mrs. de Knoop, Mrs. McCorquodale, Mrs. George Benson, Miss N. Joicey, Miss Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Major and Mrs. D. Daly, Miss Daly, Mrs. Ely, Miss E. and Miss P. Ely, Miss P. E. Brassey, Mrs. F. Nicholson, Miss E. and Miss J. Nicholson, Mrs. John Tabor, Miss Diana Cator, Mrs. C. Hankey, Mr. John Cator, Mrs. Robert Brassey, Mrs. M. Little, Mrs. R. A. Scott, the Misses Scott, Miss Gregson, Mrs. J. F. Arkwright, General and Mrs. McCalmont, Mr. A. Rook, Colonel and Mrs. Sidney, Major and Mrs. R. Price, Miss Price, Mrs. David Shennan, Mrs. Hargrave Pawson, Mr. R. Leveson-Gower, Miss Ogle, Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. G. C. Leveson-Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Studholme, Mr. W. Benson, Mrs. Phipps Hornby, Mrs. T. G. Scott, Miss Nancy Scott, Miss Parry, Mrs. B. Bellew, Mrs. E. H. Bellew, Mrs. Guy Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Fenwick, Miss Fenwick, Mrs. David Stacey, Miss M. Farrar, Mr. W. de Knoop, Miss de Knoop, Major R. A. Scott, Mr. F. L. Ingall, Mr. E. Cardiff, Miss Barnet, and Colonel and Mrs. Barnet.

CAPTAIN L. D. GRAND AND MISS MATHEW

The marriage of Captain Laurence Douglas Grand, R.E., eldest son of the late Mr. Douglas Henry Grand, of Beckenham, Kent, and Mrs. Grand, of Miramont, Leysin, Switzerland, and Miss Irene Lola Hilda, only daughter of the late Captain Charles Theobald Mathew, 36th Jacobs Horse, and Mrs. Mathew, of St. Mary's, Baldslow, St. Leonards, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington. The Bishop of Kensington officiated, assisted by Canon Brook-Jackson.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, General Sir Frederick Campbell, wore a gown of ivory-tinted satin, made with a close-fitting bodice, and the skirt flared from the knees to the hem. Her train of old Carrickmacross lace was mounted on tulle and chiffon. A veil of soft ivory-tinted tulle was held in place by a double row of pearls, with a cluster of orange-blossom over each ear. She carried a bouquet of lilium auratum and lilies of the valley. There were three trainbearers, Master John Christopher Grace, Miss Rachel Griffith, and Miss Elizabeth Macfadger. They wore simple short-sleeved ankle-length frocks of deep cream satin. The little boy wore a cream suit. There was also one other little girl bridesmaid, Miss Betty Learoyd, and she wore a dress in the same style and material as the trainbearers. They wore wreaths of silver and gold leaves in their hair, and carried Victorian posies of yellow roses and carnations. The best man was Captain R. A. Milne, R.E. Among those present at the church were:—

Mrs. D. H. Grand, Miss Grand, Mrs. Keith Grand, Mrs. C. T. Mathew, Mrs. R. Byng Campbell, Mrs. A. D. Campbell, Lady (Frederick) Campbell, Lady Fulton, Captain and Mrs. Lawford, Mrs. V. F. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wray, Mrs. Geoffrey Learoyd, Mrs. Learoyd, Mrs. Finnemore, Mrs. Norman Bonham-Carter, Colonel and Mrs. Bonham-Carter, Miss Bonham-Carter, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Major-General Sir Charles and Lady Mathew, Lady Mathew and Miss Mathew, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mathew, Mrs. Frank Mathew, General Alec and Mrs. Campbell, Major Kinlock Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Louis Campbell, Major R. C. Campbell, Lady Meiklejohn, Mrs. David Meiklejohn, Commander and Mrs. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baumer, Mrs. Maud, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Spens, Captain and Mrs. Master, Mrs. Abraham, Miss Abraham, the Misses Wallis, Captain Morton, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. William Warner, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Borwick, Sir George and Lady Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Grace, Captain and Mrs. Lawford, Mrs. Marcuey, Mrs. Woodhouse, Miss Hall.

A reception was afterwards held at the Royal Palace Hotel.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BETHUNE

The Princess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief of the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman, Officer Commanding the regiment, at the funeral service for Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bethune, which was held in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday morning. The Rev. R. H. Holmes officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Gibbs, the Rev. J. A. Forrest, and the Rev. N. P. Adams.

The pallbearers were Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, Major-General H. Isacke, Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Fanshawe, General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Adjutant-General to the Forces), Major-General G. J. Farmar, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, General Sir Reginald Stephens (Director-General of the Territorial Army), and General Sir Ian Hamilton, and the bearer party were found from the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards. The coffin was draped with the Union Jack which had been captured from the English by De Wet and recaptured by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bethune, and was surmounted by the general's sword and plumed hat. At the end of the service Last Post and Reveille were sounded by two trumpeters from the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.

The chief mourners were:—Lady Bethune (widow), Captain Bethune (brother), Mr. F. J. Bethune (brother), Dr. and Mrs. G. Evan Spicer (son-in-law and daughter), Sir Evan Spicer, Mrs. Evan Spicer, Miss Spicer, Mrs. Elliot Lockhart (sister-in-law), Miss Elliot Lockhart (niece), Mrs. C. Bethune (sister-in-law), Mr. Hope Wallace, Miss Hope Wallace, Miss Alice Hope Wallace, Mrs. Tregarthen, Mrs. Hooper, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bethune (cousin).

Among others present were:—

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer, Major-General Sir Sydney Crookshank, Viscount Novar, Colonel Arthur Dick, Admiral Sir Henry Bruce, Sir Douglas Powell, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Colonel Ronald Cockburn (representing Lord Lawrence), Colonel Pryce Jones (representing the Territorial Association, the County of London), Sir Horne Gordon, the Hon. Lady Rees, Mr. Ian Macphe son, Admiral Sir Herbert King-Hall, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, Major-General Sir John Duncan, Lady Braithwaite, Mr. Munro Kerr (representing Mrs. Lilian Bethune), General the Hon. Sir Nevile and Lady Lyttelton, Lady (Ian) Hamilton, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Belfield, Lady Crozier, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe (representing the British Legion), Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Crosfield, Colonel E. C. Heath, and Mr. J. R. Griffin (British Legion), Sir George Hastings, Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan (Vice-President, Metropolitan Area of the British Legion, representing the Fulham Branch of the British Legion), Sir Beachcroft and Lady Towse, Brigadier-General the Hon. E. Baring, General Sir Edward Bulfin, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Captain C. A. L. Irvine (representing the Chairman, Committee, and members of the Chevrone Club), General Sir Arthur Haldane, Viscount Stopford (representing the Home Counties Area Council of the British Legion), Major-General Sir Lovick Friend, Sir David Baird, Miss Baird, Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason, Colonel P. L. Hanbury (Assistant Director of the Territorial Army, representing the Territorial Army Directorate at the War Office), Colonel D. C. Leyland Orton (representing Major-General Sir Ivor Higginson and the 55th (West Lancs) Division), Mr. H. F. Cowley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hutcheson Poë, Mr. S. G. Wood (representing Sir George Fowler), Major Atkinson Clark, Colonel E. Satterthwaite, the Rev. P. M. Tapply, Mrs. Owen-Lewis.

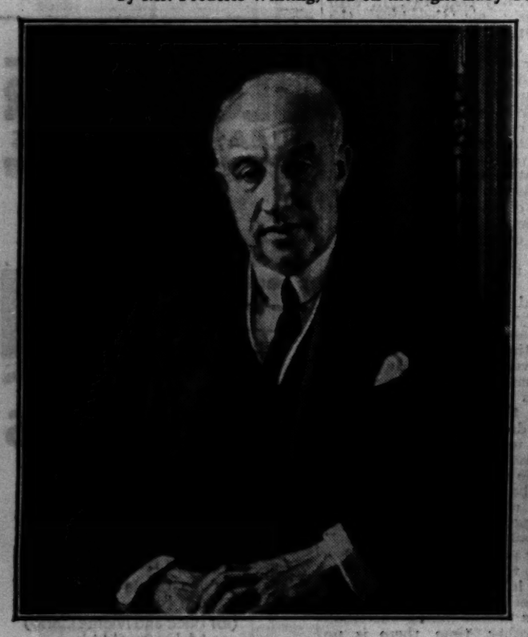
Colonel Garnis (representing the Chelsea Branch of the British Legion), Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. W. Larking, Captain Hogg, Major Brett, Lieutenant-Colonel V. Elliott, Mr. F. Sharrer (representing the 16th Lancers Association), Colonel Topcoat, Major H. P. Perreau, Colonel W. Macpherson

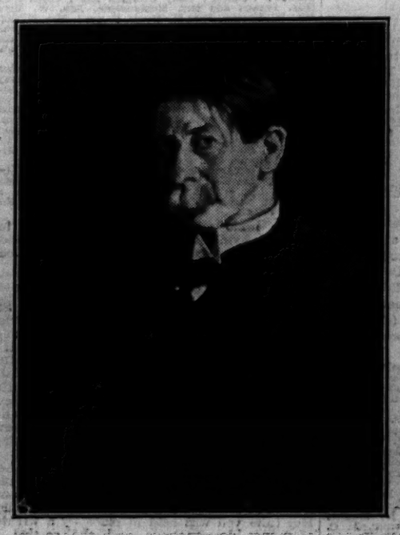
EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS

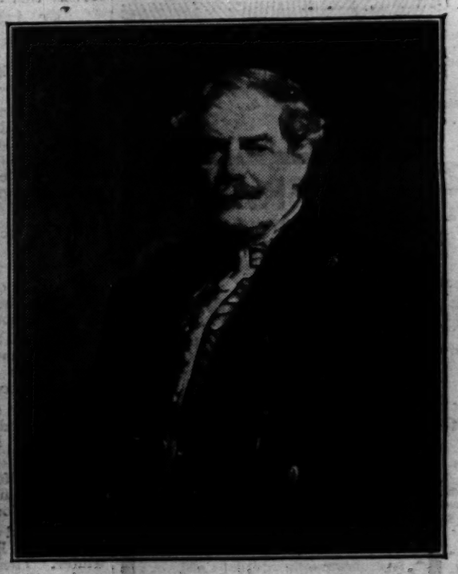
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS are holding their thirty-ninth annual exhibition at the Grafton Galleries from November 8 to November 29 and the private view is to be held to-day. A number of the portraits are reproduced on this page. On the left is a portrait of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry by Mr. Frederic Whiting, and on the right Lady Grimthorpe by Mr. Oswald Birley.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.—A portrait painted by Mr. Oswald Birley for the Royal Yacht Squadron, and one of four portraits shown by Mr. Birley at the exhibition.

MISS NORAH BARING.—A portrait by Mr. Howard Somerville, exhibited at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters' Exhibition, is shown on the left, and on the right is the Earl of Gainsborough, one of three portraits shown by Mr. I. M. Cohen.

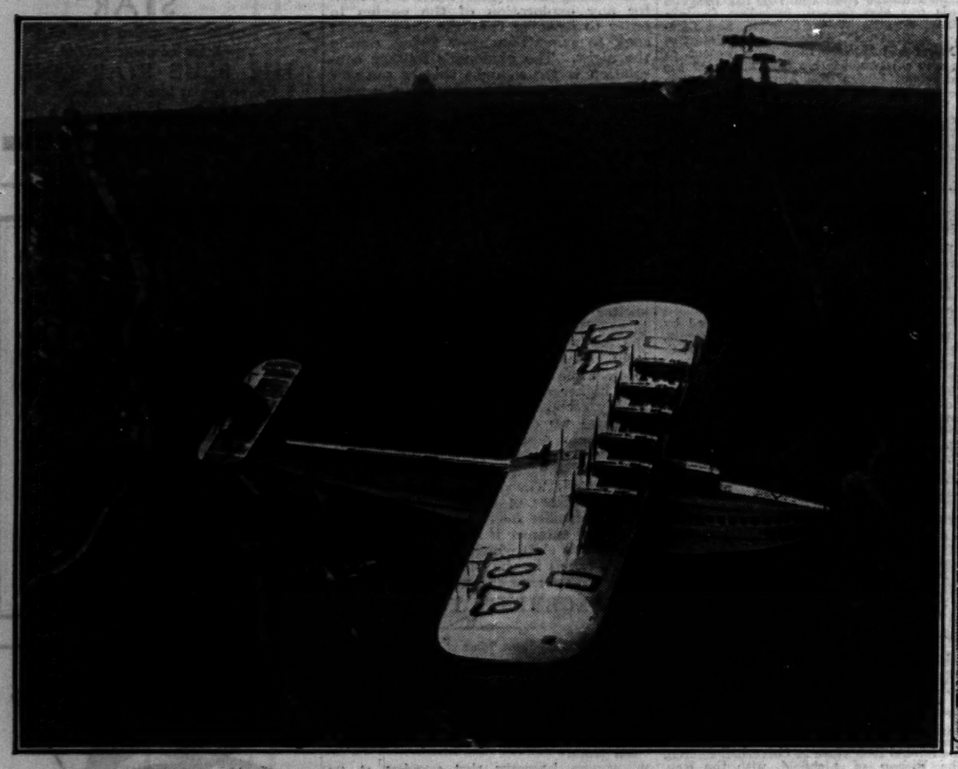






LORD ABERCONWAY OF BODNANT.—A portrait by Mr. Fiddes Watt shown at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters' exhibition.

FOUR OF THE PORTRAITS included in the exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. Reading from left to right they are of Commendatore Modigliani, one of the organizers of the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House, by Mr. Harold Knight; Lieut.-Colonel Ivor R. Kudleston, by Mr. Alfred Hayward; Dr. John L. Morton, by Mr. W. R. Brearley; and Miss Ethel Bowtell, by Mr. Philip Naviasky.



OVER THE RHINE.—The German flying ship Do. X flying over the Rhine on her way from Lake Constance to Amsterdam, the first stage of her flight to America. She alighted successfully at the naval seaplane station at Amsterdam.

THE RETURN OF EROS.—The wooden model of Eros which was erected in Piccadilly Circus yesterday in order to help the authorities concerned to determine the exact position the famous statue is to occupy.

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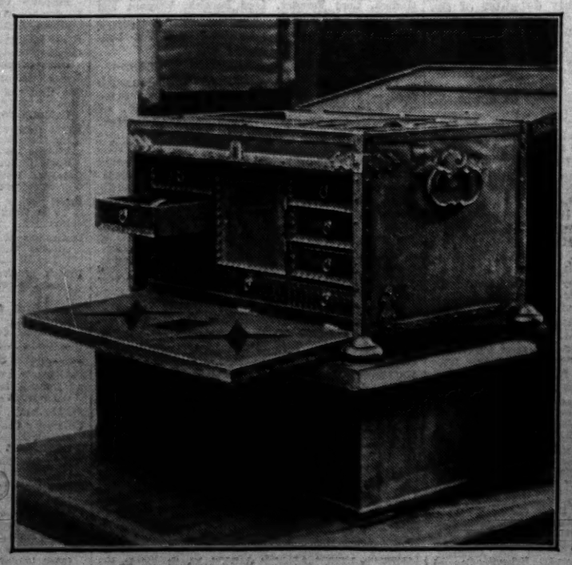
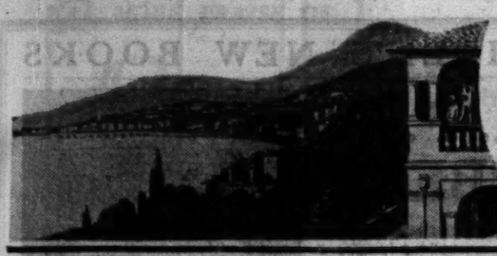
WITH THE PENGUINS.—Mr. Cherry Kearton, the well-known naturalist-photographer, making a film dealing with bird life on the island of Dassan.

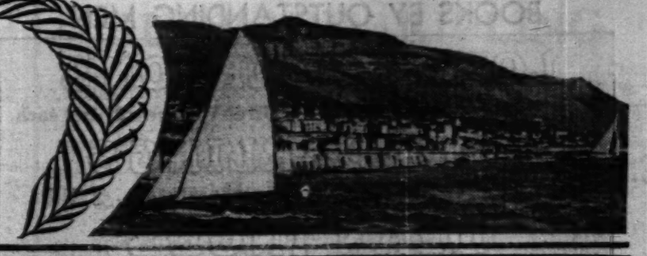


THE WRITING DESK used by Lord Clarendon (whose "History of the Rebellion" is said to have played a large part in the financial establishment of the Press), which is among the exhibits at the Oxford University Press exhibition.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU, the brother of the Emperor of Japan, driving in Madrid during his official visit to the Spanish Court.



THE RIVIERA
THE WINTER PLAYGROUND of EUROPE



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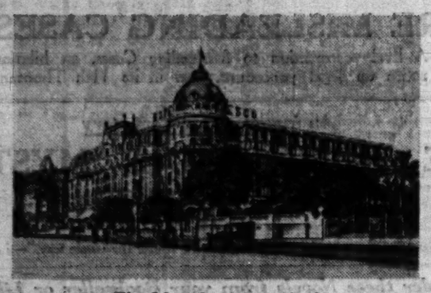

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Books of the Week

IMPERIAL COOPERATION

DOMINIONS AND THE DEPENDENCIES

NEW IMPERIAL IDEALS. A plea for the Association of the Dominions in the Government of the Dependent Empire. By ROBERT STOKES. With an introduction by the RIGHT HON. LORD LLOYD. (John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Stokes in this book makes an interesting contribution to the discussion of the future development of the British Empire. His object is to call attention to the dangers of the situation of the Empire, which, as the result of post-War developments, has lost the old unity, based on the supreme authority of the Government and Parliament at Westminster, without creating anything to take its place. In his view it is rapidly dissolving into a mere temporary league of independent nations, with no permanent common institutions of any importance except the Crown; and he points out that to ask the Crown to harmonize the often conflicting advice of seven independent Governments of equal authority is to set it an impossible constitutional task. "An Empire," he avers, "without institutions is really almost a contradiction in terms, for no political society is likely to survive that does not fulfil some function or purpose, and this requires machinery."

Mr. Stokes does not confine himself to calling attention to the dangers and anomalies of the present position. That has been done many times by many writers, and his argument that "the Empire must cooperate or collapse" merely sums up what is now the generally accepted view. The justification for sweeping away even the last shadowy restraints on Dominion sovereignty has been that such restraints stood in the way of that free and spontaneous cooperation out of which it is hoped a new unity will develop, more permanent than the old because more suited to the new conditions. The merit of his book is that it makes constructive suggestions towards the achievement of that cooperation.

Like other writers, he sees in the Imperial Conference the only natural source of Imperial institutions, and he suggests that the Conference should become a permanent instead of an intermittent body. It would, of course, be impossible for the Dominion Prime Ministers, who at present represent their countries on the Conference, to attend except on special occasions, and Mr. Stokes suggests that, as a rule, their place should be taken by Ministers given full powers for the purpose. At first the functions of this new body would be, like those of the present Conference, mainly consultative and advisory, but its authority would gradually increase, and as it gained the confidence of the Governments and peoples of the Empire it would be entrusted with further powers. He suggests—and this is the main thesis of his book—that the Conference should take over from the beginning the control of some at least of the non-Self-governing Colonies and ultimately of the whole of the Dependent Empire. It is a bold suggestion, and one worth making, although not many with much first-hand experience of life and politics in the Dominions will share his optimistic view of the benefits to be expected from it to the Colonies themselves and to both Great Britain and the Dominions. The value of this part of the book lies not so much in the suggestion itself—which is quite impracticable at present and likely to remain impracticable for many years to come—as in the discussion into which it leads him of the different phases of Imperial policy in every part of the Dependent Empire. He has views of his own on all the many and complicated questions which fall under this head, and he puts them vigorously, concisely, and interestingly.

AN INDIAN COMMENTARY

AN INDIAN COMMENTARY. By G. T. GARRATT. (Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Garratt's "Commentary," now issued in a new and revised edition, is a remarkable addition to the literature of Indian politics. Dr. Edward Thompson not inaptly described the book on its first appearance as "all muscle and no padding": it is indeed so packed with accurate facts and close deductions as to render criticism within reasonable limits extremely difficult.

Mr. Garratt traces the present discontent of India partly to economic, partly to political causes. India is predominantly, passionately, agricultural; and no sighings of Indian politicians after an imaginary Golden Age, no vaunt by English administrators of the justice and moderation of their rule, can alter the fact that the land of India is probably insufficient to support in any way India's present population. It certainly cannot support that population in reasonable and contented comfort unless the Indian is willing to "forget a hundred foolish inhibitions, learn a few new ideas." The maintenance of valueless cattle on religious grounds, the refusal to employ cheap and readily available fertilizers, are instances which will occur to all acquainted with India.

The Indian politician is either unable or unwilling to grasp these truths and to expound them to his fellow-countrymen. Yet the blame is not wholly his. England, Mr. Garratt holds, has administered India justly from day to day, but without prevision of an inevitable development. The time was bound to come when the Indian would demand to take his place in Indian politics not as the assistant but as the equal of the Englishman. That contingency England did not foresee, and consequently little real effort was made to fit the Indian for responsibility. On the problem of India's religious and racial differences Mr. Garratt speaks boldly. He holds "communal electorates" to be an unmixed evil: at whatever temporary sacrifice of the rights of minorities the Indian must be made to understand that the real community of interest between him and his neighbour far outweighs a somewhat theoretical divergence of tribe and creed.

It must be a matter of satisfaction to all genuinely interested in India that a work so thoughtful, fair, suggestive, should have met with widespread appreciation.

NEW FREEMAN OF LANCASTER

Mr. Herbert Lushington Storey, former High Sheriff of Lancashire, who for many years has taken a prominent part in educational and charitable work in Lancaster, has been admitted to the honorary Freedom of Lancaster, a distinction which, the Mayor stated, had been jealously guarded. Only six Freemen had been admitted in 45 years, of whom the first was Sir Thomas Storey, the father of Mr. Storey. In accepting the Freedom, Mr. Storey claimed that he was in a unique position, as he was unaware of another borough where father and son had been honoured. Sir Thomas Storey gave Lancaster the Storey Institute, which his son extended and which at present accommodates 1,000 students pursuing technical and art courses.

MORE VERNEY LETTERS

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

VERNEY LETTERS OF THE 18TH CENTURY, from the MSS. at Claydon House. Edited by MARGARET MARIA LADY VERNEY. Two volumes. (Benn, 42s. net.)

Among the principal sources for the social history of England in the seventeenth century are the Verney letters which were given to the world a generation ago, and now in these two volumes Margaret Lady Verney, pursuing her researches among the family archives, brings the story of Claydon House down to the end of the eighteenth century. In a short space it is quite impossible to give an adequate idea of the rich miscellany of materials here opened up; a friend, according to the editor, has pronounced it to be "fine mixed eating"—a description which would be difficult to beat for succinctness; but those who are familiar with the previous letters have only to understand that here is their natural continuation in its unabated volume and variety for at least some 30 years. The later decades of the eighteenth century, it is true, are not quite so copiously documented, and in the last section of all it is the editor rather than the letters who supplies most of the narrative.

It will be remembered that the first series was brought to an end with the death in 1696 of the aged Sir Ralph Verney, son of the old standard bearer to Charles I., and for many years head of the house. The present correspondence covers the reigns of three Verneys—namely, Sir John, the second baronet, afterwards Lord Fermanagh, a younger son originally who, as younger sons were, had been established in business and was at the time of his succession a prosperous Londoner with a third wife and a family by his first; Ralph, second Lord Fermanagh, and first Earl Verney; and Ralph, second Earl Verney, also a second son, and the last of the male line, the patron, as is well known, of the Burkes, and a splendid virtuoso whose magnificence as a builder brought him eventually into deep embarrassment. Claydon House bears the stamp of his taste to this day; but he was less fortunate than other great builders of his period, in that his niece Mary, who was created Baroness Fermanagh and survived into the last century, had to pull down some of his unfinished ambition.

Necessary as the story of the last Verney is for the sake of completeness, it is around the second baronet, and his numerous connexions, that the main interest of these volumes gathers. Can there ever have been quite such a family with a propensity for writing letters? Certainly it is a piece of good fortune that, long or short, they were all religiously kept by the recipients, even if they were afterwards stacked away as so much lumber and labelled by later hands as "of no interest: to be burnt." Family gossip of this kind may lose interest temporarily, but when it has been preserved long enough it acquires a permanent value; and so, while the modern reader never knows what he is going to find, he may be perfectly sure that he is about to alight on something which, if he has any historic sense at all, has now become too good to lose. Let him follow the editor's skilful narrative carefully, get the family tree into his head, study the portraits, and accustom himself to the freest possible spelling, and he will soon be merged into the atmosphere of Queen Anne. Let him also, if he wants his historical memory refreshed, take up Mr. Trevelyan's "Blenheim," for though the Verneys were not quite in the thick of public affairs—ambitious as Sir John was to enter Parliament, where he won a seat eventually—echoes from the great world sound often enough in these earlier letters, particularly as old Lady Gardiner, who keeps her ears open for everything, catches them and posts them on to her nephew. The latest news appears to be hers always of the Court, of the state of parties, and of Marlborough's incipient campaigns, when she happens to be in residence in London; while from the depths of Hampshire, when she is there, she has a hardly less exciting budget to send on, so perilous when it was not humdrum was life in the country. On the whole, perhaps, the palm for letter-writing should be given to this insatiable old lady, whose memories went back to King Charles's Court at Oxford. But there is not one writer, man or woman, who cannot wield a pen with directness; the Verney style (when judged by later standards) may not always be highly polished, but it is of a texture which shows no signs of wear after two hundred years.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are SUCCESS, by LION FEUCHTWANGER, translated from the German by WILLA and EDWIN MUIR (Secker, 10s. net), and THE OPEN SECRET, by OLIVER ONIONS (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net).

The English translation of Herr Lion Feuchtwanger's new novel, "Success: Three Years in the Life of a Province," appears so soon after publication in Germany that one suspects it was written with an eye to its effect in this country. A voluminous and extremely elaborate piece of work, it is a sort of synopsis of German political history since the end of the War, with special reference to conditions in Bavaria during the three years 1920-23. Herr Feuchtwanger gives himself a rather free hand in regard to the actual order of historical events, and the result of this freedom is evident in numerous fragments of satire of a somewhat more ferocious kind than the rest. Throughout the greater part of the narrative he maintains a bland, industrious air of detachment, but the essentials of his vast picture of corruption and intrigue and the scramble for political power are as disquieting as they are evidently meant to be. A miscarriage of justice, engineered by political influence, is the starting-point of a story that develops endless ramifications in the flux of Bavarian politics and the lives of a host of characters. A certain Martin Krüger, the director of a municipal art gallery of modern pictures in Munich, is dismissed from his post on a charge of perjury and is somehow sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment. The leading characters implicated in his fate are the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Fine Arts, a score of minor politicians, a great industrialist, a Jewish lawyer engaged in writing a monumental work on the history of injustice in Bavaria since 1918, a Communist engineer, an enigmatic young woman with a reputation as a graphologist, an American millionaire, a versatile and cynical young author, and so on. But it is the background of the story, not its human material, which is Herr Feuchtwanger's chief concern. For the English reader the greatest interest is probably in the account of the growth of the "True German" Party and the personality of its leader, Rupert Kutzner, who is drawn with painstaking, satirical brilliance. Actual names, as will be guessed, appear in the novel under a very thin disguise, and no particular insight is required to identify the "True German" insurrection of the closing pages with the Ludendorff-Hitler insurrection of 1923. Herr Feuchtwanger is not afraid to say what he thinks, and some of the portraits and episodes towards the end are very illuminating for the student of politics in this country. Apart, however, from the extra interest it gains from the recent turn of events in German political life, this is an ingenious and accomplished performance in its own style of historical fiction.

Mr. Oliver Onions's new novel has an underlying effect of conveying a dreadful warning. We learn from the publishers' advice that it was begun seven years ago when "no useful purpose, national or otherwise, would have been served by publishing it"; and an author's note conveys the suggestion that of the "only two political ideas of our time"—namely, Fascism and Bolshevism—one must presently dominate Europe. That subtle and provoking thesis, however, is kept severely in the background when we come to the story. The warning having been duly given, Mr. Onions proceeds, with the intuitions of the artist, to confine his talents to the telling of a direct and absorbing story, in the course of which his only concern is the development of his characters and the relation in his own pungent, witty manner of the incidents that arose from their interactions. Clarry Moss will remain in our memories as the full-length portrait of one whom we may meet at the next street corner, and Halsey Vibart, Beltine Frühling, and Lottie Smith—all of them caught and twisted in the grip of the secret plotters who move mysteriously in the wings—will not easily be forgotten.

SHORTER NOTICES

ARTHUR SAMUEL PEAKE, a memoir by his son, Leslie S. Peake (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net), presents a picture of a well-known Biblical scholar who died last year, and attracts the reader by its picture of a man whose simplicity of character was united with an almost encyclopaedic knowledge of the results of modern Biblical study. Professor Peake's works are sufficient evidence of his learning and never ceasing industry, but this record of his life will give readers a deeper appreciation of his attractive personality and of his brilliant gifts. As the head of the Hartley College, Manchester, where he trained a succession of men for the Primitive Methodist ministry; as Dean of the Faculty of Theology in the University of Manchester, in which capacity he guided the studies of men belonging to nearly every Christian Church; and as one of the Governors of the John Rylands Library, where he rendered important service in the building up of that great institution, he put his great learning at the service of his fellows without reserve. No one in this country has so greatly helped readers of the Bible to appreciate the new knowledge of its origins and growth. He died at the comparatively early age of 64.

IN ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL SALVATION (Allen and Unwin, 3s. 6d. net), Mr. Frank Hillier expresses opinions with the intention, probably, of giving a jolt to whatever commercial complacency has survived the experiences of the last few years. The author himself has conveniently summarized his central argument. It is "that nothing, not protection nor Empire free trade, not cheap money, not organized banking assistance, nor anything else can bring British industry back to prosperity unless there is a new spirit there, a new inspiration, a quickening of youth-like enthusiasm and enterprise; a casting-off of conservativism, of slackness, a ruthless determination to scrap out-of-date men and out-of-date methods and to govern the country and to manufacture and sell, and do our business as efficiently and keenly as these things can be done by human effort." His watchword for the renaissance of British industry is "Sell! Sell! Go out and sell!" From observation in many parts of the world Mr. Hillier has concluded that Britain is losing business through apathy and inefficiency and that enormous opportunities for expansion of British exports to the Empire countries "await nothing more than enterprise, ability, and vigorous salesmanship." In other countries also he has found deplorable deficiencies in British salesmanship and generally a lack of enterprise among British business men. This is, indeed, a reiterated accusation. Mr. Hillier inveighs, as others have done, against old-fashioned and obsolete business methods, but there would have been more point in the complaints if they had been fortified by more examples of the kind that he brings forward in detail in respect of one industry alone.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., has written a study of armaments and disarmament in NEW WARS: NEW WEAPONS (Elkin Mathews, 3s. 6d. net). It is not a pacifist plea, but an argument, which is enforced by hard statistics, that if Great Britain has still to rely on weapons of war for defence she is not providing herself with the most effective. He points out that we are spending £112,000,000 a year on armaments which are being rendered obsolete by the development of air machines. The science of war has been revolutionized by the conquest of the air, and the revolution is proceeding, accompanied by inventions in the chemical laboratory against which weapons upon which vast sums are being spent would be helpless. He believes that by concentrating on the development of our Air Force, establishing a single Ministry of Defence, and drastically cutting down naval and military armaments, we should not only effect a saving of £40,000,000 a year, but would secure a more efficient weapon.

Mr. W. Buckley, famous in Africa as a hunter of elephants, has written the story of his adventurous life in BIG GAME HUNTING IN CENTRAL AFRICA (Palmer, 10s. 6d. net). The hunting stories are good, but what perhaps is better is the author's memory of early days on the diamond fields, of the strange characters he has met, of the Matabele rebellions in 1893 and 1896, and of the Jameson Raid. He throws some light on the "elephant cemeteries." He knows of places where elephants go to die, but these, he says, are also favourite breeding places, and he believes that on feeling the approach of death the elephants make for their old home. Many old elephants die in the rivers while at their toilets only because they have become too weak to get out. There must, says Mr. Buckley, be thousands of tons of ivory buried in the mud of the Nile.

Mr. Henry Ford, who once worked as chief engineer in the Detroit Edison Company, has written, in collaboration with Mr. Samuel Crowther, a study of his former employer in MY FRIEND MR. EDISON (Benn, 6s. net). In Mr. Ford's estimation Mr. Edison stands as the greatest living man and as the representative spirit of American endeavour. The authors give many particulars of his enormous range of inventions, but it is for the most part a human picture they try to present.

The homely and undogmatic addresses on religion and everyday matters addressed to the ordinary man by the Rev. Basil G. Bouchier are collected into a spirited volume in IT SEEMS TO ME (Black, 5s. net). Earl Beatty contributes an introduction in keeping with the addresses.

SOME NEW BOOKS

A VICTORIAN DEAN. A Memoir of Arthur Stanley. Edited by the Dean of Windsor and Hector Bolitho. (Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d. n.)

A HISTORY OF SPANISH CIVILIZATION. By Rafael Altamira. Translated by P. Volkov. (Constable. 21s. n.)

AN HOUR OF SPAIN. By Azorin. Translated by Alice Raleigh. (Routledge. 6s. n.)

LIFE IN SPAIN TO-DAY. By Charles Wicksteed Armstrong. (Blackwood. 10s. 6d. n.)

VENICE AND ITS STORY. By T. Okey. (Dent. 15s. n.)

NEW IMPERIAL IDEALS. By Robert Stokes. (Murray. 10s. 6d. n.)

ROOSEVELT. By Lewis Einstein. (Murray. 10s. 6d. n.)

A SKETCH OF MY LIFE. By Thomas Mann. (Simpkin, Marshall. 10s.)

DIGGING UP THE PAST. By C. Leonard Woolley. (Benn. 6s. n.)

PLATO'S BRITANNIA. By Douglas Woodruff. (Sheed and Ward. 6s. n.)

THE COMPLETE SKI RUNNER. By Arnold Lunn. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE FAITH OF A MORALIST. By A. E. Taylor. Two Volumes. (Macmillan. 15s. n. each.)

THE TESTS OF 1930. By P. G. H. Fender. (Faber and Faber. 15s. n.)

FICTION:

SUCCESS. By Lion Feuchtwanger. Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. (Secker. 10s. n.)

PHILIPPA. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (Constable. 7s. 6d. n.)

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THIS WEEK.

The Conservative Party	J. Boyd Carpenter
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Our Early Days	Quincunx
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The Saturday Review

OXFORD BOOKS

MONUMENTS OF THE PAST

A STRIKING EXHIBITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

So far have specialization and the problems of mass-production robbed the modern printer of his ancient and manifold responsibilities in the world of letters, so far has he become a mere technician in the service of others, that the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge stand as almost the only survivals of the printing house as it was in the days before publishing, bookselling, typefounding, and the publication of newspapers had in turn broken off from the parent stem and become self-supporting industries.

The exhibition of books and memorabilia of the Oxford University Press, now being shown at the Old Court House, Marylebone, under arrangements with Messrs. J. & E. Eumpus, shows tre visitor that in one case at least growth has been by concentric rings rather than by branchings off. There is the "O.U.P." as a publishing and book-selling organization represented in most of the world's capitals; there is the vast and efficient printing house itself at the centre of those circles of influence; and, hidden away at the heart of the printing office, there is a treasury of ancient typographical material and tradition which cannot be rivalled in England. It is precisely because the Oxford University Press remains a *press* in the ancient and modern sense of the word that it has been able to exert an incalculable influence upon the orthography as well as the typography of the English language.

The first room of historical exhibits (the Lower Antiquarium) gives fitting space to the portrait and memorials of John Fell (died 1686), Bishop of Oxford. A large new broadside reproduces a portion of Fell's will, which indicates the same care for the Press's typographical supremacy that led him to search Europe for the "puncheons Matrices Moulds got together by me and others at great expence"—the ancient material of the Fell types which is exhibited near by, and which is still in use for the printing of fine limited editions at the Press. It is Fell, too, who begins the adjacent group of documents on orthography by his bold experiments with reformed spelling, and this section, perhaps the most fascinating of all to the student of English, gives sidelights on the gradual emergence of the "Oxford House Style" which the prestige of the University was to impose upon nearly every learned printing house in the English-speaking world.

Problems of marketing, advertising, and cataloguing are illustrated with unusual documents worthy of the attention of publishers, which reveal an unexpected publicity sense in the scholars of the seventeenth century, especially in the indefatigable Fell. The "Paper" section indicates what a part Oxford has played in publishing history by the solution of the thin paper difficulty, and materials illustrating "Social Life and Services" include an early set of regulations throwing some light on the mysterious craft term *wayzgoose*, here spelt *wake-goose*. A copy of the first issue of the *Oxford Gazette*, later the *London Gazette*, serves as a reminder of the fact that the oldest surviving English newspaper began at Oxford.

OXFORD ALMANACKS

The adjoining room presents a picture of great charm even to the layman who takes no interest in printing, for here are ranged the brightly burnished original copper-plates of the eighteenth-century Almanacks of the Press, in many cases accompanied not only by their respective prints but by the carefully guarded originals, the most notable of which is a superb sketch by Thornhill for the 1720 Almanack. Here also are many exhibits, new to the public, showing the intimate connexion of Robert Bridges with the Press, and the extent to which the poet ranged with earlier lovers of literature—Fell, Clarendon, Daniel, and others—in his care for the material forms of thought.

The Bridges documents, carrying the visitor almost to the present day, prepare him for the glimpse of the modern printing office provided by the large photographs on the stairs leading up to the central exhibition hall. The importance of this technical background becomes evident when one enters the Great Board Room, the central exhibition chamber. Here are grouped the finest publications of a Press which has never "remaindered" a volume, though at least one edition has remained in print for over 200 years.

Behind the glass case containing the fine seventeenth-century writing desk of that warrior-scholar, Lord Clarendon (whose "History of the Rebellion" is said to have played so large a part in the financial establishment of the Press), is a bay devoted to special bindings tooled at the Press. A gallery runs round the Board Room, under the central skylight, and amateurs of modern fine printing will not pass by the small room devoted to Dr. Charles Daniel, whose private press at Oxford first heralded a movement which William Morris brought into world prominence.

From the Board Room one passes into a wide passage-way which contains perhaps the most impressive treasures of the Press. Beneath the proud roll of Printers, Type-founders, and Engravers to the University from the earliest days to the end of the nineteenth century are placed the first Oxford books: the famous St. Jerome with the date 1468, now ascribed to the year 1478; the first English edition of the classics (Cicero *pro Milone*, 1480 ?), and other monuments. Here also is a striking series of new broadsides in the Fell types, incorporating interesting facts about their true origins. The variety of Oxford editions of the Bible is shown in a high stack of graduated sizes, but the frequent Victorian survivals of "yapp edges" and ungraceful binding decorations too generally associated with "Bible style" make this section less interesting aesthetically than it is important historically by virtue of its documentation of the printing problems of the Revised Version, annotated editions, &c. An extract from a Diary of 1853 reads:—

I. William Timberlake, began counting the number of small letters and capitals in Bible and Testament, and the label comments:—

These must have taken years to compile, and happily survive to illustrate the meticulous care with which Bible Printers have pursued their craft. If the uninitiated are tempted to regard these figures as superfluous, let them remember the heavy cost of type and the need of the Printer in matching the size of his fount to the peculiarities of his task.

RARE TYPE-SPECIMENS

Actual punches, matrices, and even ancient types surviving from the days of Fell, Junius, Bowyer, and the great John Baskerville serve as a transition to the Upper Antiquarium into which this room leads. Here is reserved to the end the more intimate, and perhaps the most generally appealing, section of the exhibition. The introduction of Lord Stanhope's first iron presses, the long line of Press Devices and Marks, and the earliest Oxford Almanack (1674) are here; a series of rare or unique type-specimens beginning with Fell ends with Bridges's phonetic Chilsweil type and Mr. Graily Hewitt's Treyford type, both cut for the private use of the Press by the Lanston Monotype Corporation; and others than bibliographers will come for a sight of one of the rarest books in the world, the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," with the ledger entries which throw new light on the mystery of its first cancellation.

The new Exhibition Rooms reflect credit on the architect, Mr. Joseph Wilson, A.R.I.B.A., of Glasgow, for by the subtlest varying of planes of vision and lighting each wall breaks with monotony and lures the visitor along. In more than one way the present exhibition is a model worthy of study, for just as it would be difficult to imagine a more flattering setting for the books, so it would be impossible to improve upon the method of their arrangement and description, for which credit is due to Mr. John Johnson, the present Printer to the University. Mr. Johnson's background of scholarly research has not prevented him from becoming a practical printer, and his enthusiasm for the craft, supported by the vision of Mr. J. G. Wilson, managing director of Messrs. Bumpus, has resulted in an exhibition which makes vivid to the layman not only the romance of early printing but the extent to which all modern civilization depends upon the press.

OPENING OF EXHIBITION

There was a large gathering at the opening of the exhibition by the Oxford University Press in the old Court House of St. Marylebone yesterday. The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University presided, and read a letter from Lord Grey of Fallodon in which he expressed regret that owing to a recurrence of eye trouble he was unable to fulfil his promise to open the exhibition and added that he hoped to visit it at a later date.

SIR HENRY HADOW, who declared the exhibition open, spoke of the long and honourable history of the Press and of the range of its present work, but there was, he said, no need for him to deal with those subjects, for they had been well treated from the beginning in the official history and for the last 100 years in the article in *The Times* that day. There were two things to which he would refer. The first was the sheer delight and beauty of the exhibition. There had been in the past, he understood, some misgivings about the amiability of Dr. Fell, but there could not be the slightest question about the loveliness of the Fell types. The other thing he wished to refer to was the immeasurable value of the contribution which the Press had made to the art of engraving.

Some would-be modest people were accustomed when they visited any great library or storehouse to say that they were overwhelmed with the consciousness of their own ignorance. Frankly, he did not know what they expected. For himself that consciousness was awakened by a visit to the meanest library and he felt it without the slightest sensation of either shame or regret. One of the most learned men he had known, Ingram Bywater, once gave him as a definition of a learned man, "a man who knows where to find things." It was not possible to know for themselves, but it was a great resource to know that there were places like that where they could find the answer to every question and the solution of every difficulty. It was from the library that learning derived its sustenance and a storehouse such as that was the substance and harvest field of many libraries. They did not know and never would know what they owed to the Press, to its great dictionaries, to its editions of the classics, to its standard books on almost every conceivable subject and he would add specially to its enterprise in the Carnegie Tudor classics, which constituted one of the greatest discoveries ever made in this country.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were:—

The Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Christ Church, Sir James Barrie, Miss Haldane, Mr. G. B. Shaw, Dr. W. W. Greg, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. Jonathan Cape, Sir Ernest Benn, Mr. W. G. Constable, Cora Countess of Stradbroke, Sir Frederick Macmillan, Professor Arthur Thomson, Mr. H. Raymond, Dr. J. S. Boas, Mr. Robert Lynd, Sir Philip and Lady Henriques, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. Bruce Rogers, Mr. S. G. Roberts, Mr. Holbrook Jackson, and Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF PROFESSOR H. H. TURNER

PROFESSOR HERBERT HALL TURNER, D.Sc., F.R.S., of Blackhall-road, Oxford, Fellow of New College, and Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, who died on August 20, aged 69, left English estate of the gross value of £5,914, with net personalty £5,474. He left directions that his body should be dissected or otherwise used for the general advancement of science, and a message for his friends who wished to drink a glass to his memory. Full details were published in *The Times* of August 27.

MR. JOHN TURNBULL, J.P., of Golden-grove, Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, Whitby, associated with the shipbuilding firm of that name at Whitby and at Cardiff, who died on July 29, aged 84, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £149,949, with net personalty £130,217. He left:—

£100 to Francis Ward (or his widow if deceased) "in recognition of services long and faithfully rendered to me"; £100 each to James William Ward and his wife, Sarah Ward, if respectively still in his service; £100 each to William Calhaun Hill and Arthur Ward, if still in his service, this legacy in each case being paid to the beneficiary's widow if he should have predeceased the testator; £50 similarly to William Booth; and £50 each to Sidney Harvey and David Renton, if respectively still in his service.

MR. WALTER SYDNEY BROCKLEHURST, of Farncombe, London-road, Hinckley, Leics, and of Messrs. Sydney Brocklehurst, Limited, and S. Taylor and Co., Limited, hosiery manufacturers, who died on March 18, aged 59, left estate of the gross value of £76,294, with net personalty £71,983. He gives:—

£300 to the Hinckley Cottage Hospital.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS WALLACE, M.D., J.P., of Howard Lodge, Newport-road, Cardiff, hon. consulting surgeon to Cardiff Infirmary, who died on September 5, aged 81, left estate, "so far as can at present be ascertained," of the gross value of £46,456, with net personalty £37,623. He left:—

£100 to his chauffeur, John James Hunt, if in his service at his death.

MR. CLAUDE DUDLEY THOMPSON, J.P., of Woodside, Wenvoe, Glamorgan, land agent, who died on August 28, aged 57, left property in Great Britain valued at £29,149, with net personalty £24,762. He left:—

£150 per annum to Gladys Mevrick, parlourmaid, "in recognition of her many years of faithful service."

MRS. CHARLOTTE ANN HASKELL, of Addiscombe-road, Croydon, and of May and Williams, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W., newsagents, who died on August 20, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £8,707, with net personalty £7,547. She gives:—

£100 to Arthur Edward Clarke; £100 to William Anthony Oslo, if still in her employ; and £50 each to William John Everett and Walter Leonard Gibbons, on like conditions.

DAME ELLEN MARTHIA FOWLER, of Sunridge, Dittons-road, Eastbourne, who died on July 20, intestate, aged 66, wife of Sir George Jefford Fowler, J.P., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £405.

MISS ARMINELLA VANCE, of Balls-road, Claughton, Birkenhead, who died on September 14, left estate of the gross value of £6,106, with net personalty £5,260. She left:—

£100 to the All Saints Home for Girls, Birkenhead; £100 each to Miss Henrietta M. Roberts and Minnie Arnold; and £50 to Miss Sophie Ellen Hornblower.

MISS HENRIETTA STAINER, of Brightside, Poole-road, Wimborne, Dorset, who died on July 31, aged 86, left unsettled property of the gross value of £4,188, with net personalty £4,009. She left:—Lawson Lord £100 to her "dear friend and companion, Kezia Ridout"; and £350 to the Church Governors of Wimborne Minster upon trust to apply the income towards the education at the Wimborne Grammar School of a choral scholar, such scholar to be one of the choristers at the Minster Church at Wimborne and to derive the benefit of such free education for such times only as his duties as such chorister are carried out to the satisfaction of the said governors and their successors, such scholarship to be called "The Stainer Scholarship."

MR. CHARLES JOHN HEATHER, of Arran Quay, Dublin, engaged in the shoe trade in Ireland, and managing director of Messrs. Charles Heather and Sons, Limited, wholesale drapers, of Dublin, who died on August 22, left personal estate in England valued at £2,933. He left:—

£100 to Joseph Phillips, "my faithful friend and manager of my branch boot shop."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BEECROFT, Mr. George Martin (50), of Bella Vista, Chalkwell Esplanade, Westcliff-on-Sea, wholesale fish merchant of Billingsgate Market (net personalty £1,571)	£5,961
BLAND, Mr. Charles Edward (79), of Kemp Cottage, Fitzwalter-road, Colchester, a former superintendent of the Colchester Water Works (net personalty £29,933)	29,676
DAWES, Mr. Alfred Thomas, of Woodbrook, Coleshill, Wimborne, Dorset (net personalty £3,658)	5,062
GREEN, Mr. William James, of Hall Farm, Bentley, near Redditch, farmer (net personalty £1,105)	5,567
HARDINGHOUSE, Mr. William Joseph, of Grove House, Chiswick, W. (net personalty £150)	5,377
HICKMAN, Mrs. Alice Maude, of the Wilfrid Lawson Hotel, Woodford, Essex, widow of Dr. H. V. Hickman (net personalty £11,176)	11,255
HICKS, Mr. Henry Edwin (69), of Devon-road, Bedford (net personalty £2,055)	4,212
HODGSON, Mrs. Alice, of Hundith Hill, Cockermouth, Cumberland, wife of R. H. Hodgson (net personalty £9,953)	9,998
HUNTER, Mr. Thomas, of Holmlea, Victoria-road, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, seedsman (personal estate)	29,010
JOHNSTON, Mr. James (50), of Broomhall, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, a director of Messrs. F. M. Laing and Co., Limited, Newcastle, of Messrs. William Lindsay and Son, Limited, Edinburgh, and of Messrs. Hugh Paton and Sons, Limited (personal estate)	22,968
LINDLEY, Mr. Shirley (64), of Broadgate-road, Bedford (net personalty £4,165)	5,815
MANGIN, Miss Lucy Mary (72), of The Holt, Sharrow, near Ripon (net personalty £8,305)	9,218
MARTIN, Mr. William Wright, of Arden Lodge, Great Bowden-road, Market Harborough, painter and ironmonger (net personalty £614)	5,410
MCLAREN, Mr. Peter, of Central-avenue North, Mount Vernon, Glasgow, brassfounder (personal estate)	7,908
PENNY, Mr. Abraham Worsnop (68), of Midway-avenue, Biddington, retired hay and straw merchant (net personalty £7,495)	7,560
SMITH, Mrs. Jane Rankin, of Balshagray-avenue, Broomhill, Glasgow, widow of D. M. Smith (personal estate)	5,669
SUTTON, Mr. Herbert, of Tunnard-street, Boston, Lincs, farmer (net personalty £952)	6,540
TOWERS, Mr. George (56), of Lawnville, Graham Park-road, Gosforth, Northumberland, average adjuster (net personalty £782)	11,518
WALLACE, Mr. John Thompson, M.B., B.Ch., of The Green Shutters, St. Mawes, Cornwall (net personalty £4,118)	6,172
WATSON, Mr. John Hall, of Derwent Rise, King Edward-road, Hexton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, late commercial traveller (net personalty £3,556)	6,199
WEST, Mr. Conrad Kershaw (62), of Reservoir-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (net personalty £3,250)	4,098
WITHERS, Mr. Thomas James, J.P. (68), of Newlands, Hill Top, Coit, Brunswick, for over 50 years associated with the Patent Shot and Axletree Company, Limited, of Wednesbury (net personalty £8,925)	9,385

Miss Marjorie Foster, the winner of the King's Prize at Bisley, was the guest at Aldershot on Wednesday of the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, the regiment in which her father held a commission before she was born. Lieutenant-Colonel Crookenden, the Commanding Officer, ordered a full parade of the battalion with colours for the reception of their guest.

RECEPTION AT INDIA HOUSE

SOME OF THE GUESTS

The High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee gave an at home at India House last evening to meet the representatives to the Indian Round-Table Conference and delegates to the Imperial Conference.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Baroda and the Maharani of Baroda, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Maharajah of Dholpur, the Maharajah and the Maharani of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharajah of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Jhalawar, the Maharajah of Rewa, the Chief of Sangli.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Hungarian Minister, the Polish Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Veemanis, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Italian Ambassador, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleurian, the Finnish Minister, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, the Netherland Minister, the Egyptian Minister, the Czechoslovak Minister, the German Chargé d'Affaires, the Consul-General of the United States and Mrs. Halstead, the First Secretary to the German Embassy, the Counsellor of the Afghan Legation, the Commercial Counsellor to the Belgian Embassy and Mme. Bastin.

The High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Pacaud, the High Commissioner for Australia, Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford, Mr. and Mrs. Trumble, Mrs. Mendelsohn and the Misses Smithy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hubbard.

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, Lord and Lady Passmore, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn and Mrs. Hartshorn, Lord Amulree and the Hon. Angela Mackenzie, Lord and Lady Ponsonby, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morrison, Earl Russell, Mr. T. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Ammon, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Gillett, Mr. Lee-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Lord and Lady Marley, Mr. and Mrs. Lunn, Mr. W. R. Smith.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs of the City of London and Ladies, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—Dr. H. D. Bodenstein, Dr. and Mrs. Burgin, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Casey, M.C. and Mrs. Corbett, Dr. and Mrs. G. Craig and Miss Craig, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cohan, the Hon. Gordon Campbell, Mr. J. A. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cobcroft, Mrs. V. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Dupré, Mr. and Mrs. D. James Davies, Sir Hugh and Lady Denison, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dinsdale, Mr. K. S. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. B. Eason, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farrande, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard Ferguson, Senator and Mrs. H. H. Fall, Mr. J. V. Fahy, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Guthrie and Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Havenga, Mr. and Mrs. Howorth and Miss Howorth, Mr. and Mrs. Heddon, Mr. P. Hogan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. P. Henegar, Captain W. H. M. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Joo, Dr. and Mrs. de Kock, Mr. James Kay and Miss Kay, Mr. Geoffrey Mander and Miss Mander, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. McGilligan, Mrs. Newcomen, Mr. E. A. Ryrie, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Steel, Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. de Saige, Sir Richard and Lady Squire and Miss Squire, Colonel and Mrs. Sturman, Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Torr, Mr. J. P. Walshe, and Mr. E. Ellis Wood.

INDIAN CONFERENCE.—Sir Fazulbhoy Patani, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Lady Mehta, and Miss Mehta, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hyderi and Lady Hyderi, Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Colonel K. N. Haksar, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar, U Aung Thin, U Ba Pe, Srijut Chandrdhar Barooah, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Sir Hubert Carr and Lady Carr and Mrs. Penny, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, Rao Sahib Jadhiraja Kameshwar Prasad Singh of Darbhanga, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq, Mr. S. N. Silin Chinoy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. J. Gidney, Mr. and Mrs. O. de Glanville, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, jun., and Lady Jehangir, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Gavin Jones, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. Narendra Nath Law, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Diwan Bahadur Rais Narendra Nath Law, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Raja of Parlakimedi, Rao Bahadur Sir Anneou Parasuramad z Patro, Mr. K. T. Paul, Diwan Bahadur M. Rama Chandra Rao, Mr. T. Shiva Rao, Sir Saidid Sultan Ahmed, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. George and Lady Schuster, Mr. Richard and Lady Chenevix Trench, Professor and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fitze, Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, Sir Ahmad and Lady Amin Jung, Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. V. Dawson, Mr. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Abdulla Pasha, Mr. U. N. Sen, the Nawab and Begum Mahdi Yar Jung, Mr. Sibir Ali Hashmy, Kumarsheh Nirmalkumarsinhji, Kumarshree Vijaysinhji, Kazi Wali Mahomed, Professor and Mrs. Coatman, Mr. G. P. Pillai, Miss Shanti Mulla, Mr. N. Krishnamurti, Mr. M. A. Rauvi, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, O'Connor, Colonel and Mrs. Hanson, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan, Mr. A. C. Das, Mr. P. P. Menon, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Chimnlal Setalvad, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshar Dayal Seth and Kunwari Dayal Seth, Sir Pherose Sethna, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz, M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Avargal, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Shrimad Balwant Thakore, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wood, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Kumar Gangasad Sinha, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. and Mrs. A. Latif, Sir William Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Sir A. C. and Lady MacWatters, Mr. H. G. Haig, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. R. H. Carter, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Gent, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Holdsworth, Mr. R. E. Mudie, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bajadvaksha, Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. M. H. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Dutt.

Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Mr. Walter Ayles, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Lord Buckmaster, Countess Buxton and Lady Alethia Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Captain Sir Ernest and Lady Bennett, Mr. C. R. Buxton, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Brigadier-General and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Colonel Howard Bury, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Lord and Lady Clwyd, Major the Hon. Edward Cadogan, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Campbell, Brigadier-General Sir George and Lady Cockerill, Sir Martin and Miss Conway, Sir Godfrey Collins, Sir William and Lady Dawson, Captain T. L. Dugdale, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Lady Rummels, Sir Howard d'Egville, Captain and Mrs. Anthony Eden, Colonel Lane Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, Commander Peter Freeman, Mr. Isaac Foot, the Hon. Mrs. Alverson FitzRoy, Lord and Lady Glendyne, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Mr. A. Henderson, jun., Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Mr. W. W. Henderson, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Mr. S. S. Hanmersley, the Earl of Inchcape, Colonel Sir Robert Johnson, Commander and Mrs. Kenworthy, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Marquess of Lothian, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Lord and Lady Meston, Mary Countess of Minto, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Major J. Milner, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Colonel and Mrs. Malone, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, Mr. Dudley B. Myers, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Assheton and Lady Pownall, Dr. Marion Phillips, Sir Philip and Lady Pilditch, Sir John and Lady Power, Sir Basil and Lady Peto, the Marquess of Reading, Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Miss Eleanor Raithbone, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord and Lady Stanley, Sir John and Lady Simon, Mr. J. G. Simon, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, Sir Nairne and Lady S. Sandeman, Major and Mrs. Isidore Salmon, Major Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Miss E. Picton-Turbervill, Countess Winterton, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Miss Ellen Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ameer Ali, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. and Mrs. Alman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Aspinall, Sir John Anderson, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Oswald Allen and Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Alleyne, Mrs. Anstey, Colonel and Mrs. Applin, Mrs. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Andrews, Miss Ashworth, Dame Adelaide Anderson, Mr. K. Anderson, Major and Mrs. J. R. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Adams, the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Maharaj-Kumari Lalitarani Devi, the Maharaj-Kumari Sudhnarni Devi, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bonarjee, Sir Manchenji Bhownaggree, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Banthiya, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bashiram, Sir Albion Banerji, Mr. N. R. Bathela, the Bishop of London, Major Sir Frank and Lady Bowater, Sir John and Lady Bliss, Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Sir Harry and Lady Batterbee, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain and Miss Britain, Sir Francis and Lady Bryant, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Richard and Miss Burn, Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes, Sir William and Lady Barton and Mrs. Tasker, Sir Norman and Lady Bolton, Captain Digby Baste and Mrs. Digby Beste, Sir George and Lady Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Baillieu, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Burrows, Mr. Edwyn R. Bevan, Colonel and Mrs. Bonner, Professor and Mrs. C. Delisle Burns, Mr. H. Brown and Miss Brown, Sir James and Lady Beattie, Miss Brooks, Mrs. W. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. K. Burge, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Lady Barrett, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Buxton, the Hon. Margaret Best, Mrs. Beer, Mr. W. Barnard, Miss Bridgman, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Renshaw, Mrs. M. E. Bendle, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Benest, Miss Bose, Mr. C. W. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Berryman.

Mr. Spittama Cama, Sir David and Lady Chadwick, Major Sir Thomas and Lady Carey-Evans, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, Sir George Chrystal and Miss Chrystal, Sir John and Lady Campbell, General Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Warre Cornish, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke, Sir Peter and Lady Clutterbuck, Sir Alfred and Lady Chatterton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frank Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Sir William Carrie, Sir Thomas and Lady Catto, Miss Charnaud, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Clara Collet, Sir Edward and Lady Chamier, General Sir Alexander and Lady Cobbe and Miss Cobbe, Mr. M. J. Chanson, Mr. A. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crockett, Mrs. Hari Das, Miss Dasai, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Norris, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Devlenroy, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Drayton, Miss Doyle and Miss Lelia Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dutt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Erulkar, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Erskine, Sir Ivo and Lady Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Elkin, Mr. and Mrs. Eayres, Mr. W. B. England, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Edwards.

Sir Arthur and Lady Frcom, Sir Francis and Lady Floud, Sir Selwyn and Lady Fremantle, Sir Bampfylde and Lady Fuller, Sir Charles and Lady Fawcett, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Sir William and Lady

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

AN ORATORIO

To-night at 7.45 there will be broadcast from the Manchester station a performance of Handel's oratorio, *Solomon*, conducted by Sir Henry Coward. Later in the evening listeners to the National station will hear a performance of Mr. John Masefield's tragedy, *Pompey the Great*.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 7, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11:—Reading for Fun—5, Books about Crime, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

12:—Anne Wolfe (viola); Jean Hamilton (pianoforte). 12.30:—Organ Recital by Russell W. K. Taylor, relayed from St. Marylebone; Webster Booth (tenor). 1.30-2.25:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools—Rural Science: Life in the Soil, 4—The Home of Soil Creatures, by Mr. D. Ward Cutler. 2.55:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3-3.20:—People and Lands of the British Empire—7, Newfoundland: Fishing on the Grand Banks, by Lord Morris. 3.25-3.40:—Friday Afternoon Stories and Talks—7, by Mr. Frank Roscoe. 3.45:—Concert to Schools—4, The Sybil Eaton Quartet: Sybil Eaton (violin), Pierre Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Allen Ford (violoncello); Christine McClure (contralto). 4.30:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children—The Runaways, a play founded on Charles II.'s adventures at Charmouth after the Battle of Worcester, written for the microphone by Una Broadbent, with incidental music played by the Olof Sextet. 5.30:—More about American Gardens, by Mrs. Marian Cran. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.30:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.35:—Wireless League Quarterly Bulletin. 6.40:—César Franck Pianoforte Music, played by Laffitte. 7-7.20:—Music Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. 7.25:—The Dark Continent—6, Africa goes to School, by Hanns Vischer.

7.45:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult; Eileen Joyce (pianoforte). 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. 9.20:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. 9.35:—Pompey the Great, by John Masefield, adapted for broadcasting by Dulcima Glasby, special music arranged and directed by Robert Chignell, produced by Peter Creswell, with Barbara Couper, Andrew Churchman, Lilian Harrison, Katherine Hynes, Ivor Barry, Ballol Holloway, Edgar R. St. Skeet, Neil Curtis, Lionel Millard, Leslie Perrins, John Wyse, V. C. Clinton Baddeley, Harman Grisewood, Malcolm Graeme, J. Adrian Byrne, Roy Carey, John Fosbery, Robert Chignell, Leslie Gordon, Ernest Digges, Maurice Gilbert, Clifton Gibbs, and Hugh Hare. 11.25-12:—Band, from Ciro's Club.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-2.25:—National programme. 3-4.30:—National programme. 5.15-11.25:—National programme. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. 11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Midland Regional programme. 1.15:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. 2.25-3:—Midland Regional programme. 4.30:—National programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Dance Orchestra. 7:—Leonard Henry (comedian), Muriel George and Ernest Butcher in Folk-songs and duets, Walthorpe St. Martin's, by V. C. Clinton Baddeley, Peggy Rhodes (contralto); That Certain Trio: William Walker, Peggy Cochrane, and Patrick Waddington; Ernest Jones (banjo soloe); The Old Firm's Awakening, by A. J. Talbot, with Bobbie Comber, Ernest Sefton, and Lilian Harrison. 8.20:—Regional News. 8.30:—The Enjoyment of Words—6, by Mr. J. C. Squire. 9:—The B.B.C. Orchestra and the Wireless Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson; Stuart Robertson (bass). 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Band, from the Midland Hotel. Manchester. 11.15:—Band, from Ciro's Club. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Pauline Day (contralto). 1.15:—National programme. 2.15-3:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children:—A Topical Tangle, by J. E. Cowper. Songs by Mary Pollock (soprano). Tony will entertain. Towers and Spires—the perpendicular Style, by Arthur Bonsburgh. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Pink Paint, a Play in One Act, by B. J. Courtness, with Mabel France, Gladys Joiner, and Dorothy Summers. 7:—London Regional programme. 8.25:—Midland News. 8.30:—London Regional programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-11.25:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—See Edinburgh. 4.35:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.56:—See Edinburgh. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—See Glasgow. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12:—The Radio Quartet. 12.30-1:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—National programme. 4.30:—The Radio Quartet. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 7.45:—The Station Military Band, conducted by F. Godfrey Brown; James Newel (baritone). 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30-11.25:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Major Paul Shassor—Toc H and Wales. 5.15:—National programme. 7.45:—On the Nail, by Dorothy and Francis Worsley, with Mary Cardew, Elsie Eaves, Glyn Eastman, Donald Davies, Sidney Evans, Lister James, Barry Kendall; Mai Jones and Dorothy Eaves, at the Piano. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Time and Gardening Talk. 7.45:—Random Recollections by J. B. Hall. 8:—Talk. 8.15:—The Station Orchestra. 8.45:—Dorothy Day and Company in a Variety Half-Hour. 9.15:—Talk. 9.30:—Sponsored Programme. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—For the Schools—Geography—Mr. Alan G. Melville: The Empire and its Peoples, 6—Newfoundland and Maritime Canada, from Edinburgh. 2.40:—Music. 2.45:—Five Concerts for Secondary Schools, 5—Music of the Court of Charles II., arranged by Mr. Herbert Wiseman; the Studio Orchestra, Winifred Spencer (soprano); Herbert Wiseman (pianoforte); Neil Forgrieve (baritone), from Edinburgh. 4.30:—The Studio Orchestra; Kenneth Anderson (violin), from Edinburgh. 4.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.56:—Birthdays:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—See Edinburgh. 4.30:—Organ of the Adelphi Cinema. 5.15:—The Studio Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 5.56:—See Edinburgh. 6:—Miss A. Mansfield: Hockey, a Talk for Girls. 6.10:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—The I.S.C.W.S. Band, conducted by A. Copland; W. C. Orozier (cornet); W. McCubbrey (trombone); Ian Macpherson (baritone). 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 6:—The Housewife's Problems—4, Miss E. J. Jenkinson: The Home Beautiful. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—A Performance by the Huddersfield Choral Society of *Solomon*, an Oratorio by Handel; a Choir of 300 Voices and Orchestra. (Leader: Alfred Barker), conducted by Sir Henry Coward; Isobel Baillie (soprano); Henry Wendon (tenor); Joseph Farrington (bass); relayed from the Town Hall, Huddersfield. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.20-11.25:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5.5:—Programme for Women. 6.40:—Trio Music and News. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Theatre, Weather, and Exchange. 9.4:—Orchestral Selections. 10.45:—Talk in Catalan. 10:—News. 10.5:—Concert from the Café Español.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—6.30:—German Lesson. 7:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Recital. 8:—Hasanaginica—Drama in One Act. 9:—Songs to the Guitar. 9.30:—Time, News and Sports Notes. 9.45:—Orchestral Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Talk. 5:—Discussion. 5.30:—Talk. 6:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30:—Talk for Doctors. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7.10-11.30:—Programme from Witzleben.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.35:—Orchestral Concert. 6.45:—Fritz Kreisler Memorial Programme. 7.10:—Symphony Concert, from the Philharmonie. Conductor, Ernest Ansermet; soloist, Igor Stravinsky; Concerto in D major, No. 4 in G minor (Haydn); Symphony in C-major, London Symphony No. 1 (Haydn); Caprice for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Stravinsky); The Composer at the Pianoforte; Orchestral Suites (Stravinsky); Circus Dance; (b) Excentrikuse; (c) Hymne; (d) Madrid, La mer (Debussy). In an interval, at 8:—News and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music, from the Femina. In the interval, Report from the Six Days' Race in the Sports Palace.

BERN (862.8m.), 2kw.—4.20:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk on Denmark, followed by Gramophone Recital of Danish Folk Songs. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from Kursaal Schänzli. 9:—Cabaret Programme. 9.45:—News, Weather, and Special Meteorological Forecast. 9.20:—Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (276m.), 16kw.—6.15:—See Prague. 8.15:—Programme from Brno. 9:—See Prague. 9.20:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—6.2:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Weather. 7.2:—Talk. 7.30:—Frits Reuter Memorial Programme. 8.15:—Orchestral Concert. 9.10:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.20:—Talk. Lesson in Shorthand. 10:—Relay of the Sound News, from the Ufahaus Hotel.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.15:—See Prague. 8.15:—Concert of Overtures. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—News and Theatre Review. 9.20:—Concert of Contemporary Music.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Dance Music. 5.30:—Agricultural Report. 5.40:—Dance Music. 6:—Talk on Iceland. 6.15:—Book-keeping Lesson. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Jongleur de Notre Dame, Opera-Comique (Massé). In the Interval, Meteorological Talk. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.30:—Relay from the Opera House, followed by Talgane Music, from the Hotel Metropole.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 4:—Children. 4.40:—Exchange and Fish Market Prices. 4.50:—Talk. 5.20:—German Language Lesson. 5.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—Weekly Review. 7.15-1 a.m. (Saturday):—Dance Music.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—7:—Talk. 7.15:—Symphony Concert, followed by News.

FRANKFURT (Main) (1,304m.), 1.8kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5-11:—Programme from Stuttgart. In the interval, at 9:—Weather, News, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (296m.); KIEL (232.7m.).—6.30:—Talk. 7.50:—Exchange, Market Prices and Weather. 7.40:—Frits Reuter Memorial Festival. 8.15:—Concert. 9.15:—Weather, Political, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes. 9.35:—Concert of Light Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 9.55:—Recitations. 10.10:—Musical Programme and Recitations for Hospitals. 11.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Time Signal. 11.41:—Orchestral Concert. 1.45:—Programme for Schools. 2.10:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Quintet Concert. 3.40:—Gramophone Records. 4.25:—Tales for Children. 5.10:—Organ Recital. 5.40:—Concert. 6.40:—Talk. 6.55:—Literary Talk. 7.40:—Quartet Concert, followed by Address. 8.10:—Quartet for String Instruments in D major, op. 18, No. 6 (Beethoven). 8.40:—Talk. 9.10:—The Second Quartet for Strings in F major (Mozart). 9.40:—News. 9.55:—Talk. 10.25:—String Quartet in G minor (Verdi). 10.40-11.40:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 0.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 11.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 11.40:—Police Notes. 11.55:—Quintet Concert. 1.25:—Gramophone Records. 1.40:—Cookery Lesson. 2.40:—Concert of Chamber Music. 4.40:—Concert. 6.55:—Talk. 7.25:—Police Notes. 7.40:—Orchestral Concert—Three Novelletten; for String Orchestra (Coleridge-Taylor); African Suite (Coleridge Taylor); Overture, L'Ambassadrice (Auber); Songs: (a) Aria from The Seasons, (b) Aria from The Creation (Haydn); Caprice on Danish and Russian Airs for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet and Pianoforte (Saint-Saëns). 9.10 (in the interval):—News. 10.40:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 6-kw.—6:—Music. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (427m.); COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (227m.).—5:—Report on Economics, Weather and Sports Notes. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Orchestral Concert. 7.55:—News. 8:—Concert, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Café Rorzel, Munster.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Orchestral Concert of German Music. 4.55:—Economic Notes. 5.5:—Talk. 5.20:—Weather and Time. 5.25:—English programme—Edward Stirling, Frank Reynolds and the English Players in the Trial Scene from The Merchant of Venice. 6:—Discussion on Psychology. 6.45:—Talk. 7:—Sponsored Programme of Gramophone Records. 8:—Emil and the Detectives: Wireless Operetta (Kästner-Voss). 9:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 10:—Gramophone Records. 11.30:—Orchestral Concert.

MADRID (Radio EAJ7 (424m., 1kw., and EAJ1 (373m., 7kw.).—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices and Topical Review. 7.30:—Dance Music. 8:—Educational Talk. 8.25:—Town. 9.45:—Lesson in English Pronunciation. 10:—Chimes, Time, and Symphony Concert from Gramophone Records. 12 (midnight):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (273.2m.), and GENOA (381m.).—6.20:—Announcements. 6.30:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Orchestra Radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Where the Lark Sings—Operetta (Lehar). In the intervals, Talk. After the Operetta, Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6:—Talks. 6.45:—Recital of Songs to the Lute. 7.15:—Der G'wissenswurm (The Pesant's Conscience), Comedy with Song in three acts (Anzengruber). 9:—An Interview. 9.20:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1071m.), 7.5kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (368m.).—Hamar (587m.), Notodden (445m.), Porsgrund (483m.), Rjukan (445m.).—6.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 7:—Talk. 7.15:—Recital of Songs to the Lute. 7.30:—News and Advertising Notes. 8.35:—Weather. 8.40:—News. 8.50:—Topical Talk. 9.5:—Medical Talk.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations, Exchange; Market Prices. 3.35:—Gramophone Records. 4.30:—Talk; Greek Music, with Illustrations—Hymn to Apollo; Five Popular Breton Songs on Greek Themes (arr. Bourgault-Ducoudray). 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural report and Racing Results. 6.25:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7:—Talk, by Vincent de Wyckerslooth, the Colonial Administrator. 7.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Talk, with Illustrations. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Concerto in E minor for Piano and Orchestra; Les Préludes (Liszt); Symphonie Fantastique (Berlioz). In the interval at 9.15:—Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.20:—The Examiner—Comedy in five acts (Gogol). 8.15:—Programme from Brno. 9:—Time, News and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Announcements, Theatre Review and Programme Notes. 9.20:—Programme from Brno.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 75kw., relayed by NAPLES (332m.), and RADIO SMERALDO (25.8m.).—4.45:—Giornale radio, News and Sports Notes. 7:—Announcements and Press Review. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Concert. In the Interval, Talk on Literature and Art, followed by Hymn to the Sun, from Iris, for Choir and Orchestra (Mascagni). 9.55:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m., 1.5kw., and HERNOSAND (1,875m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7.30:—Talk. 8:—A Dialogue from Gotebong. 8.40:—Report of the Royal Automobile Club. 8.45:—Elementary French Lesson. 9.15:—Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, op. 47, G minor (Grieg).

STUTTGART (360m., 1.5kw., and FRIEBURG (570m.).—6:—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Combat Week in Economics. 6.30:—Talk. 6.50:—Guitar Recital. 7:—Reading of Anecdotes. 7.15:—Iolanthe—Lyric Opera in one act (Tchaikovsky). 8.30:—Little Cattle at a Trap, a Film-scene with a Story by Tschekow (arr. K. Köstlin). 9 p.m. Programme Announcements, News and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Orchestral Concerts.

TOULOUSE—Call Toulouse Le Midi (385m.), 8kw.—6.15:—Exchange Quotations. 6.30:—Dance Music. 6.45:—Exchange Quotations. 6.55:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Light Music. 8:—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. 8.30:—Gramophone Records. 9:—Time Signal. 10.15:—Orchestral Concert from the Café des Americains. 11:—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra, followed by Spanish Songs and Military Music. 12 (midnight):—News.

VIENNA (516.8m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (240.8m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—6:—Elementary Italian Lesson. 6.30:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Variety Music. 7.30:—Cello Recital, followed by News, Orchestral Concert and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (480m., 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONNA (Radio Lyon) (480m.)—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURG, Pa. Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—12.30 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by ZKAF on 31.48m., from 10.30 p.m. to 1 a.m., on 25.36m. from 1 a.m. to 4.45 a.m., from 9 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (397m., 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

TOURISTS' TRIP TO THE ANTARCTIC

CRUISE ALONG GREAT ICE BARRIER

Early next year, for the first time, a party of tourists in the Norwegian 6,000-ton cruising yacht Stella Polaris will visit the Antarctic Continent. The ship has been specially strengthened for ice navigation and is of convenient size for working in the pack, and the cruise is being organized by Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Stenhouse, who commanded the Discovery during her recent two years' voyage of scientific research in the sub-Antarctic, and, in 1914-16, served in the Aurora during Sir Ernest Shackleton's abortive Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

The Stella Polaris, which is due to sail from Southampton on December 10, will proceed by way of New York, Havana, the Panama Canal, the Galapagos Islands, and Tahiti, to Auckland, in New Zealand. Thence she will proceed southward, and crossing the Antarctic Circle and penetrating the fringe of floating pack-ice, will go first to the Bay of Whales, in the Great Ice Barrier, near King Edward VII. Land, which was used as a base by Amundsen and Byrd for their Polar expeditions of 1911-12 and 1929-30 respectively. Thence, if ice conditions permit, she will cruise about 400 miles along the Great Ice Barrier, a continuous perpendicular ice cliff between 150ft. and 200ft. in height which forms the seaedge of a vast tract of floating ice about five times the area of the North Sea, and with an average depth of 400ft. Portions of this immense icefield, which is moving northward at the rate of over 500 yards a year, occasionally break off, to drift away and form the huge table-topped bergs familiar to navigators in the far south.

Steaming along the Barrier the Stella Polaris will visit Ross Island and McMurdo Sound, where, under the peaks of Mounts Erebus and Terror, 13,360ft. and 10,760ft. high respectively, Scott and Shackleton, in the first 12 years of the present century, established their winter quarters and made their depôts for their epic journeys south. The huts they used may still be standing, for the cold climate of the south has wonderful preservative properties, and in January, 1911, when he visited the Antarctic for his second expedition, Scott found intact the hut that he had used in 1902-03, though its interior was filled with snow and ice.

Leaving the Antarctic, the Stella Polaris travels home by way of Hobart, Sydney, the Torres Straits, Bali, Java, Sumatra, Colombo, Bombay, the Suez Canal, Messina and Catania, and will arrive at Marseilles about April 10, 1931.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

ARTICLES IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

A number of special articles appear in the monthly British Aircraft Industry section forming part of to-day's weekly issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. Writing on flying clubs and their prospects under new agreements, our Aeronautical Correspondent states that although the clubs' reports for the season are not yet available it is known that some have had their most successful year in spite of bad weather. Some private flying schools have also done well, and are encouraged in their belief that interest in flying is growing steadily. But the writer points out that the clubs can no longer expect to rely chiefly on subsidy. They must, he states, live by their own operations, and rates must be kept down to attract new members and increase flying hours. For most of the clubs next year, he considers, will be critical.

The Ford plan of making Hooton, Liverpool, a centre of assembly of passenger aeroplanes for Europe, and the challenge this scheme represents to British manufacturing policy, form the subject of another article, and there are others on military flying boats and the lowering of Empire air records by British light aeroplanes.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

Sir Austen Chamberlain will unveil the portrait of Joseph Chamberlain at the headquarters of the League of the Empire on the evening of Thursday, November 13. The portrait is a replica of the one by Mr. Furze in the Cordwainers' Hall.

PLAYER'S No 3 Virginia Cigarettes

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3.P.1

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Faroe Islands, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‖, Mauritius‡‡, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Port Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‖.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*. Japan*. Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*‖.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Maz. Post).

6 P.M.—To Brazil (all parts)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Cape Verd Islands, Peru (Iquitos)†, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

8 P.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Canary Islands (all parts), Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡, Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡, China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Venezuela†, United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador.

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan‖.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

11 A.M.—Air Mail to Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts)‡‖.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*. Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails‡‖	Nov. 8 11 a.m.
B. Star (Tuscan Star)	Nov. 7 7.30 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Dullio)	Nov. 11 6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Gen. Osorio)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
B. Star (Avila Star)	Nov. 14 7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Avila Star)	Nov. 14 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Nov. 13 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails‖	Nov. 13 8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Otranto)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Maloja)	Nov. 20 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PANAMA (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (New York)	Nov. 7 6 p.m.
BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails‡‖ (all parts): Du. pkt.† (Zeelandia)	Nov. 8 11 a.m. Nov. 7 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Nov. 11 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Gen. Osorio)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
(Csars, Maranhao): Booth (Cuthbert)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Avila Star)	Nov. 14 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Avila Star)	Nov. 14 6 p.m.
(Bahia): L. & H.†† (Leighton)	Nov. 14 5.30 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Athol)	Nov. 7 8 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y.† (Franconia)‡	Nov. 8 2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Athol)	Nov. 7 8 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y.† (Franconia)‡	Nov. 8 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Nov. 12 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Athol)	Nov. 7 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Du. pkt.† (Zeelandia)	Nov. 7 6 p.m.
(all parts): B. Funnel (Ulysses)	Nov. 7 9 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz (Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Nov. 8 7.30 a.m. Nov. 12 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: Via Li-bon	Nov. 7 6 p.m.
B. Star (Avila Star)	Nov. 14 7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avila Star)	Nov. 14 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador). CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (New York)	Nov. 7 6 p.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Otranto)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Maloja)	Nov. 20 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts)†: Via Siberia* (all parts): Holt* (Sarpedon)	Daily Noon Nov. 11 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Franconia)	Nov. 8 2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bomber (Cheryo of India)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Canada)	Nov. 14 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA: Via N.Y. (New York)	Nov. 7 6 p.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS.: Via 'Frisco (Majestic)	Nov. 12 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Franconia)	Nov. 8 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Nov. 12 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Nov. 11 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Nov. 12 Noon
P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Pind): Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Nov. 12 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (New York)	Nov. 7 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA: (all parts) (Lotus)	Nov. 8 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Nov. 11 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Nov. 12 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Nov. 12 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Nov. 13 9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Viceroy of India)	Nov. 13 6 p.m.
EGY

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

GUEST, KEEN DIVIDEND PASSED

RATIONALIZATION IN IRON AND STEEL

Owing to the general trade depression the directors of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds yesterday decided to pass the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares. This decision was not wholly unexpected, for there had been an ominous drop in the shares since the beginning of October, when they stood at 34s. 3d. They have now fallen to 27s. 6d., the decline being accompanied by rumours that the dividend might be reduced or passed. The decision is a sharp reminder of the troubles of the heavy industries, for never before has this company failed to pay its interim dividend. It was regarded as one of the very few concerns in the heavy industries whose shareholders could regard the industrial storm with equanimity. But there can be no doubt that in resolving to conserve their liquid resources and to postpone the question of dividend until the end of the financial year the directors have acted wisely. The company carries on the business of ironmasters, steel manufacturers, and colliery proprietors. Besides a controlling interest in John Lysaght, Limited, the Welsh Associated Collieries, and Bayliss, Jones, and Bayliss, the company owns a joint controlling interest in the Meiros Collieries. It also owns the whole of the Preference shares of Joseph Sankey and Sons, and controls the Bredbury Steel Works and Rolling Mills. In June last the company acquired a shareholding in a Swedish screw-making concern. In the spring Guest, Keen entered into an arrangement with Baldwins to form a new joint subsidiary to take over from both concerns their blast furnaces, heavy steel and rolling mills, the title of this company being British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company. This was the first important step towards rationalizing the iron and steel industry in the South Wales area. But much remains to be done before the full benefits of the scheme can be obtained.

Rationalization and Protection

Some of the remarks made during the iron and steel debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday might give rise to an impression that rationalization should wait upon protection. It would be a misfortune which those engaged in the iron and steel industry would ultimately regret if the process of rationalization were delayed in expectation of protection. Protection is a political question outside the control of the industry, but rationalization is an economic question entirely under its control. There will be no difficulty in raising funds for rationalization schemes, for the savings to be effected under them are very considerable, as is generally admitted by those best acquainted with the industry. There is little doubt that rationalization would have made more rapid progress in the iron and steel and other heavy industries but for the hostility of people who fear that they may suffer from the process. But that is not a sound reason for delaying it, since the longer it is delayed the longer will the industry be less efficient economically than it might be, and run the risk of losing markets to its foreign competitors. If at a later stage protection should be granted to the industry, that will be an additional benefit over and above the economic advantages of rationalization, but the industry should not allow the hope of being granted a tariff to cause it to neglect the concrete benefits of rationalization.

Canada and Telephones

A new situation is likely to arise in the dispute between Imperial and International Communications and the Post Office regarding Empire avenues of telegraphic communication. It appears that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has decided to lay a telephone cable between the United States and this country *via* Newfoundland, and it is understood that when the cable is in working order the Post Office may acquire a half interest in it. In addition to channels for telephony the cable will contain channels for telegraphy which will be leased to telegraph companies. As the United States Government is far more active in protecting the interests of its nationals than the British Government, especially in matters of this kind, it may be assumed that a landing right would not be granted to a British telegraph company. Hence the likelihood that leases will be granted only to American cable companies in which case they would enter into direct competition with the Imperial and International Communication Company's connexions with Canada, &c. This would open up the possibility that all telegraph communication with Canada might pass through the United States. The Imperial Communication Company was set up, as everybody knows, as the result of an Imperial Conference in which all parts of the Empire participated, and it would be wholly contrary to the ideas of the Conference if the Post Office should now become a sort of partner in a foreign enterprise in direct competition with the Imperial Company.

Profits of Hay's Wharf

The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Limited, is an enterprise which to-day plays a leading part in the London wharfage, lighterage, and road cartage business. Its tugs and barges, distinguished by a Maltese cross, are a familiar sight on the Thames, and the company builds its own craft on the river banks. After a long career as a private undertaking, this excellently managed business was converted into a public company in 1923, since when the publication of its accounts proved the strength and solidity of the concern. In the year ended June 30 last the company made a profit of £248,389; this compares with £229,097 for 1928-29, and, allowing for general trade conditions, must be regarded as a highly satisfactory result, even though the company has doubtless derived fuller benefit from the increased capital resources furnished by the issue in the spring of 1929 of £500,000 of Preference shares. The nominal rate of dividend is the same as last year—namely, 10 per cent.—but the payment of Preference and Ordinary dividends this time requires £189,400, compared with £168,800, part of the increased requirement being due to the bonus shares allotted last year. The directors are placing £50,000 to reserve and are raising the "carry forward" from £56,297 to £65,284. The issued capital of the company is now £2,490,000, and there is a reserve of £300,000. Of the balance-sheet total of £3,572,027, £1,255,088 consists of directly-owned property and £1,077,322 represents shareholdings in allied and subsidiary undertakings. Floating assets amount to £1,121,158, or £436,517 more than the current liabilities. Goodwill stands at £118,459, which is less than one half-year's profits. The chairman of the company is Mr. Oswald C. Magniac, and the other members of the board are Sir John Humphery, Mr. Owen Hugh Smith, Mr. John E. Humphery, Mr. Rupert De la Bère, Mr. Henry Mansbridge, and Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, all of whom are managing directors.

Gold Exports to France

It became known yesterday that £3,000,000 of bar gold had been engaged for withdrawal from the Bank of England for France. During the early days of the week the French exchange had moved sharply towards the gold export point, and its present rate, 123.68f., permits gold to be taken out of the Bank. Only £295,000 was actually withdrawn yesterday; the balance will be taken in daily instalments of about the same amount, the standard gold sold by the Bank having to be converted into fine gold before it is accepted by the Bank of France. Possibly this export of gold is connected indirectly with the banking troubles in France. These appear already to have led to an increased demand for notes, for the Bank of France return made up to October 30 shows an expansion of 1,919,041,000f. (£15,600,000) in the note circulation. This has caused a decline in the proportion of gold to all sight liabilities from 53.41 to 52.78 per cent. The position of the Bank of France is, of course, exceptionally strong, and the latest return reveals a further increase in the gold holding to 50,807,010,000f. (£413,000,000).

Two Private Placings

The British Foreign and Colonial Corporation has placed privately £500,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures of the Bermuda Development Company, guaranteed as to principal, premium, and interest by the British Maritime Trust. The issue price was 97½ per cent., giving a flat yield of £5 12s. 10d. and a redemption yield of £6 2s. per cent. Sir Frederick Lewis is the chairman of the British Maritime Trust and president of the Bermuda Development Company. He is also one of the trustees for the debenture-holders. The Debentures will be repaid by means of a sinking fund of 15 equal annual payments, beginning in 1932, to be applied in the purchase of the Debentures at or below 102½ or by drawings at 102½. Formed 10 years ago to develop the tourist and hotel business in Bermuda, the Bermuda Company is closely associated with the Furness, Withy organization. Its average profits for the past three years have been £63,958, but it is estimated that on completion of a new hotel the annual profits will rise to £145,000. The three-year average of profits of the British Maritime Trust is £97,320. Thus the combined average profits of the two companies cover the interest on the new Debentures nearly six times over. Eighty-nine per cent. of the share capital of the Trust is owned by Furness, Withy and Co. Arrangements are being made to place privately, at 99½, £100,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of the Cheltenham Original Brewery Company, Limited.

Dalgety's Reduced Earnings

The difficult trading conditions that have prevailed in the Australian trade are reflected in the accounts for the year ended June 30 of Dalgety and Co. This leading firm of merchants shows a profit, after providing for depreciation, Debenture interest, and taxation, of £235,946, which compares with £422,590 for the preceding year. Results for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	Year to June 30		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	235,946	422,590	351,887
Brought forward	227,942	196,352	228,465
Available	463,888	617,942	575,352
Preference dividend	25,000	25,000	25,000
Ordinary dividend	150,000 (10%*)	255,000 (17%*)	255,000 (17%*)
Written off premises	25,000	25,000	25,000
To staff provident fund	25,000	25,000	25,000
Bonus to staff		60,000	50,000
Carried forward	238,888	227,942	195,352

* Tax free.

While the dividend is again 10 per cent., free of tax, the bonus of 7 per cent. which has been forthcoming in recent years is not repeated. The directors are not making any specific appropriation to reserves, but additions made in the past have provided a total reserve of £1,500,000, which, with the "carry forward" of £239,000, gives a total of £1,739,000; this compares with a share capital of £2,000,000.

The Shipping Conventions

The decision of the Government to proceed with a Bill ratifying the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea signed in London in 1929 and to take no action in regard to the Load Line Convention signed this year has evoked considerable surprise in shipping circles, where the opinion is held that the one is complementary to the other. It is argued, for example, that certain questions involving the safety of ships embodied in the second convention, such as the protection of deck openings, which was brought prominently before public notice during the "Vestris" inquiry, would fail to be covered by the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Bill, 1930. Another complaint made by the Shipowners Parliamentary Committee, which is opposing the separation of the two conventions, is that the action of the Government will encourage certain countries to follow the same procedure, to pick and choose those parts of the conventions which suit their particular requirements. The Committee has drafted and submitted to the Board of Trade a Bill which will enable the two conventions to be ratified by Great Britain at one and the same time, and the view is expressed that in the present critical position of both the shipping and shipbuilding industries of this country, and the importance of establishing uniform standards of safety under all flags, it would be deplorable if the opportunity afforded by the signing of the two conventions was not turned by this country to the best account.

U.S. BANKERS' VISIT TO EUROPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6

The Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Mr. George L. Harrison, accompanied by the Assistant Deputy Governor, Mr. Allan Sproul, left here in the Mauretania last night to spend about a month abroad conferring with banking authorities in England, France, and Germany.

It is stated authoritatively that Mr. Harrison's visit abroad is not for the purpose of discussing reparations or a moratorium for international debt payments, but to renew the discussions of last spring—which led to lower discount rates here and abroad—with a view to encouraging the flotation of long-term loans and so expediting the recovery of world trade.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ESTIMATES

CANBERRA, Nov. 6.—The Commonwealth statistician estimates the wheat crop as follows:—New South Wales, 72,000,000 bushels; Victoria, 55,500,000 bushels; Queensland, 4,500,000 bushels; South Australia, 33,000,000 bushels; Western Australia, 49,500,000 bushels, and Tasmania, 500,000 bushels.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

RELAPSE IN BRITISH FUNDS

SALES BY SPECULATORS

The outstanding feature of the stock markets yesterday was a relapse in British Government stocks. The cause was to be found in the news that gold engagements amounting to some £3,000,000 had been arranged on French account. This aroused fears of dearer money, and started a rather active selling movement among professional speculators, who have lately been active in the Consol market. Prices of the chief long-dated stocks closed lower to the extent of a point or more, and the movement tended to check the rise in insurance shares and other securities of an investment character. In the Miscellaneous markets business was quiet, and prices moved in somewhat irregular fashion. The financial troubles in France continued to exert little effect upon the London market, though it was reported that the slight falls which took place in South African mining shares were due to offerings from Paris.

The reactionary tendency of British Government stocks which began to show itself on Wednesday became yesterday pronounced. The market was influenced by the news of the impending gold withdrawals to France and by the firmer tendency of discount rates. Sales of a fairly extensive character were made by professional speculators, and prices of the long-dated stocks went back sharply, closing at about the lowest points. The chief falls were 1½ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81½), 1½ in Four per Cent. Funding (94½), 1½ in Four per Cent. Consols (92½), and 1 in Local Loans (87½) and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (58). The Five per Cent. War Loan was firm all day, closing ¼ up at 102½.

In the HOME RAILWAY market the preference stocks were again in demand, rises of about a point occurring in Southern Five per Cent. Preference (95½), L.M.S. Four per Cent. Preference (67½), and Great Western Five per Cent. Preference (98½). The Ordinary stocks showed little change. Southern issues were dull, but Metropolitan District Ordinary was marked up 1 to 76½. The premium on North Eastern new Debenture stock was lower at 1½.

In the FOREIGN market a further rise took place during the early hours in Brazilian bonds, but the highest quotations were not in all cases maintained. Dealers pointed out that the very substantial recovery that has recently taken place has not been the result of any extensive buying. San Paulo loans were affected by the latest statistics relating to the Coffee Realization scheme. The Seven-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 82, after being 83, and the Seven per Cents, after touching 88, left off at 87. One or two bonds of the Federal Government rose ½ to 1 per cent. Peruvian issues continued to feel the effects of the recovery in Peruvian exchange, prices rising to 1. Chinese bonds were again in demand; the 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents rose to 83½, and the 1912 "Fives" to 48½. Bulgarian "Sevens" were marked up 3 points (75½), but the inquiry for stock which caused this rise did not appear to result in much actual business, as sellers were difficult to find.

The OIL market continued quiet with a dull tendency. Both Shell (4 1-16) and Anglo-Persian (3 1-32) went back ½-32, and Burmah fell 1-16 to 4. Mexican Eagle gave way to 8s. 6d. A further decline to 4½d. took place in the price of rubber, and the share market was uneventful.

BREWERY SHARES STRONG

The MISCELLANEOUS market showed a fair amount of movement, without evincing any decided tendency. Insurance shares, after their recent substantial rise, were inclined to edged market. Sun Insurance 5s. paid, after being up to 83s. 6d., fell to 80s., and a number of other leading shares showed small falls. In the Brewery group Guinness were favoured, the shares rising 2s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. Barclay Perkins were raised to 27s. 6d. There was inquiry for Vaux Brewery Preferences, presumably due to the movement made by some of the American States against prohibition. Rises occurred in a number of brewery Debenture stocks. Brazilian Traction pressed at 26½ ex dividend, and after falling to 26 5-16 rallied to 26½, closing at 26¾. Hydro Electric opened at 28½, and, after falling to 27¼, closed at 27½, ½ lower on the day. International Nickel were comparatively steady around 18. Cables and Wireless stocks suffered a setback, the Preference falling to 75 and the "A" stock to 25. Turner and Newall fell at one time to 2 11-16 offered, but rallied to 58s. 10½d., showing a fall on the day of 7½d. Small declines were marked in Unilever (2 9-32), Dunlop Rubber (11s. 10½d.), Philips' Lamps (40s.), and Kreuger and Toll (24½), and Swedish Match (15½). Fine Spinners at 23s. 6d. and English Sewing Cotton at 1½ were firmer, but Imperial Chemical closed the turn easier and Celanese issues also were dull. The reduced Thorn-croft dividend caused a fall in Thornycroft shares to 2 and made for dullness in the group as a whole. Leyland closed 1s. 9d. lower on balance at 60s., having fluctuated between 31-32 and 60s. 7½d. Guest, Keen fell 1s. 4½d. to 27s. 6d.; the passing of the interim dividend was announced after hours. Hopkinsons rose 1s. 3d. to 25s. Lever Preference shares were firm and inquiry was reported for shares of electric supply companies, though prices showed little pronounced movement. In the Hotel group Carlton were firmer at 26s. 9d. ex dividend. Bank shares again showed a rising tendency, though the Australian group remained an exception.

The SOUTH AFRICAN market was dull, owing mainly to some further selling from Paris, and this affected, among other shares, Randfontein, which fell to 13s. 3d., De Beers (5½), N'Changa (1 15-16), and Chartered. The last-named shares touched 29s. 9d., but rallied later to 29s. 1½d. A number of other leading shares also showed small declines. The price of tin rose more than 30s., but the share market was unaffected.

OTTOMAN DEBT

FOREIGN FUNDING LOAN PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6

During the last few days many contradictory and unfounded reports have been published in the Turkish and foreign Press about the Turkish Government's intentions regarding the future payment of the Ottoman Debt and Anatolian Railway (which was repurchased by the Government two years ago). This evening I learn the Government is seriously contemplating the possibility of raising a large foreign loan with the object of funding the Ottoman Debt and the Anatolian Railway Debt. It is understood that no definite offer of a loan has yet been made to the Government.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Nov. 6	Nov. 5		Nov. 6	Nov. 5
Abitibi	10¼	10	Dom. Glass	100	100¼
Asbestos	½	½	Dom. Textile	77	76
Do. Pref.	1	1	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	2½	3	Fraser Cos.	31½	31½
Bras. Tract.	26½	22½	Hollinger	23¼	23¼
B.C. Pwr., A	35	35½	Int. Nickel	17½	17¼
Do., B	11¾	11¾	Massey, H.	16	15¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	No bid	Montreal L't	53⅞	53⅞
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Nat. Brew.	25⅞	25¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	1½	No bid	Nat. Steel Car	30½	30
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	250	255
Can. Car	17¾	18	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	23⅜	24	Power Corp.	52	52
C. Cement	14¾	14½	Price Bros.	42	No bid
Do., Pref.	90½	90½	Quebec Pwr.	45	45
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C.	41¼	41¼
Indus. Alcohol, A	3¼	3	Shawinigan	51¼	51
Do., B	1½	1½	S. Canada Power	28	30
C. Power	40½	40¼	Steel Co. of Canada	30¼	30
C. Steamship	7	8	Wpeg Elec.	30	30
Do., Pref.	No bid	20¼	Bk. Montreal	280½	286½
Cockshutt	15⅜	13½	Can. Bk. Com.	229	230
Cons. Mining	120	130	Royal Bank	230	230
Dom. Bridge	54	53⅞			

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6.—WHEAT closed steady and 3c. to 4c. higher.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, November delivery	7.33	7.30
" February delivery	7.34	7.30
" March delivery	7.44	7.40
Maize, November delivery	4.09	3.97
" December delivery	4.20	4.19
" January delivery	4.39	4.38
Oats, February delivery	4.90	4.86
Linseed, November delivery	13.30	13.35
" February delivery	12.20	12.19
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	6.95	6.90
Maize, November delivery	3.90	3.90
Linseed, November delivery	13.25	13.20

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

STEADY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The market showed moderate activity to-day with an irregular trend during the greater part of the session, but firmer towards the end. Sales were returned at 2,441,000 shares.

With overnight margin calls bringing out large offerings of the speculative leaders the market opened barely steady, but after the absorption of the overnight selling orders it rallied slightly on support for Steel Common, General Electric, and Westinghouse Electric. The rally was short-lived, fresh easiness developing on the resumption of pressure against public utility stocks indicating continued nervousness over the election possibilities. There was also active selling in merchandizing issues, notably Woolworth, on reports that sales in October were below those of a year ago.

The irregularity continued during the afternoon with outbreaks of selling in special stocks, which were considered to be disproportionately high compared with current earnings, notably National Cash Register and Eastman Kodak. Pivotal issues subsequently displayed an increasing ability to disregard sectional unsettlement, which encouraged stronger support, and in the late trading the entire list rallied under "bear" covering. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 6	Nov. 5
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¼	4.85
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅛
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 31/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 32/32	4.85 31/32
Seven days	£1	—	4.85½	4.85⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	4.84⅞	5.84⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	3.92⅞	3.92⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.23¼	40.22¼
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75¼	26.74½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.82
Prague, cheques	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	2.96¾	2.96¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	23.83	23.82½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.94½	13.94
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	19.40¾	19.40½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	11.80	11.25
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	14.09¼	14.09¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.50¾	17.50¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.77¼	1.77¼
		Cents	1.29¾	1.29¾
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	Cents	Cents
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	34.62	34.10
			10.70	10.70

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Closing Prices	Nov. 6	Nov. 5
Atchison	195	194¾	Int. Amer.	10	10
Atl. Coast L. & O.	115	115	Kansas City	41½	39
Do., Pref.	79½	80¾	Louisville	106½	107½
Brooklyn M. T.	76	76	Mln. St. P.	5	5
Can. P. (Nw)	66½	66½	Miss. Pac.	39⅛	39¼
Cent. N.J.	42⅝	42¼	Do., Pref.	101⅜	100½
Ches. & O.	210	210	N. Mex. 1 Pf	1	1
Ch. G. W.	41½	40⅞	Do., 2 Pf.	½	⅝
Do., Pref.	6¾	6¾	N.Y. Cent.	135	136½
Ch. N. W.	23½	23½	Norfolk	211	210½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	4¾	4⅝	N. Pacific	5⅜	5⅝
Ch. Rock Is.	8	8⅜	Pennsylv'a	63⅝	64⅜
Del. & Hud.	72	71	Reading	94	94
Del., Lack.	141¼	145	S. L. & S. W.	69	69
Erie	96¼	97¼	S. L. & S. W.	35	35
Do., 1 Pf.	33⅜	33¼	S. Pacific	102½	102⅝
Do., 2 Pf.	47½	47½	Southern	67	69⅛
Ill. Cen. Pref.	65	65	Do., Pref.	87	86
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25⅛	26⅛	Union	192	194
			Do., Pref.	86½	86¼
			Wabash	17	16
			Do., Pf., A	48	48

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	98½	97	Int. Nickel	18	17⅞
Allied Chem.	197	195	Int. Paper	8½	8½
Amer. Agr.	21⅝	21⅝	Int. T. & T.	27¾	27½
Do., Pref.	12	12	Kennecott	27¾	27½
Am. Br. Boy.	8¼	8½	Kresge S.S.	26⅝	26¼
Am. and F. Power	36⅝	37⅛	Kr'ger, 5%	24¼	24⅜
Am. Can.	113½	111½	Liggett & M.	84½	85½
Am. Loco.	30½	30⅝	Loose Wiles	52½	52
Am. Rolling Mills	34⅝	35	Mack Tcks.	44¼	44½
Am. Smelt.	51¼	51⅞	Monty'g W.	18⅝	18½
Am. Sug. R.	43	43½	Nash Mtrs.	27⅜	27½
Am. Tob.	192¾	192	Nat. Bisct.	77¼	76⅞
Am. Tob. "B"	109	108½	Nat. Cash R.	31¾	31
Am. Woo'n	7	6	Nat. Dairy	42⅝	42½
Anaconda	34½	35½	N. Amer.	78	78
Armour, Pf.	60	65	Packard	6	6⅛
As. Dry Gds.	25½	26½	Pan A. Pet.	46⅝	46½
At'lic Ref.	19¾	20¼	Pub. Ser. N.J.	77⅝	78½
Baldwin	21½	21⅜	Pullman	57½	57½
Barnsdall A	14¾	14⅝	Radio Corp.	19½	18¾
Beth. Steel	66½	67⅛	R'm'g'n Rd	19⅞	20
Celanese	16	16	Ryl. Dutch	44¼	43⅞
C. de Pasco	30	30	Sears R'b'k	47½	46¾
Chile Copp.	24	25⅛	Shell Trans.	37⅜	38⅛
Chrysler	15⅞	15⅝	Shell Un.	9⅞	9⅞
Col. Fuel	25¼	23¼	Sloss S.St.	10	10
Colum. Gas	32⅞	40⅜	Std. Brands	15⅞	15⅝
Col. Graph.	11⅞	11¾	Std. Gas	69¼	68
Cons. Gas	90¼	91⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	51⅛	51¼
Cont. Can	47¼	47¼	Do., N.J.	52	52⅞
Corn Prod.	75¾	75	Do., N.Y.	25¾	25⅞
Crucible	56	57	Studebaker	21	20½
DavisonCh.	17	17⅝	Texas Corp.	39⅜	39¼
Drug. Inc.	70½	70¼	Tex. G. Sul.	51¼	51⅜
Du Pont	87⅞	88⅝	Tidewater	9	9
Eastman K.	162¼	164	Trans. Amer. Corp.	17	17⅛
Elec. P. & L.	44⅜	43⅛	Tr. Cont. Cp.	95⅜	9¾
Elec. Stor.	53	52¼	Un. Carbide	58⅞	58
Fd. Motor	36⅛	36¼	Un. Corp.	19⅝	20
Gen. Elec.	49¼	48⅞	Un. Fruit	66¼	66⅛
Gen. Foods	51⅞	50¾	United Gas	27⅛	27¼
Gen. Motors	33¾	33⅝	U.S. Ether	6¼	6⅜
Gillette	27¼	26	U.S. Rubber	12¾	13
Goodrich	16¾	17	U.S. Steel	143¼	142¼
Goodyear	41	39¾	Do., Pref.	146½	147
Hou. Oil Tr.	42½	44	W. W. Un. Tel.	135¼	136
Hud. Mtrs.	18⅛	18⅞	Wbse. Mfg.	99⅝	98¼
Ind. Rayon	48¼	45½	Woolworth	61½	61½
Int. Harv.	59¾	58⅞	Wor. Pump	76½	76
Int. Match Pref.	65	64⅜	Youngst'n Sheet	80	80

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. Gas A	21	22¼	Mid. West Utilities	20¾	21⅜
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	25¼	25¼	Penn Road	7⅞	8
Elec. Bond	47½	46⅜	Silica Gel.	8¾	9
Gulf Oil	78½	77⅝	Std. Oil Ind.	40	40½
Hydro Elec.	26½	27	Swift Int.	31¼	31½
Int. Petm.	14½	14½	Vacuum Oil	60¾	60½

BONDS

Liberty Ln. 3½%	101 12/32	101 9/32	Fin'l. 6% 1945	84¼	84¼
Do. 4½%	102 19/32	102 21/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	125⅞	125⅞
Do. (4th) 4½%	103 19/32	103 20/32	Fren. 7% 1949	120½	120⅜
U.K. 5½% 1937	105½	106	Ger. 7% 1949	103⅝	103⅞
Do. 4% 1960-90	92½	91⅝	Greek, 7% 1964	102½	103
Arg. 6% 1959	94½	94⅝	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	87	87
Aust'l. 5% 1957	72	72	Hungary 7½% 1944	100¼	100
Aust. 7% 1943	104¾	104¾	Ital. 7% 1951	95⅞	95¾
Belg., 6% 1955	102¾	102½	Japan 5½% 1954	103¾	103¾
Belg. 7% 1955	112¼	112¼	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	106⅜	106⅞
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105	105	Norway 6% 1952	102	102
Brazil 7½% 1952	99	99	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104¾	104½
Bulg., 7% 1967	71	71	Do., 7% 1958	106¾	106¾
Canada 5% 1931	100¾	100¾	Poland, 7% 1947	78¼	79¼
Chile, 7% 1942	97¾	97¾	Do., 8% 1950	87	87
Chile, 6% 1960	84½	84	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	87½	87½
Czech., 8% 1951	110	109⅞	San F., 8% 1950	89	89
Denmk. 6% 1942	105½	105	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅝	107⅜
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	103	102⅞	Swed. 5½% 1954	105½	104¼
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	103⅛	103⅛	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91⅛	90¾
Est. Ry. 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Nov. 6	Nov. 5
Atchison, Pref.	106⅝	106¾
Lehigh Valley	50¼	50⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	23	22¾
New York, Ontario and Western	6¼	6⅜
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	110	111
National Lead	117	119

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money continued easy and ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper was unchanged at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90 day bank bills, and 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.85 13-16 for cable transfers.

The week's gold movements comprise imports of $178,000 and exports of $2,000,000, while earmarked stocks of gold increased $2,000,000.

Silver was unchanged at 36½c. for foreign bullion.

The report on brokers' loans showed a further reduction of $58,000,000, making the total $2,454,000,000, against $2,512,000,000 in the previous week and $4,883,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Bonds had a rather more active market with a firmer tone. Sales reached $9,206,000.

A Government *communiqué* issued in Bombay yesterday states that tenders for sterling amounting to £765,000 at 1s. 5 3-16d. were received yesterday and approximately 66 per cent. were accepted. Next Wednesday £500,000 will be offered for tender.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—WHEAT.—The cash market was firm and 1c. to 1½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 94½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 79c.; No. 2 hard winter, 86c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 78½c. 91½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS firm and 1c. higher. White clipped, 40½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm at 1c. advance. No. 2 Western, 45c. f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 709,000 bushels smaller on the week at 390,427,000 bushels, which compares with 422,807,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 7,000 bushels larger on the week at 4,703,000 bushels, against 3,924,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,001,000 bushels larger on the week at 44,837,000 bushels, compared with 52,285,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,296	756	5,020	268,727	284,716
Do., Atlantic	340	48	803	55,871	48,329
*Exports, ditto	183	342	421	48,183	32,467
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	800	342	2,573	67,549	74,334
Do., Atlantic	23	14	124	1,785	1,829
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Weste'n	139	78	414	12,304	9,882
Receipts, Atlantic	64	66	251	8,088	7,435
*Exports, ditto	14	18	43	1,551	1,278
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	317	197	1,246	57,048	76,117
Do., Atlantic	6	9	51	1,739	2,871
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $12.10; Middle West, spot, $12.00.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at 5 to 11 points advance. Dec., 6.96c.; Jan., 6.40c.; March, 6.10c. to 6.15c.; May, 5.97c.; July, 5.86c.; Sept., 5.73c. Sales, 11,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm at 31 to 23 points advance. Dec., 10.79c

MONEY MARKET

BIG GOLD SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE

RISE IN DISCOUNT RATES

A decidedly firmer tendency became apparent in the discount market yesterday when it became known that about £3,000,000 of gold had been engaged at the Bank of England for dispatch to France. Only £295,000 was taken out yesterday, the rate of withdrawal being governed by the capacity of the refineries, but it is understood that the balance will be withdrawn in daily instalments of about £300,000. The French exchange fell to 123.65f., but closed only slightly lower than on Wednesday at 123.68f. While the Berlin rate also moved against sterling, closing at 20.38¼m., the New York rate was more favourable to London at $4.85 13-16. Leading discount brokers finally quoted 2 3-32-2¼ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills. Little business appeared to have been done at the higher rates, and brokers reported a very small outlet for bills. Earlier in the day, however, a few sales were effected at lower rates. The upward tendency of discount rates was assisted by continued tightness in money. In place of the usual ease on a Thursday, borrowers found it necessary to pay 2 per cent. and 2¼ per cent. for fresh advances for the night, and 2 per cent. was again the general charge for renewals.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months	
2—2¼	2	2¼	2 3/32—2⅛	2⅛—2 5/32	2 5/16—2¼	
Discount (Treasury Bills)			Fine Trade Bills			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	4 months	6 months		
⅞ 2 1/16	2 3/32—2⅛	2 3/32—2⅛	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4		

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The Bank of England weekly statement, made up to November 5, shows that an addition of £875,313 to the coin and bullion has been almost balanced by an expansion of £837,677 in the note circulation. The reserve is therefore only £37,636 higher on the week, its total being £85,078,503. Thanks, however, to a reduction in deposit liabilities, the proportion of the reserve has risen from 58½ to 59 1/16 per cent. The decline in deposits is the result of a reduction of £2,575,000 in Government securities. It is chiefly shown in the public deposits, which have fallen £1,593,000, bankers' deposits having declined £161,268, and other deposit accounts £487,000.

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted) — Oct. 30 — Inc. or Dec.

Assets	Francs	Francs
Reserve in Gold coin and bars	50,807,010	+ 164,365
Silver and copper coin	502,520	+ 13,088
Current postal accounts	640,335	+ 108,477
Available at sight abroad	6,492,041	+ 12,483
Commercial bills discounted	7,967,181	+ 735,996
Negotiable bills bought abroad	10,136,299	— 17,717
Advances on securities	2,770,043	— 29,157
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Department	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	2,302,162	+ 467,817
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	74,786,601	+ 1,919,041
Treasury current accounts	6,129,886	+ 579,317
Sinking fund current accounts	6,958,846	— 60,756
Current and deposit accounts	7,997,475	— 964,058
Other sight liabilities	386,476	— 36,610
Various liabilities	17,845,500	+ 443,000
Total liabilities	96,253,284	+ 1,438,944

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 52·78% (against 53·41%).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	October 31	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,476,714,522	+ 905,087
Silver in hand	702,148,711	+ 373,362
Foreign bills	96,643,380	+ 34,338,492
Discount and short bills	2,063,345,544	— 20,451,914
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, &c. ..	735,588,998	+ 52,888,107
Notes in circulation ..	4,899,304,525	+ 30,311,075
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	841,958,518	+ 23,490,818
Dividends, interest, &c.	73,219,500	+ 1,856,738
Government securities	189,489,148	+ 33,100,357

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate again showed an upward tendency, and closed at $4.85 13-16, compared with $4.85 43-64 on Wednesday. With the decline in spot dollars the discount on forward dollars became narrower, being 1-32c., one month, and 1-16c., three months. Canadian dollars moved in sympathy with U.S. dollars, the theoretical rate rising ⅛c. to $4.85 5-16. At 123.68f. the Paris rate was ½c. lower, while the Berlin rate declined ½pf. to 20.38¼m. On the other hand the Swedish exchange moved sharply in favour of sterling, closing at 18.11½kr., and the Swiss and Belgian rates were slightly higher at 25.03½f. and 34.83½b. respectively. Of the Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai rate declined ⅛d. to 1s. 7⅛d., but the Kobe rate was higher at 2s. 0 9-16d. A rally occurred in Argentine currency, the Buenos Aires rate closing 5-16d. higher at 38⅝d. There was a set-back in Peruvian currency, the Lima exchange being quoted at 15.20 soles.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Nov. 6	Nov. 5
New York	\$ to £	4.8666	4.85 11/16—27/32	4.85 11/16—27/32
Montreal	\$ to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16—5/16	4.84 15/16—85/16
Paris	Frs. to £	124.21	123.65–123.70	123.65–123.78
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.02	34.82½–34.84	34.82½–34.87½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.79–92.84	92.78–92.83
Switzerl'd	Frs. to £	25.2215	25.02½–03¼	25.02½–03¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅝–375¼	374⅛–375¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.23	1927/32–1931/32	1923 15/16–1931/32
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.95–43.15	42.95–43.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108⅛–108⅞	108⅛–108⅞
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅛–12.07	12.06⅛–12.07
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–38¾	20.38¼–38¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58	34.45–34.51	34.45–34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74–27.78	27.73–27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163 15/16–163 7/8	163 11/16–13/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	25.20–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.5	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483/4–487/8	483/4–487/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	666-673	666-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–16	18.15½–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¾–12	18.10¾–16¾
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾–16¼	18.15¾–16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 7/16–97⅝	97 7/16–97⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32–30/32	1/5 29/32–30/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32–30/32	1/5 29/32–30/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32–30/32	1/5 29/32–30/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/8⅛–1/8⅜	1/8⅛–1/8⅜
Kobe	Per yen	2s. 0d.	2/0 15/32–9/16	2/0 15/32–9/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7 1/4–1/7 11/16	1/7 1/4–1/7 3/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–4/32	2/3 31/32–4/32
Batavia	Pf. for	12.107	12.07¼–07¾	12.06¾–07¼
Manila	Per peso	24.606d.	2/0⅛–⅜	2/0⅛–⅜
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 1/16–5	4–5
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38⅜–38¾	38⅛–38⅝
Montevid'o	\$ to £	40	39.97	39.96
Mexico	Per dol.	51d.	39/8–9/8	39/8–39/8
Lima*	Soles to£	12.166	15.20	14.67‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.50-10.50	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	BUYING RATES PER £100					
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight		
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Australia* ..	100 16 3	100 17 6	100 18 9	101 0 0		
New Zealand ..	99 15 6	99 16 9	99 18 0	100 0 0		
Africa and Rhodesia ..	96 15 0	96 16 3	96 17 6	96 18 9		

—	SELLING RATES	
	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 18 0	100 17 6
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	27.05	27.20
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.00½	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.95	10.02
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.41	34.43

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £295,537 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 25,000 SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £12,185,418; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to November 5, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £5,800,179.

In the bullion market no bar gold was available, but in view of the level of the French exchange the price was further advanced 1d. to 85s. 0½d. per oz.

A little Indian buying for bar silver caused a rise of 1-16d. in the price to 16½d. per oz. for cash and 16 11-16d. for forward delivery.

Bank of England Return appears on page 25 and Clearing House Return on page 22.

COMPANY RESULTS

N.Z. LOAN AGENCY

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid(as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Int. 1½	2½	Nov. 28	—	—
Johnson and Phillips	Int. 5	5	Nov. 21	—	—
National Bank of New Zealand	Int. 6*	6*	Jan. 3	—	—
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency	Fin. 2†	5	—	4	8

* Tax free. † Less tax at 2s. in the £.

North British and Mercantile Insurance.—The half-yearly dividend of 11s. per share, will be paid on November 11.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—Final dividend of ¾ per cent., payable on January 1, together with the guaranteed interest of 1¾ per cent., then due, making a total distribution of 5 per cent. for the year (unchanged).

INCH KENNETH RUBBER

The crop of Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates for the year ended June 30 was 411,119lb. (against 441,446lb. for the corresponding 12 months). The net price realised was 6.85d. per lb. (against 9.17d. per lb.), and t.e all-in " cost was 8.62d. per lb. (against 8.53d. per lb.). The accounts show a profit of £128 (against £2,162), making, when added to the amount brought forward, a total of £8,950, which is to be carried forward. The total available for 1928-29 was £10,623, out of which a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year was paid, leaving £8,823 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 13.

BUKIT LINTANG RUBBER

The profit of the Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates for the year to June 30 was £658 (against £4,155 for 1928-29), making, with £10,362 brought in, an available sum of £11,020, which the directors recommend should be carried forward. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid last year. The crop harvested amounted to 462,104lb. (against 450,000lb.), which was produced at an " all-in " cost of 6.99d. (against 7.57d.), and realized a gross price of 6.86d. per lb. (against 9.49d.). The auditors state that no further provision has been made during the year for depreciation. Meeting, November 13.

CITY BUSINESS PROPERTIES

City Business Properties earned a profit of £5,409 for the year ended September 30 (against £5,557 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, is to be paid, making 6 per cent., tax free, for the year (unchanged), and £826 (against £1,000) is to be transferred to the special repairs reserve, leaving £1,900 (against £1,730) to be carried forward. The balance of special repairs, amounting to £326, is to be written off from special repairs reserve. The report states that the Schedule D income-tax matter has been finally disposed of in consequence of a decision given in the House of Lords this year in favour of certain property-owning companies. Meeting, November 17.

SUMATRA PARA RUBBER

The report of the Sumatra Para Rubber Plantations states that the profit for the year ended June 30 was £1,113 (against £25,601 for 1928-29), to which is added £9,609 brought in. The directors have provided £3,000 (against £5,000) for depreciation, leaving a balance of £7,722, which it is proposed to carry forward. (Last year a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid and £5,000 was transferred to reserve.) A crop of 1,505,546lb. was secured (against 1,540,921lb.), which realized an average net price of 6¼d. per lb. (against 9.32d.). No details are given in the report of costs per lb. Since the date of the accounts the issued share capital has been increased from £199,993 to £226,656. Meeting, November 14.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL BANKING

A net profit of £20,490 is disclosed by the accounts of the British and Continental Banking Company for the year ended September 30 (against £20,386 for the previous year). Again no dividend is to be paid, but £5,000 (no allocation of £20,000 is required and the carry-forward is increased from £2,808 to £2,722). The balance-sheet shows cash and money at call, &c., at £1,013,925 (against £1,189,707), Treasury bills, bank, and other bills discounted at £801,829 (against £1,332,016), investments at £375,431 (against £64,678). Deposits in London and abroad, guaranteed loans, advances to customers and other accounts amount to £5,875,664 (against £4,743,896). On the liability side, current and deposit accounts amount to £7,117,174 (against £6,986,101). The total of the balance-sheet is £7,976,660 (against £7,348,884).

BRAZIL RAILWAY

The report of the Brazil Railway Company states that the income of the various bond issues received in 1929 is sufficient to enable the joint committee to distribute 1⅞ per cent. on their nominal value in £ sterling to the International Series (against 1 per cent. for 1928), £2,501 per note on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Notes (against 25f.), and 22·50c. to the French Series Bonds (the same). General expenses and taxes have been paid out of gross receipts and debited to the various bond issues in accordance with the agreement of July 18, 1917. The total of the balances made for this purpose by the various series of bonds from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1929, including interest as fixed by the Composition Agreement, amounted to £5,768,664 (against £5,578,523). This amount is repayable under the terms of the agreement. The balance-sheet shows that the deficiency account, after deducting £3,476,777 (against £3,369,239) surplus arising from repurchases of the company's International Bonds and Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Notes, now amounts to £33,068,787 (against £36,202,074).

MOUNT LYELL MINING SETBACK

HEAVY DECLINE IN PROFITS

A heavy fall in profits is disclosed by the preliminary statement of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company which has been received by cablegram from Melbourne. The company owns copper, silver, and gold mining properties in Tasmania and has investments in Australian chemical, fertilizer, and metal undertakings. The net profit for the year ended September 30 last is returned at £131,177, as against £334,128 for 1928-29. This profit is arrived at after writing off £29,327 (against £46,047) for prospecting and development, £29,027 (against £65,576) for depreciation, and £16,118 (against £34,220) for taxation. A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared payable on December 17, making 10 per cent. for the year, or one-half the rate paid for the preceding year. The 257,839 new £1 shares issued in June last do not participate in the dividend for the past year.

RAW STEEL CARTEL

FRENCH GROUP'S DEMANDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Nov. 6

According to reports from Essen, the recent meeting of the head committee of the International Raw Steel Cartel was engaged with preliminary discussions concerning the extension of the cartel beyond December 31, 1930. Sub-committees had been charged with establishing figures which were to serve as a basis for a new agreement. Final decisions on their deliberations are to be taken at a plenary session of the International Raw Steel Cartel at Paris on December 5.

It is stated that the French group are now striving for a division of their quota into a home and a foreign quota, with the aim of being able to pay for their home production and sales a smaller penalty than 84, which penalty is demanded so far for exceeding the total quota. This would imply that the French group, like the German group some time ago, wish to be accorded greater freedom for their home market. For the French group the penalty fixed for November and December constitutes a particularly heavy burden, as they had curtailed their production the least during the last few months. There would be no division of the quota into a home and foreign quota for the other countries.

MINING NEWS AND OUTPUTS

Lower Benchi (Nigeria) Tin.—Output for October, 8½ tons.

Jos Tin Area (Nigeria).—Output for October, 27¼ tons.

Associated Gold Mines of Western Australia (New).—October return :—Crushed, 6,195 tons ; value, £8,681.

Kinta Kellas Tin Dredging.—October output, 295 tons ; estimated value, £1,750 ; mine costs, £2,041.

St. John Del Rey.—The gold produced during October was valued at £41,000.

Aramayo Mines in Bolivia.—Production for October, 171 tons of tin and 320,000oz. of silver.

Gopeng Tin Dredging.—The gross returns for 18 days to November 2 from No. 1 Dredge Pato amounted to 833,794 from 100,449 cubic yards, and for 17 days to November 3 from No. 2 Dredge to 88,008 from 134,815 cubic yards.

Lydenburg Platinum Areas.—Maandagshoek section :—Milled in October, 4,250 tons ; ounces of platinum group metals won, 1,062.

Offin River Gold Estates.—Tin output for October, 4¼ tons.

Yarus Kheri Group Tin Mines.—October output, 15 tons.

Geevor Tin Mines.—Return for October :—Crushed, 3,000 tons ; average value per ton, 25.28lb. ; yield, 45 tons of black tin (45 per cent. tin.) ; estimated amount realised, £3,017.

Kramat Pulai.—Profit realised from all sources during October announced to approximately £3,500.

Thonoh Mines.—October output, 108 tons of tin ore ; value, £7,787 ; cost, £4,089 ; tributs, £598 ; estimated mine profit, £4,286.

Southern Tronoh Tin Dredging.—October output, 50 tons of tin ore ; value, £4,247 ; cost, £2,820 ; estimated mine profit, £1,427.

North Kalgurli (1912).—Development report :—No. 2 Level.—Leading stope averages 144wt. No. 3 Level.—The present face assays 25dwt. No. 3 to No. 4 Level.—Wrise is down 21ft., the average value being 17dwt. and the face 12dwt. No. 4 Level.—There is a large body of ore, but values are at present low. No. 5 Level.—Crosscut in progress. The narrow vein of telluride has occasionally appeared in the stope which is being carried up (to see if it will enlarge). No. 6 Level.—Is yielding fair grade ore, showing similar features to the No. 5 Shoot. This proof of the downward extension of the shoot is encouraging.

Tanjore and Arosso.—During October 10,010 tons were crushed and gold valued at £16,012 recovered, equal to 32s. per ton treated. The working costs were £10,460, or 20s. 10d. per ton treated, and £5,000 was expended on developmental work. The working profit was £3,550.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN HIGHER

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Nov. 6.—Wheat. A quiet tone governed the cargo market, and, in sympathy with lower North American closing advices, quotations were again lower. Late yesterday 29s. 6d. was paid for a part cargo of 2,400 tons Western Australian, per Baron Inchcape, on passage. Pacific white, afloat, was offered at 29s. ; and Dec. at 28s. 6d. ; while for Australian, on the way, 29s. 9d. to 30s. was required ; 28s. 6d. for Dec.-Jan. (new) ; and 29s. for Victorian, Nov.-half Dec. Parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline, but attracted only small interest. Inquiry for freight space on Russian account has been temporarily suspended. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), Nov. sold late yesterday at 29s. To-day No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Damsterdijk, afloat, sold at 26s. 9d. ; while to Hull, Rosafe, 62lb., Nov., made 25s. 7½d. ; and 63½lb. to Liverpool, Jan.-Feb., 25s. 10½d.

The wheat futures market closed unchanged to 3½d. under yesterday's levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 25s. 6d. and Jan. at 25s. 10½d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 call	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Manitoba Grade				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	25 5	25 6	25 5½	25 5	25 7½
Jan.	25 10	25 10½	25 9	25 8½	26 0
March	26 6	26 6½	26 5	26 5	26 8
	London Grade				
Dec.	24 6	24 7	24 7	24 7	24 9
Feb.	24 8	24 9	24 9	24 9	24 9

Maize cargoes ruled steady at late rates, but there were no buyers. La Plata, on passage, shipping/shipped and Nov., was offered at 16s. 3d., and Dec. at 16s. 6d., while for Jan./Gal./Fox., Nov. to Jan., 16s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were in quiet request and closed rather better on the day. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 15s. 10d. to 16s. 4½d. and 16s. 3d. ; and Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 4½d. and 16s. 6d. To Avonmouth 15s. 10½d. was paid for Portsea, Nov. 5. Nov. to Liverpool sold at 15s. 10½d., to 16s. 1½d., and Dec. at 16s. 1½d. to 16s. 4½d.

Barley continued quiet. For Danubian/Bessarabian/Kustendji, Dec., 12s. was paid to Glasgow, and 12s. 3d. for Jan. to Avonmouth.

Oats were quietly steady. La Plata, per Demetrios Pandelis, on the way, sold at 9s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Wheat.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline, with the exception of La Plata sorts, which remained unchanged. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Nov., at 28s. ; No. 2, 27s. 11½d. ; No. 3, 26s. 6d. ; No. 4 Manitoba Nov., 25s. 3d. ; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, Nov., 28s. ; No. 2, 26s. 9d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, Nov., 25s. 10½d. ; Rosafe, 62lb., Nov., 25s. 7½d. ; Baril, 62lb., Nov., 25s. 3d. ; Australian, afloat, 29s. ; white Western Pacific, Nov.-Dec., 27s. 6d. ; choice white Karachi, Nov.-Dec., 28s. 3d. ; and Russian, afloat, 21s. 9d. to 25s. 3d. Business covered No. 2 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 27s. ; No. 3, afloat, 26s. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 10½d. ; while to Manchester, No. 2 N. Manitoba, afloat and Nov., made 27s. 3d. Spot parcels were steady with a moderate trade in Russian. Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. to ½d. lower, but gradually improved owing to reports of " black rust " damage in parts of Argentina and a better inquiry for Manitoba. Further heavy Russian shipments, chiefly for orders, caused a relapse, but the market rallied again on firm Argentine advices and closed ½d. to ⅝d. per cental higher on the day. Sales, 250 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures

Per 1001b.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	5 6	5 6⅞	5 6½	5 7	5 7⅛	5 6½
March	5 6¼	5 6⅝	5 6	5 6	5 6⅜	5 6½
May	5 7	5 7⅜	5 7	5 8	5 7⅝	5 7½

Maize.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in quiet demand at steadier prices, with afloat to Nov.-Dec., quoted 15s. 10½d. ; Jan.-Jan., 16s. 1½d. ; Jan.-Feb., 16s. 7½d. ; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, Nov.-Dec., 16s. 3d. ; Dec.-Jan., 16s. 6d. ; No. 2 white fist East African, near afloat, 17s. 3d. ; distant, 17s. 6d. La Plata, Nov.-Dec., sold at 15s. 9d. Spot parcels of La Plata were further 1d. per cental lower with a quiet demand.

Oats.—Shipment parcels were slow ; La Plata, f.a.q., Nov.-Dec., 10s. 11½d. ; Dec.-Jan., 10s. 3d. ; and Chilean, tawny, Nov.-Dec., 11s. 9d., sellers.

Flour was met a sustained demand.

BRISTOL, Nov. 6.—English wheat was in small supply with prices the turn easier, good milling quality ranging from 30s. to 32s. per qr., on rail ; foreign wheat was in good demand, with No. 2 Northern Manitoba quoted 28s. per qr. Australian quality inferior, and was firm with secondary quality easier, while imported descriptions were steady ; English ranged from 30s. to 52s. ; Danubian and Azoff, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. English oats were firm for seed and easier for secondary ; English, 19s. to 24s., and Russian, 14s. 6d. to 15s. Maize was in request and slightly easier prices ; La Plata 19s. English beans were quoted 31s. to 33s. Straight-run flour was quoted 27s. to 27s. 6d. per sack ; sharps, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d., and bran, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Nov. 6.—Wheat, 32s. ; barley, 24s. to 50s. Oats scarce.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—English wheat was quietly steady at 27s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per qr. English beans were lower at 29s. to 28s. 6d. per qr. Feeding barley 25s. per 400lb., and Scotch malting was steadily at 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt., on rails. La Plata maize, 4s. per cental ; No. 2 white African, 4s. 3d. ; No. 4 yellow African, 4s. 5d., ex elevator. Straight-run flour, 26s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Wheatfeed was 3d. per cwt. dearer.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Potatoes (The Bonougui).—Steadier conditions prevailed. Quotations :—King Edward, £6 to £6 10s. ; second grade King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. ; British Queen, Majestic, Arran Chief, Eclipse, and darkskil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 per ton ; Germans, £5 5s. to £5 10s., and Belgian, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market.

Covent Garden.—There was a steady demand for fairly good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations :—English dessert apples, 3s. to 12s. per half-sieve ; cooking apples, 3s. to 6s. per bushel ; Nova Scotian apples, 14s. to 21s. per barrel ; American pears, 16s. to 18s. per box ; English Alicante grapes, 1s. to 2s. ; Colmar grapes, 1s. 3d. to 3s. ; Muscat grapes, 2s. to 5s. ; Dutch black grapes, 6d. to 1s. per lb. ; Almeria grapes, 18s. to 30s. per 30lb. ; English pears, 6d. to 2s. per half-sieve ; Californian Winter Nelis pears, 14s. to 15s. ; Anjou pears, 14s. to 15s. per case ; Comice pears, 12s. to 13s. per half-case ; American cranberries, 5s. 6d. to 7s. per box ; Kent cobnuts, 13s. to 14s. ; English walnuts, 6s. to 9s. per 12lb. ; Naples chestnuts, 25s. to 28s. per bag ; Californian plums, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per package ; French black figs, 8s. to 14s. per lozen boxes ; Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 24s. per crate ; pomegranates, 9s. to 14s. 6d. per case ; Messina lemons, 14s. to 20s. per box ; Malaga lemons, 13s. to 20s. per case ; Brazilian oranges, 15s. to 20s. ; South African oranges 16s. 6d. to 24s. per case ; Canary tomatoes, 5s. to 18s. per package ; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d. ; savoys, 1s. 6d. to 2s. ; cauliflowers, 6d. to 4s. 6d. per dozen ; turnips, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. ; carrots, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., parsnips, 5s. to 6s. ; beetroots, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. ; spinach, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per bushel ; celery, 9d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen heads.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—A further recession in values stimulated business in spot cotton to-day with special activity in South American and in Egyptian descriptions. The American was in better request, to the decline of 11 points. Middling, 6.03d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 11 points lower. Fernam, fair, 6.03d. ; g.f. smooth, 6.58d. ; g.f. Tanguis, 6.65d. Egyptian were unchanged to 10 points easier ; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 9.80d. ; f.g.f. Upper, 6.65d. Futures declined 11 points. Middling Wed. 6.08d. ; g.f. fast, 7.03d. East India 5 points lower. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.75d. ; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.35d.

American futures opened easy at a decline of 5 to 6 points, with further liquidation influenced by bearish overnight cables. The weakness extended during the morning owing to heavy selling and a lack of speculative support, values at noon showing a fall of 9 to 10 points. The increase in the spot sales, together with some Bombay buying orders, caused a slight recovery in the early afternoon, but this was followed by a renewal of local, Continental, and American selling. The close was quiet and 9 to 11 points lower on the day. Jan., 5.93 ; March, 6.06 ; May, 6.16 ; July, 6.25. New York noon prices :—Jan., 10.98 ; March, 11.24 ; May, 11.48 ; July, 11.65.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 6 to 8 points lower on poor Alexandria cables, but after a further recession rallied on short covering and a withdrawal of selling pressure, the close being quiet at 3 to 6 points decline. Nov., 8.89 ; Dec., 8.82 ; Jan., 8.85 ; Feb., 8.90 ; and March, 8.99 ; April to May, 9.14 ; June to Aug., 9.30 ; Sept., 9.42 ; Oct., 9.48 ; Nov., 9.61. Upper contracts closed quiet at 8 to 9 points decline. Nov., 6.69 ; Dec., 6.71 ; Jan., 6.74 ; Feb., 6.83 ; March, 6.85 ; April, 6.90 ; May, 6.97 ; June, 7.01 ; July, 7.08 ; Aug., 7.08 ; Sept., 7.07 ; Oct., 7.18 ; Nov., 7.28.

Empire futures finished quiet at a fall of 10 to 12 points. Nov., 5.70 ; Dec., 5.79 ; Jan., 5.83 ; Feb., 5.86 ; March, 5.92 ; April, 5.94 ; May, 6.05 ; June, 6.06 ; July and Aug., 6.14 ; Sept., 6.15 ; Oct., 6.22 ; Nov., 6.26.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	3,050	14,670	100	900	7,237	17,654
Brazilian, &c. ..	1,000	3,800	—	500	—	1,593
Peruvian, &c. ..	1,500	6,500	—	—	—	7,521
African, &c.	200	800	—	—	—	1,183
Egyptian, &c. ..	2,000	3,450	—	—	—	8,009
E. Indies, &c. ..	250	980	—	122	—	2,493
Total (sales) :—						
This week	8,000	20,000	100	1,400	7,359	38,453
Last week	7,000	28,000	100	500	3,922	47,699

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'gst	L'west	Closing	H'gst	L'west	Closing
November ..	5.83	5.83	5.82	—	—	5.92
December ..	5.91	5.87	5.87	6.02	5.96	5.96
January ..	5.98	5.93	5.93	6.08	6.03	6.03
February ..	—	—	5.97	—	—	6.07
March	6.11	6.05	6.06	6.20	6.15	6.16
April	—	—	6.10	—	—	6.20
May	6.20	6.16	6.16	6.31	6.26	6.26
June	—	—	6.20	—	—	6.30
July	6.30	6.25	6.25	6.40	6.36	6.36
August	—	—	6.28	—	—	6.39
September ..	—	—	6.31	—	—	6.42
October	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.50	6.45	6.46
November ..	—	—	6.38	—	—	6.49

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Prev. close
Ashmouni, December	11.97	12.00	12.26
,, February ..	12.31	12.35	12.63
Sakellaridis, March ..	17.60	17.82	17.90
,, January ..	18.01	18.04	18.38
,, March ..	18.49	18.58	18.84

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—Business in cloth was again on a smaller scale owing to the further easiness of cotton, which caused a certain amount of nervousness among buyers. Indian operations were rather unimportant. Dhooties were offered for by Calcutta, but the majority of the bids were from 7½ to 12½ per cent. deficient, with the result that only very small lots were sold. Madras and Karachi took light goods and printing cloths in limited quantities and some fairly good bids were mentioned from Delhi and Cawnpore. Buying for China was restricted to occasional small lots of bleachers and fancies. The smaller markets of the Far East were content with minor purchases. Fine cloths and finishing cloths were sold to the Continent, but only occasional small lines were purchased by South America, the Near East, and Egypt. Home trade business was on a reduced scale. Demand for American yarns was less active, and if spinners desired to do business they had to give away the full drop in cotton. Only a very quiet trade was reported in Egyptian yarns.

WOOL

BRADFORD, N

COMPANY MEETINGS

ATLAS ELECTRIC AND GENERAL TRUST

REVIEW OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

INVESTMENT POLICY

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS

THE MONTEVIDEO TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING

THE QUESTION OF PUBLICATION OF SECURITIES

MR. SANDFORD POOLE'S VIEWS

The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Atlas Electric and General Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM SANDFORD POOLE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. W. Wills, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—It is my sad duty, before reviewing the business of the past year, to report the passing of two very good friends of the company.

THE LATE MR. A. S. JECKS

Our solicitor, Mr. Arthur Statham Jecks, died suddenly on March 27 last. Mr. Jecks had acted as the company's legal adviser from the date of its inception more than 22 years ago. Although he was a very busy man, being recognized in the City of London as one of the most able in his profession, he always found time to give personal attention to our affairs when called upon, even if to do so involved the sacrifice of what should have been his leisure hours.

The agreement of February, 1929, for the sale of our Argentine holdings in Electric Power and Traction undertakings was not an easy one to draw up, but so satisfactorily were the terms of the bargain reduced to writing that no question arose on the interpretation of the meaning of any point or condition.

In addition to his legal wisdom, Mr. Jecks possessed a charming personality, and we mourn the loss of not only a good legal adviser but a good friend. (Hear, hear.)

Señor Don Juan Cat, the other gentleman referred to, died so recently as September 6 last.

He probably was unknown to you, as he resided in Montevideo, but on many occasions he had visited London and was known to most of your board.

For 20 years he was manager of La Sociedad Comercial Tramways, and since that company and the Transatlantica were acquired by the Atlas Company he acted as president of the board of the combined tramway companies.

He was always most loyal to the interests he represented, and, although during the last few years he was obliged to curtail his activities, in consequence of heart weakness, he continued to watch over the affairs of the Montevideo Company with devoted care and, by correspondence, give us the benefit of his views and guidance on matters of policy.

He had planned to visit London in the spring of this year for the purpose of consulting with your directors, but his medical advisers and the members of his family fortunately persuaded him to abandon the idea.

In the death of Señor Don Juan Cat we mourn the loss of another loyal and good friend.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

Turning to the business of the financial year which ended on March 31 last, permit me to express the regret of the board that it was not possible to present the accounts at an earlier date.

It had been our hope and intention to issue the report before the summer vacation, but the complete accounts of the Montevideo undertaking were delayed, and, until they were finally approved by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Faller, and Co., the local auditors of that company, our auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., were not in a position to sign the certificate in regard to the accounts of the Atlas Company.

The year under review, as our report explains, has been a transition period. The second half of the purchase price for our Argentine undertakings was in our hands for less than three-fourths of our financial year.

Our revenue account, being framed on the basis of revenue actually received, does not represent the income of a normal year, as many investments made had not been held long enough to produce a full year's or, in some cases, even a half-year's return.

SALE OF ARGENTINE BUSINESSES

As I informed you at our last general meeting, we received in July, 1929, the final instalment, amounting to £4,382,500, of the sale price of our Argentine properties.

I would here like to take the opportunity of publicly thanking the purchasers, the American and Foreign Power Company, for the punctilious manner in which they fulfilled the terms of the bargain in regard to this deal, which called for the payment of nearly nine millions sterling. (Hear, hear.)

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURE STOCKS

At March 31, 1929, Six per Cent. and Five per Cent. Debenture stocks for a total of £2,552,665 were outstanding and had to be paid off at 105 per cent. out of the proceeds of the sale of our Argentine holdings.

We therefore issued notice to redeem these Debenture stocks on May 1, 1929, but an option was given to holders to exchange into new Five per Cent. Debenture stock. That option was taken advantage of by our stockholders to the extent of £750,000.

The exact amount of cash which passed out of the company's possession in this connexion and ceased to bear income for the company as from May 1, 1929, was £1,975,038.

A comparison of the revenue account for the year to March 31, 1929, with that now before you will show that, whereas in the former year there appeared a charge of £142,471 for interest on the Debenture stocks, the amount of charge in respect of the year to March 31, 1930, was only £36,591, a difference of £105,880.

INVESTMENT POSITION

As I informed you at our meeting on October 30 last year, we did not consider it advisable to press forward with the permanent investment of the large funds at our disposal, and that we had retained a large part in the form of Treasury Bills and bank deposits.

At September 30, 1929, we had invested about £2,300,000 and held in the form of Treasury Bills and cash on deposit £4,450,000.

We have availed ourselves from time to time of opportunities of investing this money in more permanent securities, but, throughout the second half of the year covered by our accounts, we retained a large amount in British Government securities, which, as regards capital, have proved satisfactory investments, but, from the point of view of revenue, did not pay for their keep. At the end of the year we still had substantial sum in investments of this nature.

Since the time of our meeting last year the world has been passing through an extremely trying period. Enterprise has been damped down by high taxation and uncertainty regarding the future, resulting in bad trade.

In some cases production has been in excess of consuming or purchasing power, and prices of commodities have fallen heavily.

World-wide unemployment and political unrest have worked together to aggravate the situation. Times have been and are still very difficult for all directing businesses, including those directing the operations of investment trusts.

At the beginning of our financial year, namely, in April, 1929, the values of Stock Exchange securities were practically at high water mark. In the autumn of that year came the Hatry crash and the collapse of prices on the New York and other American Stock Exchanges. The extravagances of the earlier months of 1929 have been bringing their aftermath.

VALUATION OF THE SECURITIES

Our investments, apart from our Montevideo holdings, stand in the books at £6,376,562. I am pleased to be able to state that, on the basis of a valuation at March 31, 1930, their aggregate value at that date was in excess of that amount. (Hear, hear.) In making this valuation we were able to obtain market quotations for over 90 per cent. of the whole.

Since that date, as all investors know only too well, there has been a further general decline in Stock Exchange values. A summary of investments as at March 31, 1930, is given on page 11 of the report. The number of different investments held was 405.

The average investment, at the end of March, 1930, excluding the holdings in British and Indian Government securities, was about £12,500. Our largest investment, apart from British and Indian Government stocks, was just over £50,000.

Shortly, at March 31, 1930, our holdings were distributed as follows:—

(a) According to classes of undertakings:

	%
Industrial Undertakings	39
Government and Municipal Securities	34
Railways: Home, American, and Overseas	12
Banks, Insurance, and Financial	10
Miscellaneous	5

(b) According to localities:

Great Britain and the Dominions	63
North, South, and Central America	21
Europe	10
Elsewhere	6

(c) According to denominations:

Bonds, Debentures, and Guaranteed Stocks	51
Preference Stocks and Shares	13
Ordinary and Deferred Stocks and Shares	36

You will thus see our investments are well spread.

INVESTMENT IN MONTEVIDEO

With your permission I will now make a few remarks as to our investment in the Montevideo Tramways undertaking.

As you are aware, we own the entire capital stock of La Sociedad Comercial de Montevideo which has absorbed the Transatlantica Company, and, with the exception of a small amount, the whole of the Debentures of and loans to that company.

Under the Companies Act of 1929, La Sociedad Comercial now has to be treated as a subsidiary of this company. In consequence a certificate as to its profits is appended to our balance-sheet. The investment in La Sociedad Comercial now stands in the Trust's balance-sheet at £3,748,336, a figure which is rather less than the original cost to this company plus expenditure on additions since we took over the two tramway companies. The figure is, however, upwards of £1,000,000 less than the book cost to the previous owners.

Accepting the advice of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Faller and Co., the local auditors, the total investment was written down and, as this company held the share capital as well as the indebtedness for advances, it was immaterial to us whether the writing down was applied to share capital or the advances. As the more convenient method, we agreed to apply the writing down to the advances, and, to meet the circumstances, £350,000 has been transferred specifically for this purpose from the reserve previously set up.

POPULATION AND ROADS

The growth of Montevideo in recent years has been somewhat remarkable. The population of the Department of Montevideo (*i.e.*, the national capital and surrounding villages), according to a recent census, numbers upwards of 650,000.

There has been in Uruguay, as in many other places, great progress in the building, improving, and repair of roadways, brought about to a large extent by the enormous increase in the use of motor-cars and other motor vehicles.

PROFITS AT DATE OF ACQUISITION

The tramway companies in Montevideo were acquired by us as from January 1, 1927, and for the three months of operation from that date to March 31, 1927, the net earnings, after allowing for depreciation and amortization on the scale recently recommended by the local auditors, showed a return on the investment at a rate of over 6¼ per cent. per annum.

OMNIBUS COMPETITION

About this same time omnibuses began to appear on the streets of Montevideo in large numbers, and within about 12 months the total number of omnibuses operating was nearly 500. Subsequently there was some diminution, but the number is still in the neighbourhood of 400.

The two tramway companies had anticipated the introduction of buses and had, prior to acquisition by us, actually purchased a few.

Unfortunately, the municipality thought fit to encourage the competition of omnibuses rather than cooperation with the tramways, and effectively prevented the tramway company from running buses by stipulating that no one proprietor should own more than three buses. This competition is most unfair, for, whereas the trams have to be run continuously and to a fixed schedule, the omnibuses are allowed to be run at the rush hours when full loads are obtainable, and to be withdrawn at the slack times when public transport vehicles do not pay the cost of running.

PAVING OBLIGATIONS

The tramways were also greatly prejudiced by a heavy increase in the contributions demanded from them for paving of streets which had not previously been paved and the repaving of others, an obligation which was not extended to their competitors, the proprietors of motor-omnibuses, who, it appears, were free from any special taxation in connexion with the upkeep of roadways.

In general, the tramways are obliged to pay for the maintenance and for any changes of paving decreed by the municipality between their rails and for 50 centimetres on each side.

In August, 1929, the position of the Tramway Company in regard to paving was aggravated by the decision of the municipality to carry out a more than usually extensive paving programme, to be completed, if possible, in time for the celebrations of the centenary of the Republic in July, 1930.

URUGUAYAN EXCHANGE

Another item which had to be dealt with in adjusting the investments in the subsidiary company was the question of the reduction in the sterling value of the net floating assets in Montevideo at March 31 last owing to the serious fall in the value of the Uruguayan dollar. The equivalent of some £12,600 was written off on this account alone.

At the moment the Uruguayan exchange value shows a further serious shrinkage. Unless this mends it will necessitate further adjustments at the end of the current year.

TRAMWAY OPERATION

That the tramway business is a live one and serving a public need in the City of Montevideo is demonstrated by the following figures relating to the year to March 31, 1930:—

Passengers carried	122,567,250,	an increase of 3,609,359
Car kilometres run	35,389,219,	an increase of 592,160
Gross receipts ..	£1,002,298,	an increase of £25,580
Expenses ..	£822,576,	a decrease of £35,352
Operating profit ..	£179,722,	an increase of £60,912

You will therefore see that, in spite of an increase in the number of car kilometres run, there was a saving in operating expenses of some £35,000, and this notwithstanding the fact that the price of the coal consumed at the company's generating stations was higher than in the previous year. It is deplorable that nearly the whole of the substantial operating profit of £179,000 was required for meeting paving, depreciation, and amortization charges.

The question of the introduction of further economies is now the subject of special investigation.

CONCESSIONS IN MONTEVIDEO

The subsidiary owns a large number of tramway concessions. Negotiations with the authorities in Montevideo are under consideration with a view to modernizing the franchises, thereby permitting of an improved transport system to keep pace with the rapid growth and advance of the city.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The balance-sheet shows fully for the first time the effect of the sale of the Argentine properties formerly owned.

The share capital issued remains the same at £6,000,000, but, instead of Six per Cent. and Five per Cent. Debenture stock totalling some £2,552,000, we have, as already mentioned, a new Five per Cent. Debenture stock of only £750,000. Of the former issues called for redemption on May 1, 1929, all had been sent in and claimed at March 31, 1930, with the exception of £1,900 of the Five per Cent. stock.

Reserve and redemption accounts stand at £314,240, which, after allowing for the transfer of the Six per Cent. and Five per Cent. Debenture stock redemption accounts, is about £7,000 more than in the previous year, and represents the addition to share capital redemption fund.

The £50,000 taken from the general reserve for revenue purposes has been made good by the transfer of a like sum from the contingency account.

Capital reserve account stands at the substantial figure of £1,928,243.

I have already dealt with the principal items on the other side of the balance-sheet, with the exception of Indian Treasury Bills (since paid off) and cash at bankers, which together amounted to £518,610. A very useful item.

The loan of £100,000 is to a sound company and is well secured. The suspense account is self-explanatory and calls for no comment.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Turning to the revenue account, the amount of dividends, interest, and other receipts is £295,296, after providing for taxation, and, for the reasons I have already indicated, is not comparable with the figures shown in last year's account.

This year revenue is stated after making provision for taxation, whereas last year a sum of £37,352 was charged on the other side of the account for this purpose, and in this year's figures no revenue from the Montevideo subsidiary is included, whereas last year about £100,000 was brought to credit, an amount which was less than the certified profits of the subsidiary of that year.

Another point to be remembered is that the accounts have been drawn up on a cash basis and credit has been taken only for actual receipts prior to the end of the year, nothing having been credited in respect of accrued interest or dividends received since March 31 last.

Lastly, it was the deliberate policy of the board, as explained at the meeting last year and already referred to to-day, to keep the cash in the till rather than invest it all in securities at the peak prices ruling in 1929. To make up the deficiency on revenue account we have transferred £50,000 from general reserve.

Of the balance available, £5,000 is allocated to the Shareholders' Capital Redemption Fund, in accordance with the terms of the articles of association, and the board propose that a final dividend of 3 per cent. be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year. This is the same as was paid last year, and leaves the sum of £35,122 to be carried forward to next year's account.

The revenue shown in the accounts now submitted is considerably less than that which should be earned in a normal year, but it would be unwise in these difficult times to forecast what the revenue of the current year will be. Our future success is largely dependent on improved results from our holding in the Montevideo Tramways, and of these the board are hopeful.

PUBLICATION OF LISTS OF INVESTMENTS

We have been asked why we do not publish a list of our investments as is the practice with certain, although not the majority of, other trust companies.

The principal reason is that the publication of such lists often operates to the disadvantage of the trust. It gives dealers information as to the amount of our holding in any security, and when it is desired to effect a sale the publication of that information handicaps us when approaching the market.

Another reason is that such lists are not helpful to shareholders but often misleading. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Glasgow, in his recently published book on "English Investment Trust Companies," mentions that those "keen amateurs who annually plough through the lists of investments of those trust companies which publish lists, to see which stocks have been sold, which retained, which new ones bought during the year, are somewhat behind the fair, and in other ways too are wasting their time. He adds:—"The technique of investment trust company finance cannot be imitated from a study of the published lists of investment trust companies."

He then goes on to tell the story of a certain keen holder of stock in a good investment trust who carefully compared the new list of the company's holdings with the list of 12 months earlier. This keen holder discovered that during the 12 months the company had bought a certain security. He promptly said to himself: "Ah! that stock must be worth buying." He bought some. When the transfers came through he was alarmed and puzzled to find that the seller was his particular investment trust. He thereupon went to the secretary to demand an explanation, but got no more satisfaction than to be told that the published list was a list of holdings at the date of the balance-sheet, not a list of "tips"—(laughter)—and that as a matter of fact the trust had decided to sell that particular stock for the good and normal reason that it had reached a price where it was worth selling and not worth buying.

As Mr. Glasgow has elsewhere indicated, the published list of investments is a list as at the date of the balance-sheet. "An active company never allows an investment to stagnate, and a published list may be out of date and inaccurate before it is printed."

NEW ARTICLES

With regard to the new articles, recently the Stock Exchange Committee, in their official list, separated all purely investment trusts from those doing financing business—a very wise move. The Inland Revenue authorities have ruled that the business of an investment trust is to earn money on and by investments. Realized appreciation or depreciation on the sale or redemption of securities is excluded from the purview of those authorities. We therefore need articles suited in all respects to the business we now carry on.

As our circular letter of October 15 informed you, the new articles of association, which are submitted to you for adoption in place of the existing articles, have been prepared on the basis of the existing articles, but with certain modifications and deletions to bring them up to date and to accord with the new Companies Act of 1929 and modern practice, and with certain additions which seem to be desirable having regard to the change in the nature of the company's business to that of a trust and investment company.

The copy of the letter from our solicitors which accompanied the circular explains the principal changes. I may briefly refer to the following.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Article 64 fixes the directors' remuneration on a new basis. The rate of 2½ per cent. is very moderate compared with that obtaining in the case of many other high-class trust companies. As a result of the excellent sale bargain we effected for the company, the directors' remuneration under the old scale works out at a considerably smaller figure than that hitherto paid to them, but the change over has added enormously to the calls on their time. Nevertheless the directors have decided, and authorized me to announce, that they do not intend to draw more than £6,000 per annum between them until the dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised to a higher level than 5 per cent.

Article 71 provides for one-third of the board retiring each year; under the old articles only two directors retired at every third annual meeting.

Article 90 brings the borrowing powers more into accord with the practice of other trust companies; while Article 91 limits the investment in any one security to 5 per cent. of the existing Share and Debenture capital, except in the case of British Government Funds and La Sociedad Comercial of Montevideo.

If any further explanations are desired in regard to the articles, or other matters, I will do my best to supply them.

APPRECIATION OF STAFF'S SERVICES

Before closing my remarks I should like to say that it has been an extraordinarily heavy year of work for the staff, and the board desire to express their indebtedness and appreciation of the work done by Mr. Whitmee, our managing director, Mr. Wills, our secretary, and all members of the staff.

The Chairman concluded by moving: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year to March 31, 1930, be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that a final dividend of 3 per cent. (less income-tax) on the Ordinary shares of the company (making 5 per cent. for the year) be paid on November 15, 1930, to the shareholders who are now on the register."

Mr. GEORGE BALFOUR, M.P. (deputy chairman), seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Sir GEORGE TOUCHE, Bt., in proposing the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. William Sandford Poole and Mr. Charles Richard Hoare, said that the names of these two gentlemen carried their own recommendation. They all knew what a great figure Mr. Poole was in the investment trust world;

(Continued at foot of next column)

there was nothing in the technique of trust company investment that he did not know. His presence on the board of any trust company was a guarantee that its business would be wisely conducted. He could say the same about Mr. Hoare. He brought to their deliberations a wide mercantile and financial knowledge and intimate acquaintance with affairs generally. From his own experience, he was sure that Mr. Hoare was of immense value to the company for the knowledge, information, and advice that he was able to place at its disposal.

Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER TROTTER seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., were reappointed.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. A. J. SIDE, the following resolution was unanimously approved as a special resolution:—"That the Articles of Association contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification signed by the chairman thereof, be adopted as the Articles of Association of the company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

COLONEL W. PARKER, D.S.O., in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and staff, congratulated them on the successful way in which they had managed the affairs of the company in such a trying year.

Mr. W. H. PATERSON, in seconding, said that he wished especially to pay a tribute to Sir George Touche, whose services had been of immense value to the company for many years. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN having briefly responded, the proceedings terminated.

BURBERRYS LIMITED

ADVERSE TRADING CONDITIONS

DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT.

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Burberrys Limited was held yesterday at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, W.

Mr. R. H. PRESTWICH (the chairman of the company), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—In this period of world-wide depression, and considering the abnormally dry year in this country and abroad, I think you will agree that the account we are submitting may be regarded as a satisfactory one.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

After commenting on the balance-sheet figures the CHAIRMAN, in the course of his remarks on the profit and loss account, said:—There has been a decrease in the trading profits of £31,618 as compared with the previous year, the figures being £174,366, as against £205,984. After taking into account all the adverse trading conditions we have experienced during the year, I consider the result achieved a satisfactory one.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account at March 31, 1929, after providing for the dividend on the Ordinary shares, sanctioned at the last general meeting, amounted to £57,350, to which must be added the profit for the year to March 31, 1930, £127,153, making a total of £184,503. Of this the fixed dividend on the Preference shares for the year absorbed £75,000, leaving a balance of £109,503, which has been dealt with by writing off £8,500 from premises account, incidental to rebuilding operations, and, transferring to reserve account the sum of £25,000, the disposable balance is £76,003.

DIVIDEND RECOMMENDATION AND FINANCIAL POSITION

Your directors recommend that you approve the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, on the "A" and "B" Ordinary shares, which will amount to £32,500, thus leaving £43,503 to be carried forward to next year.

Having read over the figures contained in the balance-sheet, I think you will agree that they show a distinct strengthening in the financial position of the company. In my opinion, there is no item in a balance-sheet of a company that gives greater confidence in its stability than a good reserve account.

The profits are less than the two previous years, due to the severe depression of business prevailing at home and abroad, and in the year under review it must not be forgotten that we went through a period of drought in this country extending over the first seven months of our financial year, and you will fully appreciate what this meant to us in regard to an important section of our turnover. We had hoped, however, that we might recover some of the decrease, but this was not to be, for then the general situation was affected by the financial disturbances in September, followed by the Wall-street collapse, which not only upset our trading in the States but brought about a world-wide depression, from which all countries even now are still suffering. I regret to say there are few signs at present to indicate a change for the better.

CURRENT YEAR'S TRADING TO DATE

You will probably wish me to say a few words on the present year's trading up to date. I am afraid I cannot be very optimistic, the first few months showing no improvement in the general situation. My own view is that we have come to the end of a persistent decline in the value of all commodities.

I should like, in concluding my remarks, to refer to the important improvements we are just completing at our Haymarket establishment. We have obtained by them very necessary increased accommodation of a most attractive and artistic kind. We expect these changes to be completed shortly, and I am sure the management will be very pleased if you could avail yourselves of the opportunity to inspect them.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ARTHUR M. BURBERRY (one of the managing directors) and carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. R. A. Burberry) was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the compliment having been briefly acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN the meeting then terminated.

BANK OF ENGLAND

The official weekly return of the Bank of England made up to November 5 is as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes Issued:		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£356,463,738	Other Govt. securities	282,892,388
In banking department	63,909,232	Other securities	11,626,758
		Silver coin	4,465,795
		Amt. of fiduciary issue	420,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	160,372,970
	£420,372,970		£420,372,970

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£35,091,247
Rest	3,136,449	Other securities	
Public deposits*	19,377,205	Discounts and advances	4,459,233
Other deposits:		Securities	22,486,519
Bankers	£55,532,565	Notes	63,909,232
Other accounts	34,514,530	Gold and silver coin	1,169,778
Seven day and other bills	1,755		
	£127,115,504		£127,115,504

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc. or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,136,449	+ 34,695	+ 17,932
Public deposits	19,377,205	+ 1,593,241	+ 9,850,568
Other deposits:			
Bankers	55,532,565	— 161,288	— 6,068,344
Other accounts	34,514,530	— 487,408	— 4,232,062
Seven day and other bills	35,091,247	— 2,575,000	— 32,080,908
Discounts and advances	4,459,233	+ 210,343	— 2,994,779
Securities	22,486,519	+ 119,367	+ 3,670,299
Reserve	65,078,505	+ 37,636	+ 31,216,189
Note circulation	356,463,738	— 837,677	— 1,940,022
Coin and bullion	161,542,243	+ 875,313	+ 29,276,167
Proportion	59[7]/16%	+ 1[3]/16	+ 2[8]/8

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Argentine N.E.	£12,100	—	—
Egyptian Delta (10 days to Oct. 20)	£9,516	— 500	— 12,000
Entre Rios	£25,500	— 2,391	— 19,969 (April 11)
Madras and S. Mah. (Oct. 11)	Rs.20,45,000	+ 2,200	+ 23,700
		— 2,80,897	— 82,69,234 (April 1)
Mexican (10 days to Oct. 31)	Mex.$275,900	— 98,500	— 239,400
Paraguay Cent.	£3,410	— 160	— 5,670

* Unless otherwise shown

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Nov. 6.—After opening firm at an advance of ¼ to ¾, the market developed decided strength and closed at a net gain of 1¼ to 1½. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—Dec., 96 (prev. 84½); March, sales, nil.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS

THE PROVISION FOR LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION

The FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. JOHN TRYON (the chairman of the company) presided.

The GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. L. Loraine Young) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, having referred with deep regret to the death of Mr. Harold Fisher Smith, a director, said:—During the year we have not undertaken anything new, and there is not much to relate, but in these days a company is in a happy position when there is nothing but a continuous prosperity to speak of.

INCREASED PROFITS

The profits, after deduction for income-tax at the increased rate of 4s. 6d. in the £, amount to £26,914, as against profits for the preceding year, after deduction of tax at the rate of 4s. in the £, of £23,627.

Before dealing with the balance-sheet I will now refer to our leasehold redemption fund. As I stated in 1926, the leases of four of our properties expire between 1960 and 1970. Against these properties there are sinking fund policies for just £80,000 at annual premiums for the next five years of £1,672, and afterwards, until they expire, about 1961, of £672. There are other very valuable properties the leases of which expire about the year 2000.

The leasehold redemption fund referred to in the revenue account, and also in the balance-sheet, is in respect of these last-mentioned properties. The fund was represented by an ever-increasing part of the value of those properties which would cease to be ours at the expiration of the leases, and also the charge on the revenue was always growing larger. It was obviously desirable to invest that fund in securities other than our properties the income from which we look to for dividends. Consequently we have invested during the past year £16,000, about two-thirds of the fund, in Port of London 3 per Cent. stock, repayable at par in 1999. We get a flat yield of just £4 15s. per cent. on the £16,000 invested subject to income-tax, and a further sum of £9,000 on repayment. It is hoped to invest the remaining £8,000 of the fund this year, and the accumulation of the income from those securities, with a small annual addition of about £300, will provide the necessary fund for the redemption of our Ordinary shares. Our freeholds and very long leaseholds will cover the Preference shares.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

To turn to the balance-sheet, it will be seen that the assets, including the sinking fund item of £16,000, are increased during the past year by about £9,500, while the liability in respect of mortgages and loans is reduced by £3,500 from £60,800 to £57,300.

At this time last year the standard rate of income-tax was 4s. in the £, and the resolution of the company was that the interim dividend payable last April might be free of income-tax up to that standard rate. The Chancellor of the Exchequer increased the rate to 4s. 6d. and required that all dividends paid after April 6 should be dealt with on the footing that the tax thereon was at that increased rate. Having regard to the profits earned during the first half of our financial year, the board felt that shareholders would not desire that 6d. in the £ should be taken off their dividends, and paid the interim dividend free of tax at 4s. 6d. in the £. We shall ask you to confirm that action on the part of the board.

The directors propose that after payment of sinking fund premium, £1,500, and contribution to pension fund; £500, there should be added to special repairs fund £4,000 and to reserve £6,500, and, confirming the interim dividends amounting to £6,887 11s. paid in May and June last, declare final dividends for the year to the like amount, leaving £35,448 9s. 11d. to be carried forward to next year, as against £34,809 14s. 7d. brought in.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, the declaration of the dividends recommended therein, and the confirmation of the board's action in regard to income-tax on the shares; also that the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares payable in 1931 and in future years be paid free of income-tax at the standard rate from time to time in force unless at any period for payment the directors see reason to the contrary.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 1024 (102); 2½% Dutch, 67½ (67½); 3% Dutch, 5⅝ (5½); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 34¼ (33⅝); Erie, 1st (54); New York Ontario, 7⅜ (—); United States Steel, 143⅛ (145); Union Pacific, — (196½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 335 (337); Anaconda, 73⅛ (75⅛); Dutch Batavia Rubber, 56⅛ (57⅜); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 281½ (289¾); Deli Mij., — (286¼); Senembah Mij., 329 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 105¼ (107⅛); Margarine Unie, 228⅜ (232½); Philips Lamps, 259 (253). Exchange on Berlin, 59.21 (59.20); London, 12.06⅞ (12.06¾); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅜); Paris, 9.76 (9.75¾).

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 67.75 (previous, 68.10); Dynamit Nobel, 65.50 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 134.75 (134.75); Salzdetfurth, 265 (265.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 174.75 (176.60); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 152 (155.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.62 (6.75); Mexican Consols, 18.50 (18.87); Reichsbank, 229.75 (250.12); Berliner Handels Ges., 131.25 (132); Commerz und Privat Bank, 114.87 (115); Darmstadter and National Bank, 144.50 (148.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 111 (112.50); Dresdner Bank, 111 (112.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 87.25 (87); Harpener, 86.50 (87); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 115.50 (117.25); Farbenindustrie, 140.50 (144.25); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 94 (94.50); Hamburg Amerika, 74.80 (75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 74.80 (75.25); A.E.G., 69 (71.75); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 68.50 (68.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 285 (285); Polyphon, 151 (151.50); Siemens and Halske, 179 (181.25); Schuckert, 153.50 (135); Ford Motors, 181.50 (181). Exchange on London, 20.38¼ (20.38⅜); on Paris, 16.48¼ (16.47¾); on Amsterdam, 168.90 (168.96); on New York, 4.19¾ (4.19⅞). Short term (30-55 days), 4¼% (4⅞); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅞); call money, 5¼%-7¾% (6-8).

FRANKFURT, Nov. 6.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 111 (previous 112); Darmstadter Bank, 150¼ (148½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 152 (152½); Metallbank and Metallurgische Ges., 87 (87½); Farbenindustrie, 141⅜ (143½); Harpener Bergbau, 87 (87); Mannesmann, — (72¾); Phönix Bergbau, 66¼ (67¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, — (80½); Rheinische Braunkohlen, 261 (261½); Siemens and Halske, 179 (180); Deutsche Gold und Silber, — (133¾); Philips Glühlampen, 77 (77½); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 75½ (75); Hamburg Amerika, 75½ (75); Süddeutsche Zucker, 132½ (133); German Liquidation Loan, 5¾ (5¾); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 88¼ (88½); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅜ (2⅜); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11½ (10⅞); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, — (9⅝).

BUDAPEST, Nov. 6.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.30 (previous, 216.70); British Hungarian Bank, 72.50 (72.50); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.80 (65); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.70 (85.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 102 (102); City Savings, 64 (64); Hungarian General Savings, 75.50 (75); National Central Savings, 79 (79.50); 1st National Savings, 171 (171); Totis Coal, 465.50 (470.50); United Industrial of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30 (30); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 33.90 (34.40); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 82 (84); Arms and Machine Works, 184 (184.50); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 68.20 (68.30); Rima Iron, 62 (62.80); Ofa Timber, 64.50 (65.80); Union Salines de Naste, 100.50 (101.50); Sugar Works Velliki Becskerek, 92 (91); Hungarian Sugar, 85 (86.70); United Glow Lamps, — (11.50). — (111.20); Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 18 (18.40); Electric Power Traction, 108.50 (108.50); Cellulose Works Co. of Brassco, 18.50 (18.50). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½).—Reuter.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundan (Austrian Issue), 108 (previous, 108.20); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.50 (—); Donau-Save Adria-Bahn. Pref., 87.60 (86.60); Oest. Nationalbank, 310 (309.75); Wiener Bank-Verein, 17.10 (17.15); Oest. Credit-Anstalt., 47 (47); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 90 (80); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., 158 (156.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 19.25 (19.10); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 18.05 (18.40); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 141 (145); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 167.60 (—); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 42 (42.50); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 576 (581); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 19.10 (19.60); Berg and Huettenwerks, 571 (575); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.50 (185.50); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95 (95). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.84 (285.75); on London, 34.48¾ (34.47¾); on New York, 700 (698.50); on Paris, 27.88½ (27.86). —Reuter.

MILAN, Nov. 6.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.78⅛ (previous, 92.79); Consolidate 5%, 82.10 (82); Banca d'Italia, 1,730 (1,720); Banca Creditto, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 109 (109); Credito Italiano, 750 (750); Cosulich Navigazione, 88 (99); Meridionali, 990 (990); Navigazione Generale, 499 (499); Cantoni Coats, 618 (618); Sole Chatillon, 252 (252); Snia Viscosa, 421⅛ (402½); Five, 217 (217); Monte Amiata, 147½ (147½); Montecatini, 202¼ (202½); Pirelli, 243½ (243); Adriatica, 209 (209); Edison, 688 (682); Italone Esercisi Elettrici, 79¾ (79¾); Terni, 390 (387); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 745½ (747); Adamello, 268 (270).

OILFIELDS NEWS

BURMAH PETROLEUM.—The production of crude oil for October was 32,668 barrels.

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended November 5 amounted to 2,090 tons.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD.—During October, milled, 2,570 tons; estimated returns, £10,670.

MARMAJITO MINES.—Milled in October, 1,010 tons; estimated returns, £5,941

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; **A**, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; **A**, the purchaser pays the accrued interest In addition to the price ; ‡‡1, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annas., 63 2½ 3¼
2½% Cons., 59½ 9 9 58⅞ 7 9 9 9½ 8 9 9½ 9⅜ 9 9½ 8½ 11/16 ¾ 11/16 13/16 15/16 13/16 15/16 9½ 15/16 11/16 9 9 9½ 9 9½ 9 9½

GERMAN SILK GARMENTS

MANCHESTER IMPORTERS FINED

At the Mansion House Justice Room on Wednesday, before the Lord Mayor, the CHAPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Swan-street, Shudehill, Manchester, and CHARLES HENZ, of Manchester, were summoned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for, on December 10, 1927, causing to be made a false declaration relating to the value of certain imported silk garments, contrary to section 168 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. There were 22 other similar summonses in respect of declarations as to the value of silk garments imported on other dates, the last date being September 3, 1928.

Mr. E. R. Booth, prosecuting, said the articles referred to in the summonses were articles which were liable to a duty of 33⅓ per cent. They were imported from Germany. The company were manufacturers of silk goods, and Mr. Herz was the managing director. The company during the period dealt with in the summonses acted as agent for a Berlin firm. Since the coming into force of the new form C.105 in 1928 there had been no cause whatever for complaint in regard to declarations respecting goods imported by the company. The total arrears of duty in the period referred to in the summonses were £104 12s. 9d., but there were other cases affecting about £30.

Mr. Gerald Dodson, for the defendants, said there had been no bad faith whatever in the matter and it had merely been a blunder in the nature of a misunderstanding which had profited nobody at all. The company was an English company, and 75 per cent. of its operations consisted in manufacturing goods in this country and selling them, the remaining portion of its business being that of a distributing agent. Under the Act the import value of goods had to be declared, but "import value" did not necessarily mean market value. Import prices should represent the manufacturing prices in Germany plus the manufacturer's profit. In September, 1928, Mr. Herz wrote to the Berlin firm calling attention to the new form and stating that goods must be imported at the current market value. The Berlin firm replied that they delivered the goods at the cost of production. Mr. Herz thought that the invoiced price did include the manufacturer's profit until the Berlin firm wrote stating that the goods were invoiced at cost price. There was at present a controversy raging between the solicitors for the defendants and the Customs as to what was "import value."

The LORD MAYOR said the penalties might be very heavy, but in this case he would impose a penalty of only £20 in respect of each of the summonses against the company, and £20 in respect of each of the summonses against Mr. Herz, and one guinea costs in respect of each of the summonses against the company—that made £460 against the company and £460 against Mr. Herz, and 23 guineas costs against the company.

"What does surprise me," remarked the Lord Mayor, "is that German articles are sold in this country by firms whom one looks upon as English without any indication that they come from Germany."

MARKING OF IMPORTED GOODS

FURTHER ARTICLES SCHEDULED

The Board of Trade announces that in pursuance of Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, draft Orders in Council were laid before Parliament on November 3 requiring the following classes and descriptions of imported goods to bear an indication of origin on sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:—(1) Ice skates; (2) steel golf club shafts; (3) fountain pens, stylographic pens, propelling pencils, and gold pen nibs; (4) wall boards.

The Board of Trade also gives notice that it has referred to the Standing Committee an application for an Order in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported crêpe bandages and binders made of wool, cotton, silk, artificial silk, or mixtures thereof. Representatives of any interests substantially affected by the application who desire to be heard in opposition at the public inquiry which will be held later by the Committee should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible and in any case not later than December 6.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT and Co., Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from Monday, November 10th, to Tuesday, November 25th, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. MUSTARD, Assistant Secretary.
Smith-square, Westminster, S.W.1. 5th November, 1930.

THE EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY.—CLOSING OF SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of TRANSFERS of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th November, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FREDERICK BROWN, Secretary.
Redhill, Surrey, 7th November, 1930.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PHOSPHATE COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th November to the 19th November, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. BURLEIGH, Secretary.
Norwich House, Southampton-street, London, W.C.1.

THE CHUBWA TEA COMPANY Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 29th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Secretaries.
November 6th, 1930.

THE FOREIGN AMERICAN and GENERAL INVESTMENTS TRUST Co., Ltd.
THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT and GENERAL TRUST Co., Ltd.
THE ALLIANCE INVESTMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Deferred Stocks of these Companies will be CLOSED from the 17th to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. I. HINKLY, Secretary.
3, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2. 6th November, 1930.

THE TRANS-OCEANIC TRUST, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE and ORDINARY REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th November to 29th November, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

ALFRED J. BARNES, Secretary.
41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2.
7th November, 1930.

WM. CORY and SON, Limited.—To HOLDERS of ORDINARY SHARES and EMPLOYEES' SHARES.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of MEMBERS of these Classes will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th November, 1930, both days inclusive, to allow the preparation of the Warrants for an Interim Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. SPELLER, Secretary.
Cory Buildings, Fenchurch-street, E.C.2.
7th November, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

KINGDOM of ROUMANIA FOUR PER CENT. EXTERNAL LOAN of 1922.—SIXTEENTH DRAWING.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned BONDS of the above Loan, amounting to £55,710, have been DRAWN by lot on October 30th, 1930, in Bucharest, in accordance with the conditions relating to the issue of the Loan, in the presence of Mr. Louis Johnston, Accountant, Honorary Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, Bucharest, for redemption at par on December 1st, 1930, when interest thereon will cease.

7 BONDS, SERIES "A," of £1,000 Each=£7,000.

009	136	158	243	247	232	286

22 BONDS, SERIES "B," of £500 Each=£11,000.

0103	0165	0206	0267	0375	0447	0462
0538	0541	0602	0608	0645	0705	0740
0753	0773	0791	0890	0892	0949	0953
0997						

336 BONDS, SERIES "C," of £100 Each=£33,600.

00175	00204	00280	00364	00366	00481	00482
00673	00788	00797	00819	00832	00866	00922
00943	00946	01110	01123	01131	01147	01214
01281	01306	01342	01351	01356	01385	01400
01463	01522	01554	01573	01599	01666	01667
01694	01788	01835	01949	01981	02057	02145
02178	02206	02272	02292	02358	02384	02421
02510	02562	02647	02664	02745	02803	02816
02818	02989	03058	03091	03172	03196	03233
03293	03334	03410	03412	03424	03436	03531
03552	03632	03774	03918	03974	04038	04085
04108	04171	04192	04218	04291	04370	04384
04420	04442	04489	04489	04594	04602	04615
04619	04625	04637	04708	04733	04747	04836
04898	04974	04977	05056	05130	05138	05180
05185	05214	05223	05251	05288	05312	05317
05447	05492	05514	05590	05616	05623	05751
05781	05845	05850	05973	05976	05981	06214
06256	06263	06276	06332	06420	06436	06447
06516	06570	06693	06745	06767	06768	06908
06910	06927	06985	06991	07001	07058	07081
07123	07160	07181	07183	07203	07212	07238
07279	07347	07411	07490	07543	07601	07629
07647	07704	07744	07759	07765	07778	07790
07794	07812	07853	07963	07989	08156	08216
08218	08380	08412	08491	08514	08563	08601
08607	08695	08745	08754	08798	08872	08922

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

08945	08967	09030	09094	09111	09134	09205
09211	09327	09332	09348	09376	09435	09446
09463	09474	09488	09652	09673	09712	09726
09755	09768	09781	09789	09805	09839	09905
09960	10000	10064	10145	10202	10213	10244
10264	10282	10296	10301	10311	10340	10421
10448	10496	10503	10505	10522	10544	10602
10609	10641	10715	10735	10821	10844	10850
10935	10979	10994	11003	11030	11049	11126
11158	11189	11217	11230	11263	11339	11381
11455	11463	11535	11546	11664	11794	11842
11950	12087	12089	12095	12104	12123	12147
12152	12204	12227	12305	12362	12488	12604
12645	12671	12686	12770	12789	12841	12903
12956	12957	12965	13009	13020	13160	13173
13234	13260	13285	13293	13370	13386	13390
13439	13461	13560	13803	13807	13836	13858
13885	13889	13973	14039	14048	14094	14141
14162	14183	14230	14312	14332	14337	14392
14421	14423	14433	14446	14477	14501	14702
14758	14763	14779	14841	14848	14854	14887

55 BONDS, SERIES "D," of £50 Each=£2,750.

0003	0067	0130	0208	0335	0358	0453
0466	0482	0549	0591	0630	0709	0848
0920	0982	1009	1048	1091	1126	1135
1179	1194	1254	1280	1283	1339	1366
1368	1397	1399	1402	1430	1441	1542
1568	1578	1598	1615	1673	1685	1939
1973	2006	2070	2123	2181	2196	2201
2232	2313	2322	2341	2350	2365	

68 BONDS, SERIES "E," of £20 Each=£1,360.

0019	0142	0178	0250	0389	0402	0431
0492	0636	0656	0678	0698	0761	0763
0778	0801	0809	0859	0902	0904	0937
1005	1027	1063	1068	1098	1271	1286
1303	1361	1391	1463	1557	1568	1619
1626	1627	1643	1644	1673	1701	1746
1771	1889	1916	1924	1935	1956	2004
2110	2164	2321	2388	2391	2440	2503
2539	2614	2624	2646	2678	2682	2724
2771	2808	2863	2939	2986		

Holders of the above drawn Bonds with Coupons numbered 17 to 40 attached should present such Bonds and Coupons at the Counting House of Heibert, Wagg and Company, Limited, 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.

For HELBERT, WAGG and COMPANY, Ltd.
(Signed) A. R. WAGG, Chairman.
41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, 7th November, 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE SEVEN PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.—TWELFTH DRAWING.—Notice is hereby given that the BONDS of the above Loan, amounting to £28,350, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day, in accordance with the conditions relating to the issue of the Loan, DRAWN at the Counting House of Heibert, Wagg and Company, Limited, 41, Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, for redemption at par on the first day of January, 1931 (on which interest thereon will cease), in the presence of The Honourable Walter Bernard Louis Barrington, a Director of the said Company, Monsieur Maurice Lemoine, Counsellor-at-Law, Solicitor-General of France in London, as Representative of the Prefect of the Seine, and Mr. John Dalton Venn, Notary Public of the City of London.

49 BONDS, SERIES "A," of £50 Each=£2,450.

00049	00134	00345	00358	00421	00442	00449
00583	01045	01355	01410	01622	01693	01715
01822	01846	01898	02029	02075	02083	02350
02379	02394	02455	02458	02466	02526	02587
02657	02663	02704	03024	03031	03183	03255
03295	03382	03522	03794	03832	03953	04017
04122	04318	04319	04630	04706	04716	04949

119 BONDS, SERIES "B," of £100 Each=£11,900.

00016	00102	00149	00165	00565	00594	00626
00647	01053	01121	01236	01368	01411	01451
01486	01734	01825	01845	01877	01886	02142
02204	02242	02286	02431	02449	02574	02593
02756	02791	02855	02895	02928	03018	03024
03126	03201	03410	03627	03724	03939	04135
04143	04326	04345	04485	04601	04602	04699
04857	04943	04977	05089	05122	05323	05325
05427	05509	05576	05809	05833	05956	06349
06470	06613	06890	06923	06924	07023	07176
07232	07313	07322	07526	07916	07957	08019
08152	08269	08354	08359	08481	08587	08610
08682	08706	08832	08863	08865	08923	08985
09224	09315	09419	09693	09758	09864	09879
10208	10339	10503	10807	10900	10937	11107
11131	11220	11272	11376	11456	11474	11528
11720	11747	11749	11801	12412	12443	12463

18 BONDS, SERIES "C," of £500 Each=£9,000.

00111	00352	00408	00482	00488	00502	00625
00770	01173	01232	01265	01276	01435	01438
01450	01517	01909	01971			

5 BONDS, SERIES "D," of £1,000 Each=£5,000

00166	00173	00174	00293	00472

The said Bonds, with Coupons numbered 19 to 40 attached, should be presented on or after December 15th, 1930, at the Counting House of Heibert, Wagg and Company, Limited, 41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2. Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.

For HELBERT, WAGG and COMPANY, Limited.
(Signed) A. R. WAGG, Chairman.
41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2.
5th November, 1930.

(Countersigned) JOHN D. VENN, Notary Public.
Firm: H. Rode Pinns and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, and Whitehall House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, Limited.—Notice.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the year ending 31st December, 1930, of 1s. 6d. per share (less income-tax) will be PAID by the above Company on the 28th November, 1930. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer should present their coupons (No. 17) for payment to the National Bank of India, Limited, 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, on or after that date.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. G. SCOTT, Secretary.
6, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.4, 7th November, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

MEXICO MINES of EL ORO, Limited.—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—(In Voluntary Liquidation.)—Notice is hereby given to Shareholders who have not yet lodged their Certificates with the Liquidator that they must be lodged at the office of the Liquidator, Lawrence W. Robson, Chartered Accountant, 2, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2, on or before 31st December, 1930, in order that the distribution of shares in the Compañía Agrícola Floresta y de estudio de Perro Monte Alegre may be effected in accordance with the Special Resolution passed by the Company in General Meeting on 4th August, 1930.

LAWRENCE W. ROBSON, Liquidator.
5th November, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,

19, EXHIBITION-ROAD, S.W.7.
Telephone: Kensington 0921.

By order of Executors.

THURLOE-SQUARE (adjoining).—£3,750 for Lease of 52 years at £47 ground-rent.—Delightful SMALL HOUSE, modernized and improved; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms; paved garden.

TO BE LET FURNISHED OR SOLD.

EGERTON-GARDENS.—ONE of these favourite MODERN HOUSES having nine bed, two bath, four reception rooms; rent 14gns. per week, or for Sale; long lease at nominal ground-rent of £2.

£3,850 WITH GARAGE.

PRINCES-GARDENS.—In new order, beautifully appointed, parquet floors, mahogany doors. Panelled dining room, bed, two bath, four reception rooms; garage and rooms over.

ELSWORTH and KNIGHTON, as above.

Messrs. KING and KING recommend the following bargains at £250 per annum each:—

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating; South aspect; use of large gardens. Premium only £150.

SLOANE-STREET, S.W. (overlooks gardens).—Four reception rooms, seven bed, two baths, hall, bath room well appointed. Premium £250 only, facing South; large garden, views over Park; three minutes hall, &c.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.—No premium; facing South; large garden, views over Park; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, entrance hall, &c.

SUMNER-PLACE, S.W. (off Sloane-street).—Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room; small garden.

ALL further details at Estate Office, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

A Really delightful and luxuriously fitted RESIDENCE; costly decorations and ready for occupation; six bed rooms (with lavatory basins), two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and full-sized billiard room.

Central Heating. Service Lift.
Parquet Flooring. Panelled Walls.
Frigidaire. Marble Entrance Hall.

A moderate price will be accepted for good lease at only £180 per annum.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

SEYMOUR-STREET, W.

ADMIRABLY suitable for professional purposes. A LIGHT CORNER HOUSE containing 15 rooms, two baths, offices. Lease 21 years; ground-rent £80 per annum.

BARGAIN £2,000.

DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.

RENT ONLY 8 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

A FURNISHED HOUSE near BROMPTON ORATORY containing three bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, dressing room, kitchen, &c., to be LET; KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

SITUATE IN A QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
A well-appointed RESIDENCE fitted with all modern conveniences.
PRICE £2,500 FOR QUICK SALE.
Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.
Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, RALPH, PAY and TAYLOR, 1, Mount-street, Grosvenor 1032.

LOOK AT THIS CHELSEA BARGAIN.
Charming medium BIJOU HOUSE; four or five bed, delightful garden. FREEHOLD £3,000 or Rent £250.—Write Box C.96, The Times, E.C.4.

A GALLERIED STUDIO OR BALLROOM

forms one of the many features of an UNIQUE NON-BASEMENT TOWN HOUSE, double-fronted and detached, facing South close to the Park (South side). The accommodation, which can be ENLARGED, comprises seven-eight bed rooms, principal bath room, four reception rooms, and studio of enormous dimensions. The long lease is for sale at reasonable price.—Sole Agents,

WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1.
Mayfair 8022, Extn. 14.

BUCKLAND & SONS,

Auctioneers and Surveyors,
4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—Compact little HOUSE; four-five bed, bath, two reception. Lease 12 years, £235 per annum, or offer. Good order. Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9).

A CHARMING BIJOU HOUSE.
CAVENDISH-SQUARE (adjoining).—With three small bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, and kitchen; non-basement; to be LET Unfurnished, without premium. Rent £360 per annum.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CHELSEA, in a favourite position.—Well FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for six months from end November; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

EXCELLENT SELECTION of well FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES and MAISONNETTES available AUTUMN and WINTER or longer periods at moderate rentals.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

GLOUCESTER-PLACE, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—To be SOLD or LET, FURNISHED, for 12 months. Rent 15gns. Price for long lease of over 30 years £4,000. Rent £60 per annum; nine or 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and three reception rooms. Recent expenditure very considerable.—Agents, MARTIN CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

GLOUCESTER-SQUARE (next). Nicely FURNISHED and easy to run HOUSE to be LET for six-nine months from now, comprising five bed rooms, bath room, four sitting rooms, &c.; constant hot water service lift; five bed rooms, and three reception rooms, all on ground floor; 9-10 guineas per week.—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, MIVART and Co., 59, Connaught-street, W.2.

GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE.—To be SOLD, LEASEHOLD INTEREST of an extremely attractive SMALL RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms; ground-rent £60. Price only about £2,750, worth considerably more.—Agents, MARTIN CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD, in one of the best roads.—A charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, artistic and modern.

PLANNED ALL ON TWO FLOORS.

Five bed rooms, bath, three reception, usual offices. Conveniently situated for Town.

FREEHOLD.

Recommended by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 15, Heath-street, N.W.3. Tele., Hamp. 1347, three lines).

HYDE PARK-SQUARE.—Splendid RESIDENCE; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. Garage and rooms. Low price for long lease of 31 years.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE WITH GARAGE, WOULD BE LET.

KENSINGTON.—Delightfully decorated small HOUSE, with four bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., to be LET on Lease at £300 per annum, or Head Lease would be SOLD.—Apply HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

FREEHOLD, WITH LARGE GARDEN.
LOW-BUILT, Semi-Detached HOUSE.
Seven bed, two bath, three reception; every modern convenience. PARTLY FURNISHED if desired.
MAYFAIR (off Park-lane).—A RESIDENCE of distinction; position unrivalled; nine or ten bed rooms, three reception, three bath. Beautifully appointed. Lease 17 years. PRICE £5,500, OR OFFER.—WHITFMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

27, GREEN-STREET,
CLOSE TO THE PARK.
MAYFAIR.

A MODERN RED BRICK HOUSE IN QUIET POSITION.
FACING SOUTH.
Hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, white-tiled offices.
Beautifully decorated throughout in excellent order.
Electric power. Independent hot water.
Service Lift.
LEASE OVER 50 YEARS AT ONLY £80 P.A.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors: Messrs. Becke, Green and Stops, Westminster Chambers, Northampton.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

PARK-ROW, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.
Practically in the Park.

MESSRS. KING and KING are instructed as Sole Agents to offer ONE of these unique HOUSES on annum. Premium required.—Further particulars at 15, Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

100 YEARS OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.
MODERNIZED BIJOU RESIDENCE; four bed, £135 P.A. bath, two reception rooms. Lease 10 years. Premium £250.—MARSH & PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c. Fine floors; independent hot water. Rent £530 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

MULBERRY-WALK, CHELSEA.—ONE of these favourite low-built HOUSES for TRUST LEASE sale. Modernized terms; seven bed, three reception (all on ground floor), &c.; up to date in every way.—In-FOR SALE. ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

ONSLOW-GARDENS.—To be LET from now for six months or longer, beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; independent hot water; parquet flooring; panelling. Rent 12 guineas per week.—Apply

KNIGHT & CO.,
14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Facing South Kensington Station. Western 3424 (3 lines).

CLOSE TO THE PARK.
PERFECTLY appointed MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed, two bath, four reception, and lounge hall; would be LET FURNISHED or long lease SOLD at a reasonable price.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb street, S.W.1.

PRICE REDUCED TO ENSURE A QUICK SALE.—S.W.1.—Charming BIJOU HOUSE; two bed, two sitting, one bath; non-basement; in perfect order. Lease 42 years at £10. Low price.
GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.
QUIET KENSINGTON STREET.—BIJOU HOUSE or OFFICES; four bed; &c. Lease at £200.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A well FURNISHED HOUSE, containing four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices, to be LET from now for the winter. Rent only 8 to 10 guineas per week. Personally inspected and highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

WITH SPACE FOR GARAGE.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—LEASE for SALE of an exceptionally attractive unfurnished HOUSE quite near the Station; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath rooms, &c.; lease 20½ years at £145 per annum. Price £1,250.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SWISS COTTAGE (close Station).—Well appointed RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, double drawing room, dining room, &c.; nice garden. Lease 21 years. PRICE £1,600. 999 years lease can be had.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

63, TUFTON-STREET,
Close to the Houses of Parliament.
WESTMINSTER.

A MODERN RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, PRACTICALLY NON-BASEMENT.
Lounge hall, five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, ground floor offices.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors: Messrs. SURREY ESTATES, Limited, 5, Duke-street, Richmond. Telephone: Richmond 1231.

HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

HEART OF MAYFAIR. TO BE LET BIJOU CORNER HOUSE.
Drawing room, dining room, double bed room, small bed room, bath room, kitchen, and maid's room. Rental £400 including whole of the excellent FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c. Also remainder of LEASE for SALE at bargain price of £2,000 (offers considered). Early possession. Good garage with rooms over nearby available if required.
Harold Brown, 61a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Regent 0828.

WITH STUDIO ABOUT 70FT. BY 40 FT.
UNIQUE RESIDENCE in quiet part of KENSINGTON.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

WITH GARAGE.
WALTON-STREET, FONT-STREET, S.W.—Tastefully FURNISHED and well-appointed HOUSE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms, hall, &c.; garden. Available for winter or year. Rent 12 guineas per week to include garage; bargain.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (3 lines).

8, LYGON-PLACE,
CLOSE TO EATON-SQUARE, S.W.
A DISTINCTIVE "WILLETT"-BUILT HOUSE in a fashionable position.
FIRST-FLOOR BED-ROOM SUITE.
Lounge hall, dining, morning and billiards rooms on ground floor, drawing room, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Tiled offices—a model of perfection.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Beautifully fitted and planned on every convenience, including Central Heating.
LEASE OVER 70 YEARS. GROUND-RENT £48 PER ANNUM.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Hore, Pattinson and Bathurst, 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

£2,000.—THE BOLTONS (near).—Cheap CORNER, medium-sized RESIDENCE; good lease at nominal ground-rent.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ADJACENT TO KENSINGTON GATE.
£260 INCREASE of RATES and TAXES. No £30 at end of lease. Attractive small RESIDENCE. Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, usable sitting room. Private garden.—Agents,

KNIGHT & CO.,
14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Facing South Kensington Station. Western 3424 (three lines).

GARAGES

LOCK-UP GARAGE for TWO CARS, 32ft. by 8ft., £5 per month inclusive, except in the slot electric light.—8, Grove-mews, Marylebone, N.W.1.

MONTAGU-SQUARE (close to).—Splendid GARAGE to be LET; rent £200; premium £250 (or offer); ample car accommodation and fine flat of rooms over; great bargain.—Agents, MARTIN CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

TWO SPLENDID GARAGES on the PORTMAN ESTATE, each have space for two three cars, with three rooms, kitchen, and bath room over. To be DISPOSED OF.—Particulars, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS

with most comprehensive service.

CHESTERFIELD COURT.

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
A LA CARTE CATERING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Rent, including service, central heat in every room, valeting, and light, single £5 5s., double from £10 10s. per week.
Booklet illustrated by DANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 8717 (3 lines).

ECCLESTON-SQUARE.—A very attractive modern SERVICE FLAT; two good bed rooms, bath, reception room; overlooking private gardens; central heating, constant hot water; passenger lift; restaurant. Rent Unfurnished only £330 per annum; no premium.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE
SERVICE FLAT
IN ST. JAMES'S.
Central heating, electric power, heated bath-room floors, constant hot water every convenience.
Entrance hall, excellent reception room, situate on the top floor, bed room, and tiled bath; good lease. No premium. Rent, inclusive of service, £450 per annum.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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For all the Best Flats,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

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Exceptional Unfurnished Maisonnette in excellent position. Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath rooms, and kitchen. New lease will be granted at £300 per annum inclusive.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 11).
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OVERLOOKING Gardens of Square in central position. Accommodation comprises three bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, and usual domestic offices; partial central heating; well furnished and decorated. Rent 11gns. per week including garage.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4).
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HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE, SURREY

SITUATE 700FT. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL. A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.

For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT; FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS.

The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

GARAGES, COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

Sandy soil, close to open commons and good golf courses, quiet and secluded position away from all traffic. Easy reach of two stations.

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well fitted RESIDENCE, containing square hall and three good reception rooms, all with parquet floors, FINE MUSIC OR BILLIARD ROOM with oak floor, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, and complete offices.

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Beautifully timbered grounds about 2¼ ACRES, large kitchen garden with range of glass, &c.

Electric light, central heating, co.'s water and gas, telephone, main drainage, independent hot water supply, &c.

EARLY POSSESSION.

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EASY MOTOR RUN NORTH OF TOWN.

OPEN POSITION. NEAR GOLF.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, large drawing room (both parquet floors), dining room (parquet surround), morning room, seven bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bath rooms, servants' hall and offices, and enclosed verandah.

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LARGE GARAGE AND TWO ROOMS OVER.

Unusually pretty garden about three-quarters of an Acre, with crazy paving and a

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PRICE ONLY £3,500.

EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE AND 66 ACRES.

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HUNTING, GOLF, SHOOTING AND FISHING AVAILABLE.

Commanding lovely and extensive views.

Containing enclosed loggia, entrance hall, four reception rooms, two staircases, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall and butler's bed room.

Own electric light. Central heating. Good repair.

LODGE, TWO COTTAGES, GARAGES, FARMERY.

Delightful but inexpensive pleasure grounds.

Lake, orchards, park, wood and other lands.

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Easily worked House and very pretty gardens.

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(Rural Position.)

To be SOLD, a compact Modern HOUSE of most substantial construction, on which a great deal of money has been spent; three reception, eight bed and two bath rooms; main drainage; company's water, gas and electric light; garage, shady gardens, tennis court, kitchen garden and paddock, in all about

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PRICE MUCH REDUCED.

A place far removed from the cheaply constructed places of to-day.

Apply Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, Estate Agents, Dartford, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (K.39221.)

MODERATE PRICE TO ENSURE QUICK SALE.

ROTHERFIELD.

In typical Sussex country, close to the old-world village, six miles from Tunbridge Wells.

To be SOLD, an attractive COUNTRY HOUSE of moderate size, very nicely situate in high position; hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and excellent offices; gas lighting (electric supply available).

MAIN WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

Matured grounds of about THREE ACRES, with first-rate tennis lawn, herbaceous border, flower and kitchen gardens.

DOUBLE GARAGE. COTTAGE.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

2½ miles from the Town and 3 miles from Newark Station.

Freehold Residential Estate.

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Charmingly situated in the centre of the Estate, surrounded by well-timbered park, and approached by drive with Lodge, the Residence, PERFECTLY APPOINTED, contains outer and inner halls, billiard or music room, four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, and modern well-fitted offices.

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Stabling. Garage. Farm Buildings. Two Cottages.

Most attractive Pleasure Grounds, with Tennis and other Lawns, Shrubberies, Rose and Flower Beds and Borders, walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden, with Glasshouses. Including the Park, Pasture, some Arable and Woodlands, the area is about

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HUNTING WITH THE BELVOIR HOUNDS.

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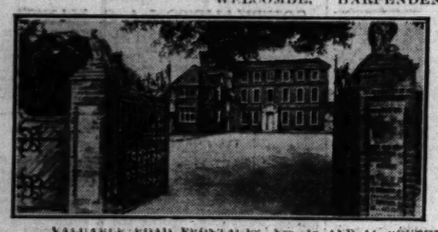
HERTFORDSHIRE.

"WELCOMBE," HARPENDEN.



Two minutes from Station. Express service to London in under 40 minutes.

THIS FINE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, approached by a courtyard, is beautifully fitted throughout. Lounge and inner halls, billiard and four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices.

All Modern Conveniences. Excellent garages and stabling. Two capital cottages. Beautifully timbered gardens, comprising lovely old lawns for tennis, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland with

VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES, Nos. 12 AND 14, SOUTHDOWN-ROAD. In all over 12 ACRES.

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BANNEL HEAD, KENDAL.

Close Main Line Station with express trains to London, Carlisle, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Well-fitted stone-built RESIDENCE, approached by drive with lodge.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric Lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Garage. Stabling. Lodge.

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Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

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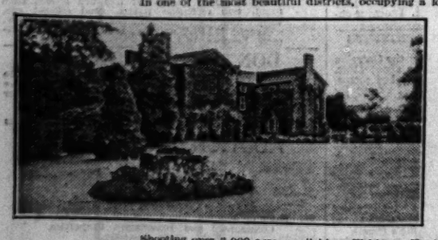
In one of the most beautiful districts, occupying a lovely position.



Fascinating XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE rich in historical associations.

Lounge hall, music and three other reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; every modern convenience.

Unique Linenfold and Tudor panelling.

WONDERFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS rank amongst the finest in the country, although inexpensive to maintain. Centuries old yews, sunk garden, spreading lawns, rose garden.

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Two minutes from Station (L.M.S.); under 40 minutes from London.

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NORTH DOWNS. EASY REACH OF SEVENOAKS. HIGH UP. SOUTH ASPECT.

PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

Completely adapted to modern needs. Lounge hall, 25ft. by 16ft., drawing room 30ft. by 16ft., two other reception rooms, ten bed rooms, four bath rooms, domestic offices tiled throughout. Electric light, central heating, main gas and water. Garage, stables, three cottages. Together with most fascinating gardens which are a beautiful feature yet not costly to maintain. (Three hard tennis courts.) Ornamental water, woodland and miniature park.

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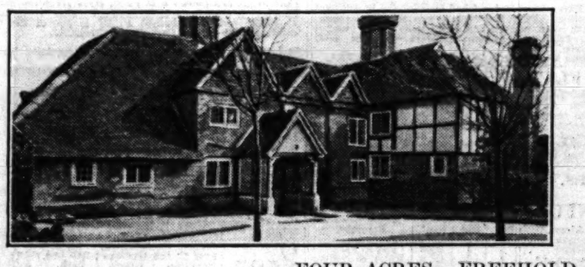
DELIGHTFUL PART OF SUSSEX. IN THE LEWES AREA.



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"Off the beaten track." Amidst real, unspoiled country but not at all isolated. This is a small "period" house of character and distinction, containing a wealth of appropriate features: Oak beams, panelling, open fireplaces, &c. Three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room; central heating, electric lighting; garage; charming old-world gardens and paddocks. A most enchanting little place of a type that will make a wide appeal.

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A MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER, CLOSE TO A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED ON THE FRINGE OF A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD KENTISH VILLAGE NEAR THE ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S AND PRINCES GOLF LINKS AND ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE SEA.

GENUINE SACRIFICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A CHARMING AND WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTIVE ARCHITECTURAL MERIT.

Lounge hall with oak panelling, 25ft. by 20ft., drawing room, dining room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, adequate domestic offices with servants' hall. Splendid condition. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Garage (four cars). Two good cottages.

MOST ENCHANTING PLEASURE GROUNDS OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

Inexpensive of upkeep and nicely timbered. There are ornamental lawns, flower beds, and herbaceous borders, rose garden, pretty pool and lily ponds, hard tennis court with pavilion, kitchen and fruit gardens.

3½ ACRES. GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED WITH EXTREME CONFIDENCE.

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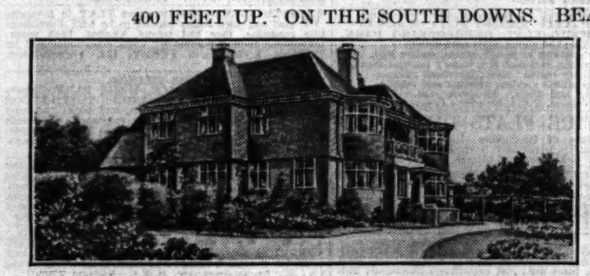
400 FEET UP. ON THE SOUTH DOWNS. BEAUTIFUL MARINE VIEWS.



AN ELEGANT EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

The RESIDENCE, one of more than ordinary merit, was built regardless of cost, and possesses a singularly charming interior, tastefully decorated, and in really perfect order. With such features as bronze-framed windows, solid oak parquet floors, oak and mahogany doors and panelling, there are three fine reception rooms, lounge hall, billiards room, loggia, model domestic offices, seven or eight bed rooms, and two tiled bath rooms; main electric light, gas, and water; spacious garage; excellent cottage; extraordinarily attractive matured grounds with tennis court. The whole surrounded and sheltered by a belt of firs and pines.

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OF HIGH ARCHITECTURAL MERIT. 450 FEET UP. ONE HOUR LONDON.

THE PRETTIEST SCENERY IN SURREY.

In a picked position on sandy soil with really wonderful views. Surroundings absolutely unspoiled. The RESIDENCE, one of exceptional character and charm, exemplifies the best in modern planning and luxury equipment. Lounge hall, loggia, two reception rooms, and study. Six bed rooms. Three tiled bath rooms. Galleried staircase. (Accommodation easily enlarged.) Main electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Large garage. Exquisitely pretty terraced gardens, a most delightful feature. Tennis court.

2½ ACRES.

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A DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

SURROUNDS THIS CHARMING AND WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

27 MILES LONDON.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

Secluded situation with lovely views.

CLOSE TO EAST GRINSTEAD. 300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Lounge hall, drawing room, 30ft. by 18ft., two other reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room; central heating; fitted basins in bed rooms; main water; electric light; large garage and a two-roomed bungalow. Exquisitely pretty grounds. Tennis court. Plenty of trees.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,000.

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35 *MINUTES FROM CITY. ONE MILE STATION. 600ft. UP. QUIET. GLORIOUS VIEW.*

PERFECT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

ALL ROOMS FACE FULL SOUTH.

Hall, cloakroom, four reception, nine beds (seven fitted basins), three baths, servants' hall, and tiled offices. Electric light, gas and water laid on. Parquet floors. Central heating. Constant hot water. Garage for four cars, and outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS OF 2½ ACRES.

ALL IN IRREPROACHABLE ORDER. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE FREEHOLD.

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ANTIQUE CHINESE and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS

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ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, &c., of all periods; blue and white, famille rose, famille verte, turquoise, self-coloured, celadon, biane de Chine, &c., JARS, BEAKERS, BOWLS, PLATES, FIGURES, &c. EARLY JADE CARVINGS, &c.

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New shipments of JAPANESE WARE, consisting of FINE IVORY CARVINGS, WALRUS CARVINGS, HARDSTONE CARVINGS, SATSUMA, BRONZES, ANTIMONY WARE, LACQUER TRAYS, BOXES, SCREENS, &c.

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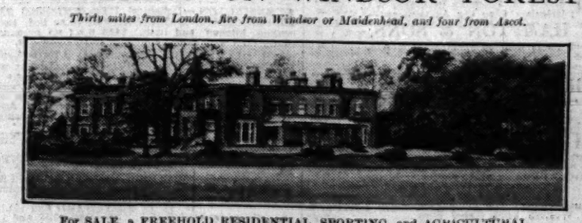
BORDERING ON WINDSOR FOREST.

Thirty miles from London, five from Windsor or Maidenhead, and four from Ascot.



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ESTATE OF NEARLY 500 ACRES

in a ring fence, forming one of the most important County Seats in East Berks.

The MANSION occupies a commanding position on high ground in the centre of a beautifully timbered park, has been the subject of great expenditure, is fitted with modern conveniences, including central heating and electric light, and contains 20 bed rooms, six bath rooms, hall 40ft. by 28ft. 6in., six reception rooms, and convenient ground-floor domestic offices. It has all the appurtenances of a place of distinction including Stabling, Garage, two Lodges, Cottages. Beautiful old grounds, walled kitchen garden with range of glasshouses, lake of 4½ ACRES, farms, woodlands, &c.

And can be recommended to anyone desirous of acquiring an exceptional Country Estate in perhaps the most favoured district in the Home Counties.

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Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Offices: West Byfleet.

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SOUTH CORNISH COAST.

FALMOUTH AND HELFORD RIVER (Between).

Beautiful views. Due South aspect, ¼ mile from sea with private pathway to sandy beach.

DELIGHTFUL COASTAL HOME, including a particularly fine house in faultless order throughout.

Four reception, full-size billiard room, gentleman's lavatory, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, kitchen and complete offices.

Excellent water; electric light; specially laid drainage; stabling, garage, outbuildings, two sets of rooms for men.

WONDERFULLY MATURED GARDENS and GROUNDS of great natural beauty, croquet lawn, tennis court, profusion of flowering trees and shrubs, sub-tropical gardens and coppice, in all about

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HUNTING, YACHTING, FISHING. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENT.

SEVENOAKS AND MAIDSTONE. IN A RURAL POSITION.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE, containing three-four reception, seven bed, three bath, Co.'s water. Electric light. Gas available. Telephone.

NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, tennis court, old-world garden, orchard, kitchen garden, about

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Cottage. Garage. Stabling.

FREEHOLD, £3,250.

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FAVOURITE PART OF ESSEX.

Picturesque district. Convenient Main Line Station and only about six miles County Town.

CHARMING 16th CENTURY RESIDENCE, with a wealth of oak timbering and other features; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.

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BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS, lawns, lily pond, flower beds, rock garden, kitchen garden; also small piece of meadowland, in all about one and a quarter acre.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

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BEST BARGAIN IN SURREY.

HASLEMERE DISTRICT.

About 600 feet above sea level. Perfectly retired. Commanding glorious views.

ATTRACTIVE AND ARTISTIC RESIDENCE, erected by the Owner for own occupation. *Two reception, gentlemen's lavatory, sun parlour, four bed rooms, bath room.* Co.'s water, electric light, main drainage, telephone.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

Unusually pretty gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland and paddock, in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

Hunting, golf, and social clubs.

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OFFERED AT PRACTICALLY HALF COST.

Beautiful situation. Within five minutes of two good golf courses.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, in perfect order, embodying all modern conveniences; hall, four handsome reception, five principal bed rooms, servants' accommodation, three bath rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Excellent cottage. Two good garages. Stabling. Delightful grounds with fine old trees, full-size tennis lawn.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD.

Low price for quick sale.

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£1,700 FREEHOLD.

HASLEMERE & GUILDFORD.

CAPITAL SMALL RESIDENCE,

on high ground, with South aspect and one mile from station and two golf courses. Hall, two reception, loggia, four bed rooms, bath room, offices.

Electric light, Co.'s gas and water, telephone, main drainage; garage; outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN, with flower beds, lawn, fruit trees, vegetables, &c., in all about

ONE-THIRD ACRE.

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Easy reach of golf course and sea; hunting.

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PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

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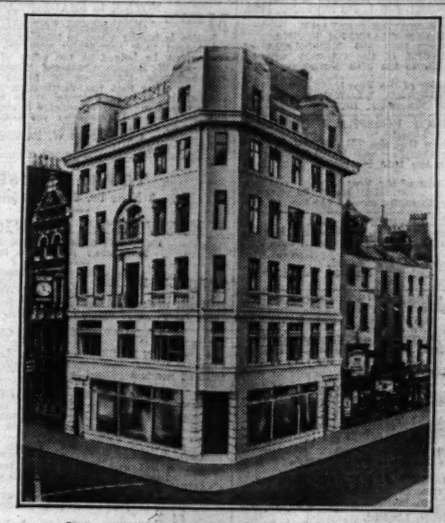

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